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# 43 The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"The nurseryman must do the thinking for the great mass of planters."—PROF. N. E. HANSEN.

VOL. IX.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1901.

No. 1.

## PATRONS OF NURSERYMEN.

**Brief Resume of Proceedings of State Horticultural Societies—  
Nurserymen Prominent in the Councils of the Orchardists—  
Wide Range of Subjects in a Correspondingly Wide  
Range of Territory—From Vermont to California and from Minnesota to Maryland.**

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Twenty-eighth annual meeting, at Canton, last month. George J. Foster, Evanston, discussed the relation of the horticulturist to the nurseryman. The nurseryman must live in thought and deed at least five years in advance of the fruit grower. He is always on the lookout for improvement and develops new varieties. The nurserymen have done more for the horticultural interests of Illinois than all others put together. They conducted experiment stations 20 years ago and made it possible for the public to have such stations now at the state's expense. A more cordial feeling should exist between the fruit grower and the nurseryman. They are brothers in a common cause and each needs the others aid. While the planter will usually find it very much to his profit and satisfaction to buy his stock direct from some reliable nurseryman, yet the tree peddler, in spite of his shortcomings, is not all bad. He has, by means of his smooth tongue and colored plates, induced many farmers to beautify and enrich their homes by the planting of trees.

VIRGINIA STATE—At Roanoke, Nov. 20-21. President Wood said that there is no region where choice winter apples may be grown more cheaply or in greater perfection than in the Piedmont and mountain sections. Peaches, pears, cherries, grapes and berries are excellent in quality and abundant wherever reasonable effort is made. Even the fig and pomegranate are found in the most sheltered places. The great markets of the world are about as near to Virginia as to any other state. Richmond is about the same distance from New York as Buffalo and Rochester, and the transportation facilities good on both rail and water.

Wesley Webb discussing peach-growing on the Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula said that while orchards of native and seedling peaches flourished in the state 200 years ago, the budded varieties were introduced in 1832, by Clement Reeve, who moved to Delaware City, Del., from New Jersey. Peach yellows was brought with these trees and destroyed the first orchards in the course of twelve years. The business extended until in 1875 it reached its height, more than six million ½-bushel baskets being shipped in that year. As many as 35 carloads were shipped daily from Middleton, Del. But the yellows has so devastated the region that very little is now done in peach growing north of Dover. South of that point there is little yellows, owing to more vigorous measures in burning the diseased trees.

The orchards of the Diamond Orchard Company at Salem, seven miles from Roanoke, consisting of 22,000 apple trees and an equal number of peach trees, covering 450 acres, were visited. This land is about 1400 feet above sea level, and the tract has been purchased, cleaned, planted and cared for to date at a cost of \$50,000. The trees were set three years ago.

The San Jose scale has been found in 88 new places this year, and is now known to exist in 406 places in 45 counties. To make up these 406 cases, every lot or garden, as well as every farm, is counted as a separate case.

MINNESOTA STATE—At Minneapolis, Dec. 4-7. Charles G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., discussing "Propagation of New Varieties of Tree Fruits from Seed," showed that the horticulturist has peculiar difficulties in propagating new varieties of tree fruits, but he considered that new varieties could be produced only by selecting parent plants that

are distinct variations. This is but a practical application of the principle set forth by Darwin and others regarding the origin of the species. The paper was discussed at some length by C. L. Watrous of Des Moines, Ia., who urged that members of the association do everything possible to lead common fruit growers to take up the work where it is left by the specialists.

J. T. Grimes, of Minneapolis, protested against the action of the society a few years ago in condemning the cultivation of the Transcendent apple. The movement against this variety of apple, he said, originated among unscrupulous nurserymen who wished to see a hardy and marketable apple supplanted by more tender varieties which would help them to fill their coffers. He called attention to the large number of fruit raisers who had cut down their trees and now regretted their action.

IOWA STATE—At Des Moines, Dec. 11-13. President C. F. Gardner, Osage, in his annual address, referring to the society's experimental work, said: "We know that Iowa has in stock rich resources for the future that if rightly handled would cause a revolution in fruit growing. It is the aim and object of this society so to develop these resources by cross-fertilization and the judicious selection of varieties that we may be able to say that we have a group of fruits originating here that are all our own." Professor Summers, of Ames College, read a paper on the nature of the San Jose scale. It seems like a paradox to speak of the value of the insect. But Professor Summers believes that the presence of the pest does good, just as the potato bug did, in arousing investigation to devise means to combat the insect pests—both classes, those that eat and those that suck—and in inducing cleaner nursery stock in and out of the state. The scale will succumb to science just as the potato beetle did.

C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, believed that he observed during 1900 many reasons for abandoning the plum Americanus. It suffered from dry rot. He told picturesquely and with interest and value to the society of a visit to a Nebraska horticulturist who is making crosses in fruits by the thousands, who maintains his secret for marketable purposes, and whose fruit should be patronized by the state society. The nursery of this gentleman was visited by Mr. Watrous and Prof. Craig, of Ames, together, and the visit was very enjoyable and profitable.

President M. J. Wragg, of Waukegan, vigorously defended the Iowa plum. No better exists. He does not except Japanese, Russian or others. He believes the Iowa plum stands second in the fruit list, second only to the apple. Mr. Wragg gave some valuable pointers to plum growers.

OHIO STATE—At Troy, Dec. 5-7. The report of the meeting, in the Country Gentleman, is introduced with the following pertinent remarks: "Troy is a large nursery center, the region disputing with Bloomington, Ill., the honor of being the second largest nursery point in the country—Rochester, N. Y. being first. As the society is controlled by the nursery interests, it was supposed that the tree-growers and sellers would tumble over themselves in the attempt to make the meeting a glorious record-breaker; but this was not the case. The attendance was largely from a distance, the local attendance at no session reaching beyond 100. Outside the small exhibit of a Troy florist (entered for premiums), not a plant was brought by the local horticultural society; not a spray of evergreen or even a paper flower was to be seen in the way of a decoration. The time will come when things will be different and a gathering of leading horticulturists will demand something more in the way of welcome than the erection of half a dozen bare tables. I am not finding fault with the Miami Valley horticulturists especially, as they have but followed precedent long established. But a few loads of evergreens, a few bushels of artificial flowers, a few dollars' worth of genuine flowers and a couple of days' work by a dozen

earnest workers would have transformed the bare hall into a bower of beauty and been such a bid for notice that the echo might have reached even to legislative halls and helped the desire for more efficient recognition at the hands of those who hold the purse strings of the state. The weather was not cold, and reasonable fine, but President Cushman's opening address found but 40 listeners in a hall of 600 chairs."

N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, argued against the planting of many Keiffer pears as the demand is well supplied at present. This variety should be interspersed with others, he said, in order to secure pollinization; 10,000 trees set by the Georgia Albaugh Orchard Company in that state, nine years ago, had failed to bear; now every alternate tree is being removed, and the places planted with Elberta peaches. Part of the pear trees left would be top-grafted to Le Conte. Prof. Van Deman said that the Rome Beauty apple which is proving popular in South-eastern Ohio and West Virginia, is being grown successfully in Western New York, whole orchards of Baldwins being worked to Rome Beauty and Ben Davis. W. W. Farnsworth praised the French prune and said the finest he had seen were in a block of 200 trees on the Hooker farm, Rochester, N. Y.

The committee on San Jose scale legislation reported on the law requiring nurserymen to pay \$10 for the first day's work in inspecting and \$5 for overtime, all certificates to be valid for a year from August 15th. N. H. Albaugh argued in favor of a national law which would make state regulations uniform. L. B. Pierce said that a man is considered innocent until he is proven guilty. He did not believe a man could be fined \$10 or more for *not* having the San Jose scale on his trees and bushes, yet this is what the Ohio law amounts to. It was suggested that the law be changed so as to make the cost of inspection a charge against the state.

MICHIGAN STATE—At Grand Rapids, December 4-6. President C. J. Monroe, South Haven, presiding. The apple, the demands of forestry and village improvement associations were principal topics of discussion. Among the exhibits were Greenville apples sent by E. M. Buechly, Greenville, O. The late T. T. Lyon, who was long president of the society, bequeathed to it ten acres in South Haven, known as the South Haven Experiment Station, valued at \$5,000.

MISSOURI STATE—At Farmington, December 4-6. President N. F. Murray is in Los Angeles. D. A. Robnett presided. There were 490 plates of apples. A letter from President Murray states that he could find no really good fruit on the market there in California; he was told that all the best was shipped away. A. Nelson, of Lebanon, sent a barrel of apples to Manila and 90 miles inland, by way of San Francisco, and without ice; was 47 days in transit and reached there for Christmas. Of the many thousands of Christmas presents sent over, this was the only barrel of apples. They were picked, wrapped in paper and packed with the greatest of care, and excelsior laid in top and bottom of barrel, and reached their destination in good order. Secretary Goodman said that in Paris each barrel is emptied out and examined, and he believes this is the right way. Apples sent from here in cold storage went in perfect order and could have sold them for \$3 to \$5 per bushel. Seventeen barrels sent there by express in the fall also reached there in perfect condition. A vote on best varieties of apples for a commercial orchard resulted in Ben Davis first, then Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Gano, Ingram and York Imperial, in order named, followed by several others. For bottom land, Winesap, Blacktwig, Ingram, Jonathan, and Maiden Blush.

MARYLAND STATE—At Baltimore, December 20-21. Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, reviewed changes in methods of orchard management during the closing century. "A hundred years ago," he said, "we had not even horticultural regions. Now we have horticultural sections. Maryland is a horticultural state, we say; California is a horticultural state. Then a man bought a field primarily to grow wheat or corn; now men buy a thousand acres to grow some variety of fruit. We had no commercial strawberry till about 1840; we had no commercial blackberry till the beginning of the Civil war. Washington was the model farmer of his time, but he knew nothing about commercial horticulture; he knew nothing about commercial cut-flower growing; he knew nothing about the breeding of animals. A hundred years ago apples were grown primarily for cider. 'They were grown for cider, for feeding to the hogs and some for the family,' as a writer of that day put it. Farmers used to call the scientific men theorists; now the farmers themselves are the theorists. What we

must do is to instil a scientific point of view, a mental idea, a trend of thought, the philosophy of things and then all will work right in practice.

William A. Taylor, assistant chief, division of pomology, United States Department of Agriculture, gave an account of the horticultural exhibits at the Paris Exposition. Prof. Waugh, of Vermont, discussed "Facts About Plums." Addresses were delivered by Prof. M. B. Waite, assistant chief, division vegetable pathology, United States Department of Agriculture; Prof. H. E. Van Deman of Parkersburg, Va., and Guy L. Stewart, S. D. Willard, W. S. McKean, W. G. Johnson, and D. M. Nesbit, special agent, United States Department of Agriculture.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS—At San Francisco, December 4-8. Twenty-fifth convention. The transportation of fruit to the East was the main topic discussed by President Ellwood Cooper. William B. Gester, of Placer, said: "During the season past, the loss to growers and shippers occasioned by the unreasonable length of time occupied by fresh fruit in transit to destination can hardly be measured. Mr. Gester favored the establishment of an independent refrigerator car line to be owned and controlled by the growers. He pointed out the prospect of serious competition from the orchards of Mexico, where, he stated, every variety of fruit grown in California is now successfully produced. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, at Berkeley, said: "The question before you is to find watering mouths commensurate to the greatness of California's fruit product. You growers of perishable fruit should insist upon scheduled trains which will carry your product into Eastern markets in proper condition. Your business should be removed beyond the range of gambling."

Resolutions requesting railway service to approximate a delivery of cars to Chicago in six days and Atlantic coast points in eight days, and asking Congress to appropriate \$10,000 to benefit horticulture in California were adopted.

ILLINOIS STATE—Forty-fifth annual meeting at Champaign, December 11-13. There were discussions by Professors Van Deman, Wiley, Blair, Burrill, Green, Forbes and Keffer. Prof. Waite of the United States Department of Agriculture, gave an illustrated lecture on the bitter rot of the apple and the ripe rot of the peach and plum. Spraying and cleaning up orchards were the remedies recommended. Prof. Forbes, state entomologist, made a report on nursery inspection.

#### IN HONOR OF GEORGE ELLWANGER.

The 84th birthday of George Ellwanger, the senior member of the well-known firm of Ellwanger & Barry, was appropriately observed at a dinner at the Genesee Valley Club, in Rochester, on December 3d. Distinguished citizens were present.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, formerly president of the University of Rochester, now Assistant Secretary of State, wrote the following poem for the occasion, a touching tribute to the venerable guest of honor:

Fruits of the fecund earth!  
How the rich orchards swell  
The channels of their living flood  
To keep the springtime promises  
Of leafage green and bursting bud;  
To round, ere blustering winter calls,  
The perfect circle of the year,  
And pledge to every fruit that falls  
That spring shall reappear.

Fruits of the living soul!  
How the deep life divine  
Hidden in all men, high and low,  
Blooms in the heart and lends its strength  
To all things that upward grow;  
Friendship and love and faith  
Have no December in which to die,  
They mount from the crests of the snow clad hills  
To a springtime beyond the sky!

DAVID J. HILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1900.

## MR. STRINGFELLOW'S CHALLENGE.

*His Letter to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN Quickly Followed by One to the Rural New Yorker—Offers to Prove the Value of His Method as Far North as Maryland—His Proposition to Peach Growers—To Grow Stub-Root Trees Where Peach Orchard Has Died of "Yellows."*

Last month we published a letter from H. M. Stringfellow of Lampasas, Tex., regarding the progress of his stub-root demonstration. Quickly following that appeared this communication in the Rural New Yorker:

I read with great interest Prof. Johnson's account of that old mammoth Maryland peach tree, which, without the friendly aid of plow and cultivator, has attained such vast proportions, and if those implements are really a benefit to fruit trees, surely there must be somewhere peach trees of equal size and productiveness. In order to locate them, I offer through your columns, a reward of \$25 to anyone in the United States who will point out any such peach tree that has been plowed and cultivated with ordinary regularity. According to orthodox horticulture there is absolutely no good reason for the existence of that old monument of neglect and especially for its singular habit of "never missing a crop of peaches, and frequently bearing so heavily that the branches are broken," as Prof. Johnson relates. Of course, according to my views, the problem is easily solved. Being of "Crawford type" it is plainly a seedling, and having come up where it has escaped the plow, its entire root system is in a natural condition, just like any forest tree, and it is only doing its duty. Just reflect, Mr. Editor, how different would be the situation to day in Maryland, if all the peach trees that have been planted in the 26 years since that seed peeped above ground, had done only half as well! That they would have done equally well, had they been treated with the same "masterly inactivity" that was meted out to that old tree. I am perfectly convinced and I purpose with your permission to demonstrate it, at my own expense. You pick out a fair, unprejudiced man in the heart of the former Maryland peach district, who has no San Jose scale on his grounds, and let him select an acre on which a peach orchard has in the last few years died of the yellows. Have him lay off the rows 20 feet apart, and mark places for the trees the same distance, except one row, which must be set 10 feet apart in the row. Next, let him thoroughly pound the earth with a heavy square-end piece of timber for a space of two feet every way from the point where trees are to stand. After thoroughly compacting the ground, drive holes six or seven inches deep and about an inch or more in diameter and after dropping in a little fine soil, insert the trees, pressing them firmly down. Next pour in slowly a cup of water and a handful of pulverized earth at the same time until the holes are full. Then apply two pounds of Mapes, preferably, or any other good tree fertilizer to each tree, scattering evenly over the four-foot circle. In addition to this he must as an experiment apply two pounds of copperas (sulphate of iron) to one row, pulverizing it before doing so. A mulch of hay or straw sufficient to keep down weeds must then be placed on the four-foot circle around the trees. Finally drill in thinly cow peas in rows two or three feet apart on the ground between the tree rows. I omitted to say that all lateral roots must be cut close from the trees and the tap roots of 20 trees cut off six inches below the crown, 20 trees five inches, 20 trees four inches, 20 trees three inches, 10 trees two inches and 10 trees one inch. Tops must be cut back to six inches above the ground and all growth allowed to remain the first year without trimming or pruning.

I send inclosed a list of 22 varieties from which 100 trees can be selected in lots of 10, which I will deliver to the experimenter, express charges prepaid. The varieties mentioned are: Elberta, Emma, Sneed, Matthew's Beauty, Greensboro, Triumph, Carman, Susquehanna, Alexander, Amelia, Crosby, Crawford, Foster, Wager, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon, Stump, Heath Cling, Salway, Chairs. I will pay also for the cow peas, copperas and fertilizer, for which bill can be sent to me here. Moreover, if any one of the trees that lives one year, dies during my lifetime (I am now 62) I will send the owner a \$10 bill. All this on condition that no plow, cultivator or other implement disturbs the soil,

or stock be allowed among the trees until they begin to bear, when I would advise that hogs have the run of the orchard, first ringing or splitting their noses. The cow peas are to rot on the ground the first year and mowers run twice a year between the tree rows for three years, clippings allowed to remain where they fall. I insist on the trees being planted where an orchard has died of the yellows. Those I send will be June-budded trees with tap roots, from East Tennessee. I will say that I cured ordinary chlorosis or a yellowing of the leaves last summer on young grapevines and peach trees by applying one pound of pulverized copperas around each one, and would suggest that some one experiment on peach trees with the genuine "yellows." Would also say that I experimented fully eight years ago with Bordeaux Mixture and also a liquid made by slaking rock lime and sulphur with boiling water, for bitter rot on Keiffer pears, after picking. Boxes thus treated showed just as much rot as those not treated. Now send the name of your man, and I will have the trees he selects forwarded.

Lampasas, Tex.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

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## HAD GOOD RESULTS.

DAVID H. PATTY, GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1900.—"I have about sold all the salable stock I have for spring, hence do not care to advertise. If I had the stock to sell, I would certainly use your columns, as I have had good results from advertising with you in the past."

JAN 20 1906

## THE COMING APPLE.

*Suggestions Arising From the Offer of the Minnesota Society—  
Professor Hansen Says American and Russian Strains Will Be  
Combined in the Apple for the Northwest—Horticultural  
Veterans May Even Now Have the Nucleus—  
They Are Raising Seedlings.*

The recent offer of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society of a premium of one thousand dollars to any one who can produce a variety of apple equal to Duchess in hardiness, the Wealthy in size, appearance and quality, and the Malinda in keeping capacity, has no doubt stimulated effort in the line of raising seedlings and of bringing to light old seedling trees now perhaps growing in some out-of-the-way place, neglected and in heavy sod, says Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S. D., in Minnesota Horticulturist. If any one knew positively just how to produce such an apple, it is very likely that he would not give his secret to the world until his seedling apple had secured the prize. But as it is so delightfully uncertain a subject, and no one knows just how to produce the variety desired, it will perhaps be of interest to discuss some of the various methods that will be worth trying. The writer has several hundred candidates for the honor, now one and two years old.

The coming apple for the Northwest, so earnestly sought by all, will probably have in its make-up the blood of both American and Russian apples, and, probably, the Siberian crabs. The further north we go, the more the Russian blood will be in the ascendancy. In all our discussions about American apples, let us not forget that all were originally imported from West or East Europe. The only true American apple is the wild crab.

The coming apple will very likely be raised from seed saved in the orchard of some one of our horticultural veterans, such as C. G. Patten, J. S. Harris, E. H. S. Dartt or R. P. Speer, where a large number of varieties of both races are grown. In his experimental orchard Mr. Dartt, if I remember rightly, has industriously gathered together some 800 grafted varieties, besides several hundred seedlings of his own. Hives of bees kept in such an orchard would greatly help in the work. The pedigree of the seedlings would be unknown at least in part, but the apple, if hardy, would manage to get along very well without any.

My inventory of seedlings this fall, raised on the grounds at Brookings during the last two years, shows over 27,000 seedlings of native fruits. As to methods, all small lots of seeds are now sown in flats and transplanted into beds in the garden as soon as large enough to handle. It is still better to transplant into 4-inch pots and later to the field. Not a seed is lost with proper care, and the festive and ubiquitous cut-worm is robbed of his prey. Larger lots are sown in beds or nursery rows. Transplanting the first season is the common method of European nurseries, and I find here that it gives a finely branched system of roots. The root-pinching at time of transplanting breaks up the tap-root. A large lot of *Pyrus baccata* seedlings was raised this season in this way. Owing to very dry weather immediately after transplanting they were checked in growth, but they are well rooted. To hasten bearing, buds can be cut the second or even the first summer and budded into the top of a bearing tree. The first year's top

can also be used as a scion for top-grafting. German writers say that if a seedling is grafted with itself, that is, the scions cut off and grafted right back on to the same tree, it will bear earlier than if left alone. This method I have never tried.

Nursery propagation is a necessary test for hardiness. A very large number of seedlings of the apple, which has been brought to public notice in the past generation in the Northwest because of the hardiness of the original tree, have quickly dropped out of sight again because the trees failed under propagation in the nursery. Our occasional test winters, such as those of 1872-73, 1884-85, and 1898-99, must be taken into account. Some trees thrive when young, but succumb when they come into bearing. Hence the true value of any seedling can only be determined when it has come into bearing as a grafted or budded tree and has passed safely through a test winter. So do not be too enthusiastic over any new seedling until it has been propagated and put into orchard.

## A WELCOME VISITOR.

Here it is! The praying mantis. *Nota bene, Mantis religiosa*. Imported by a nurseryman; yet not a pest! Devil-horse, camel-cricket, mule-killer, rear-horse, call it what you will—it is a beneficial insect and it was imported by nurserymen on stock. It eats grasshoppers and other pernicious insects and



does not eat leaves, roots, buds or bark. Entomologists say that it is not only harmless, but that it is beneficial. It was probably imported from Europe on stock by Irving Rouse and Thomas Meehan & Sons. It only remains to be proved that it will eat and in a short time exterminate the San Jose scale.

Entomological journals, please copy.

## TRADE LIVELY IN TEXAS.

John Watson, business manager of the Rosedale Nurseries, Brenham, Tex., writes: "Things are simply humming down here. You have the big majorities up there but not all the prosperity. Outside the storm-swept section, a small section along the coast, and barring the boll-weevil pest in a few counties, this state is in better financial condition than for twenty years. North Texas is prosperous; West Texas is more than prosperous, and better times were never seen. We nurserymen are sawing wood and selling trees. The nursery interests in our state are of importance and trade is excellent. We are all going to have money this year, and three meals a day for some time."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

Theodore Bechtel, Staunton, Ill., has begun the nursery business at Ocean Springs, Miss.

David H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y., spent a portion of last month in Camden, South Carolina.

Herbert C. Salmon, nurseryman, Louisville, Ky., was married in Rochester, N. Y., December 15th.

Nurserymen in the State of Washington have been planting largely of apples of the late keeping varieties.

The Missoula, Mont., Nursery Company recently completed a modern greenhouse for growing roses and carnations.

E. G. Mendenhall, Kinmundy, Ill., has been re-elected secretary and treasurer of the Horticultural Society of Southern Illinois.

Orlando Harrison, Berlin, and J. W. Kerr, Denton, were elected vice-presidents of the Maryland State Horticultural Society.

The dutiable imports of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$165,437 in October, 1900, against \$121,349 in October, 1899.

A school of practical horticulture has been established near Hartford, Conn., by the trustees of the Handicraft Schools of Hartford.

Several Minnesota nurserymen have taken Prof. Hansen's advice and are propagating apples on Siberian crab to avoid root killing.

Joseph Meehan, in the Florists' Exchange, advocates the growing of Norway spruce, three to six feet in height, in pots for Christmas trees.

Thomas Meehan was elected professor of botany at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, in Philadelphia last month.

Pelmulder & Wayne are now conducting the Grant City Nursery, Grant City, Ia., Jasper Wayne having succeeded to the interest of B. C. Butler.

Parcels of 11 pounds weight may be sent by mail between New Zealand and the United States at a rate of 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof.

P. J. Regan, H. J. Paasch and Charles Kane have incorporated the Great Northern Nursery Co., at Coralville, Ia., with a capital of \$25,000.

It is stated that the American Pomological Society may hold a meeting next September at some point convenient to the Pan-American Exposition.

Clarence Wedge, Albert Lea, Minn., suffered a heavy loss in the burning of a residence and valuable papers on his nursery grounds, December 12th.

E. Albertson, of Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., and John B. Morey, Jr., of Dansville, N. Y., visited Western New York nurserymen last month.

Donaldson & Gibson, of Warsaw, Ky., recently shipped 150,000 young Russian mulberry trees to Shenandoah, Ia., to be planted and grown into fence posts.

J. W. Garrett has succeeded to the interest of the senior partner in the firm of Dickey & Garrett, Scotland, Ind. The nurseries will be conducted by Garrett & Son.

M. J. Henry, nurseryman, Vancouver, B. C., has purchased the nursery stock of E. Hutcherson of Ladner and will remove it to his grounds in Vancouver for further disposal.

A total of 150 car loads of Christmas trees from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, about 60,000 trees, were disposed of to Philadelphians. New Yorkers purchased 200 car loads.

The six weeks' course in horticulture at the Rhode Island College will commence on February 20. Among the lecturers who assisted in 1900 is Edwin Hoyt, nurseryman, New Canaan, Conn.

Jobbers in nursery stock report that the "dollar cherry tree" may become a reality before spring. They say that they cannot now buy at double the price paid a year ago.—American Florist.

Over 700 lots of fruit-bearing trees, plants and vines were placed with 125 experimenters during last year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These include 200 varieties representing 22 species.

Prof. W. J. Green, horticulturist of the Ohio Experiment Station, thinks that fruit growing will sooner or later fall into the hands of specialists, owing to the carelessness of farmers in combating insects and diseases.

The New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo., did a rushing business last fall. They have built a storage room 56x70 feet, which gives them a total frost proof storage of 130x70. The new part is made of stone, with 18-inch walls.

Among the exhibitors at the California Fruit Growers' convention last month were: Chase Nursery Co., Riverside, Thompson's improved navel oranges; George C. Roeding, Fresno, Smyrna figs; Fresno Nursery Co., fruit trees, vines, etc.

Thanksgiving Day was Arbor Day at Macon, Ga. City laborers planted 100 trees, each bearing a plate on which was inscribed the name of a Georgian. Addresses were made in a tent in front of the postoffice, Mayor Smith presiding.

Semi-tropical ferns and palms, and various other genera and species of trees, vines, shrubs and floral plants have been arriving at the Pan-American Exposition by the carload, for the ornamentation of its miles of plazas, courts and sylvan mazes.

The Tree Planting Association of New York City offers to furnish to all inquirers, free of charge, full information as to the most suitable trees for city growth, with list of nurserymen, and prices for the completed work, including iron tree protectors.

President McKinley, in his annual message, 1900, said: "The exposition of the resources and products of the western hemisphere, to be held at Buffalo next year, promises important results, not only to the United States, but for the other participating countries."

Secretary James Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, in his annual report says: "The card catalogue of fruits described in standard American publications has been finished, and so soon as all the fruits can be catalogued, will afford copy for the most complete index in pomology."

Prof. W. G. Johnson, state entomologist of Maryland and secretary and treasurer of the Maryland Horticultural Society, has accepted a position as associate editor of the American Agriculturist. He has been prominently identified with the investigations in connection with the San Jose scale and the peach pests in Maryland.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has placed the government seed order with the New York Market Gardeners' Association at \$101,975.50. The last contract, that for 1901, was awarded to Charles Parker, Santa Clara, Cal., at \$64,900 and the order for 1900 was executed by the New York Market Gardeners' Association on a bid of \$70,980.

The Chase Nursery Company has a tract of 1,500 acres at Ethanac, Cal., almost all of which is under cultivation at the present time. Alfalfa is grown extensively. Five wells furnish the tract with water. For fuel, oil is used, a tank having a capacity of 50,000 gallons being in close proximity to the engine house. The Chase Nursery Company owns its own oil well in Los Angeles, from which all of its fuel comes.

It is reported that the total shipments of fresh fruits during 1900 from California were 6,435 cars against 6,868 one year ago, 5,007 two years ago, 5,323 in 1897, 4,052 in 1896, and 4,568 cars in 1895. Of the number first named New York received most, 1,527 cars; Chicago stood next with 1,101; Boston, 649; Minneapolis, 302; Denver, 233. England was the destination for 192 cars, Canada 71 cars, Scotland seven cars. Out of the 6,435 cars shipped from California during the last year, 2,115 cars were pears, 1,361 were peaches, 1,158 plums and prunes.

Burnet Landreth, secretary of the Wholesale Seedmen's League, in a recent circular says: "If the government established a seed shop and sold its seeds it would certainly be a most active competitor in the seed business, but it does worse—it gives them away. It has established a seed shop larger, with two or three exceptions, than any of the fifty or sixty large seed establishments in the country. It runs against them a most active competition. For years the seed trade has been the only business thus crushed down by the government, and the competition is annually getting worse."

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

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Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1901.

## THE NEW CENTURY.

The opening of the twentieth century finds the nursery business in a promising condition. It follows a year of steadily advancing prices and an era of general business activity and confidence in commercial quarters. The interest in fruit growing caused by the exhibits and awards at the Paris Exposition will be strengthened by the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo this year.

While the last year of the nineteenth century is marked by the loss of several prominent nurserymen and horticulturists, many veterans remain to give advice to the large number of younger men who are forging to the front in the business. Among those who died in 1900 were Edward A. Frost, Rochester, N. Y.; T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Mich.; Robert C. Brown of Brown Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Lord Penzance, of sweet briars fame, England; Isaac Hicks, Westbury L. I.; Elbert S. Carman, editor Rural New Yorker, New York

city; John G. Glen, Glen Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; John Laing, London, England; Clifford L. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; David G. Yates, Mount Airy, Pa.; William Saunders, horticulturist, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Edward Pynaert, Ghent, Belgium.

## NATIONAL QUARANTINE LAW.

At the meeting last month of the California Fruit Growers' Association in San Francisco, Alexander Craw, quarantine officer of the California Board of Horticulture, read a paper arguing on the need for a national horticultural quarantine law for the protection of horticultural and viticultural interests in California, and M. J. Daniels, of Riverside, acquainted the convention with his efforts in Washington "to secure needful legislation for the protection of the citrus interests of California against foreign competition," as a California journal expresses it.

Mr. Craw began his paper before the convention with the statements: "The need of a national horticultural quarantine law for the protection of the horticultural interests of the United States is annually becoming more apparent. Foreign insects are spreading over the eastern states. With national restriction at the time they were introduced they could have been stopped at the port of entry. Once established in the country, they are rapidly disseminated by nursery stock and natural spread." He then quoted the oft-repeated statement that 60,000 large bearing peach trees in North Carolina were cut down and burned, because of the presence of the scale, and that an orchard of 20,000 peach trees in Maryland was completely destroyed in two years. Mr. Craw says: "In other states the loss from this pest has been very serious." But neither he nor any other alarmist has quoted figures showing that the scale has caused such havoc "in other states" as is recorded of North Carolina and Maryland; with the exception of Georgia. If the warnings regarding the scale were well grounded, we should long ere this time have seen whole orchards whiped out in other eastern or southern states.

Again we wish to state the position of this journal upon this subject. The San Jose scale may be a dangerous menace to the fruit interests of the country; it may be necessary to have laws governing the importation of nursery stock; if the scale is as dangerous as is feared by many, certainly it is to the interest of nurserymen as well as of orchardists to check the spread, for any factor tending to discourage the planting of orchards affects the business of the nurseryman; and it is undoubtedly advisable, as the American Association of Nurserymen has already demonstrated, that a uniform federal law upon this subject shall replace the conflicting state laws in existence; but, in the framing of the national law, a great industry like that of the nursery business should not be unduly crippled. It has been agreed several times at conferences between nurserymen, horticulturists and entomologists, that a national law adapted to all the conditions should be passed by Congress. Such a law has been before Congress; but it is not the law advocated by Mr. Craw.

Certainly such a law as Mr. Craw proposes should be referred to the nurserymen for consideration inasmuch as it directly affects them; yet there is no proposition of such a reference, in Mr. Craw's paper before the California convention.

After referring to the Washington convention of 1897, the

proceedings of which are familiar to our readers, Mr. Craw concludes his paper as follows:

Finally, a conference was agreed to by both Washington and St. Louis committees, and a compromise measure was drawn up. Possibly to give this bill some degree of endorsement from California, a congressman from this state was selected to present it in the house of representatives. The defects in the bill and its tendency to favor importers' interests against those of the grower were so apparent that I publicly attacked it through the press and at fruit growers' meetings. Another bill was drafted at the State Fruit Growers' convention held at San Jose, December 12th to 15th, 1899. In this bill all reference to interstate commerce in trees and plants was eliminated, for the reason that it was considered safer for the states to which the stock was consigned, to make the examination, as they are more vitally concerned as to its condition, and the work undoubtedly would be more carefully done than it would be at the point of shipment. In order to harmonize all interests, it was considered better to modify several sections of the original senate bill. The San Jose bill conferred certain discretionary powers upon the Secretary of Agriculture that were acceptable to the members of the convention.

No decisive action has yet been taken by Congress upon such a bill, so I take the liberty of presenting the same bill drawn up by a committee at San Jose and which was endorsed by the State Fruit Growers in convention in that city. A similar bill met with the approval of fruit growers in convention at Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Riverside. I hope that it will meet with your approval and be taken up by the fruit growers of the state and nation, individually, and through their associations, exchanges, institutes, chambers of commerce and boards of trade. If each does his part, Congress will understand that we are in earnest and will grant the necessary protection.

The committee on legislation, of the American Association of Nurserymen, will see that the interests of the nurserymen are safeguarded in this attempt to legislate on nursery subjects. This committee is composed of C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., chairman; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

#### IT HAS COME AT LAST.

A recent bulletin issued by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station gives particulars by Professor Mark V. Slingerland of the specimens of the European insect called the praying mantis, found in Rochester for the first time in this country by Park Commissioner H. F. Atwood. Professor Slingerland says that the insect is in the main a beneficial one. The inference is that it was imported from Europe with nursery stock. It has a wide distribution in the Old World, being practically common in France.

In view of the criticism to which nurserymen have been subjected by reason of the discovery of pernicious insects on trees and shrubs, it is a matter of congratulation that to the nurseryman is traced the introduction of this beneficial insect. The nurserymen take off their hats to Mr. Atwood and thank him for his timely discovery.

#### CHANGE AT BREWER & STANNARD'S.

Eugene Brewer, who is well known among nurserymen, retired from the nursery business on January 1, 1901, still retaining his interest, however, in the lands and large orchard interests of Brewer & Stannard. The Ottawa Star Nurseries will hereafter be conducted by F. H. Stannard and Company. Mr. Stannard has such an extensive acquaintance among the nurserymen of the country as to need no introduction, and his personal attention to the business bespeaks its success.

#### YEAR'S SHIPMENTS TO CANADA.

In response to our inquiry regarding the shipments of nursery stock from Europe and the United States to Canada, during the periods when such shipments are allowed by the Canadian government, N. B. Colcock, custom house broker at Niagara Falls, Ont., writes:

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I delayed answering yours of the 21th November calculating to send you the information asked for immediately after the closing of the fumigating station of this port on the 15th inst. As I was desirous of including all the shipments, I kept back the report, owing to the fact that there was one shipment of nursery stock, destined for Canada, that could not arrive here in time before closing of the fumigating station. I was in communication with the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, in the hope of being able to bring them into the country by offering to pay any extra expense that the fumigating agent might be put to by running this shipment through on arrival. I have to day received a telegram from the commissioner that the shipment could not be imported, the day having been fixed by order-in-council and there being no authority for re-opening. This shipment would have amounted to about \$500. I wired the shippers as to the decision of the minister, and now beg to submit the following figures:

	FROM UNITED STATES		FROM EUROPE.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Fall and winter of 1899-1900..	14	\$ 123.37	25	\$6,661.00
Spring of 1900.....	48	1,332 00	3	418.00
Fall of 1900.....	42	1,199 93	4	208.00

The above figures you can take as correct. They are not taken from the customs' books, consequently are not official, but are taken from my books, and I have no knowledge of any nursery stock passing this port, except what passed through my hands.

From letters already to hand, I look for considerable increase of shipments from the United States next spring. I hear of some European shipments yet to arrive, but look for the value to be light.

Unnecessary delay has been occasioned in some of the shipments passing here, owing to the fact that the necessary power of attorney and invoices did not arrive until after the boxes had reached this port, and some of the invoices not bearing the proper certificate, a copy of which certificate I beg to enclose. These are important matters which nurserymen should not overlook.

N. B. COLCOCK.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Dec. 21, 1900.

The certificate referred to is as follows:

#### SHIPMENTS TO CANADA.

After the receipt of this notice, please discontinue the use of the words "Certified Correct" on all invoices of goods destined for Canada. The Canadian government now insists upon the following definitely worded certificate being on all invoices:

"This invoice is true and correct; and where there is a difference between any of the prices shown therein and the ordinary credit prices at which the same articles are now sold bona fide by the exporter in like quantity and condition at this place for consumption in the country, the latter prices are shown on the margin or elsewhere on such invoice.

Dated at..... 19..

Exporter."

This certificate must be signed by a partner, official or employee of the exporter, having a knowledge of the facts certified to. The certificate must NOT be attached to the invoice, but must be WRITTEN, PRINTED OR STAMPED on the face or back thereof.

The Euclid Avenue Nursery Co., East Cleveland, O., has been formed by the association of Charles W. Metcalf, of East Cleveland, who for ten years has conducted a general planting and landscape business and surrounding territory, and who has a thorough knowledge of the trade, with Henry Kohankie, of Painesville, O., who for twenty-five years has been actively engaged in the business in its various phases, at the Storrs & Harrison Nurseries, at Painesville, Ohio.

## INSPECTION METHODS.

*Actual Results as Shown by Illinois Report—Detailed Statement by State Entomologist—Distributing Costs—Actual Charges to Nurserymen—Enforcement of the Law—Substitution of Certificates—List of Accredited Inspectors in Twenty-eight States—General Conclusions.*

S. A. Forbes, state entomologist of Illinois, has submitted a detailed report to the governor, relating to the first annual inspection of nurseries in Illinois under the act which went into effect on April 11, 1899. His experience is of interest by way of comparison with that in other states.

It was found that there were 245 nurseries in Illinois; 225 were covered for the year ended June 1, 1900, by certificate. A certificate was refused to the owner of but one of these nurseries and this because of the presence of the San Jose scale in a small lot of trees belonging to a dealer in nursery stock, and containing only trees left over from the sales of preceding year. The remaining 19 uncertified premises belong to nurserymen who did not pay the expenses of inspection as required by law, and who, if they made sales or shipped or delivered stock, did so in violation of the law.

Occasionally, says Mr. Forbes, a nursery was in such condition that I was obliged to prohibit the sale of its stock until certain insecticide measures had been applied under the supervision of an agent from my office. In these cases the nurseryman agreed in writing that the certificate finally issued should be attached only to specified parts of his stock to which no objection had been found or to such as had received the required treatment under the approval of an office assistant.

### DISTRIBUTING COSTS.

As the law does not prescribe any method of distributing costs of inspection trips to individuals whose premises are inspected, I was obliged to assess these expenses according to my best judgment of what was fair and just to all concerned; and as the trips of my inspectors were not made separately for the purpose of inspecting individual nurseries, but were general trips in the course of which a large number were visited in succession, I was obliged to adopt some plan of division of the total expense of this common trip. After careful study of the workings of various possible plans, the following method was adopted:

The inspection reports and bills of expense of each inspector were brought together every two weeks, and the total cost of inspection for this period, including the salary of the inspector, was distributed among the nurseries concerned in such a manner that all should share equally the cost of transportation and some other general expenses, while the cost of subsistence and the pay of the inspector were divided among them in proportion to the time required for the inspection of each nursery.

Thus, if twenty nurseries were examined in these two weeks, each was charged with a twentieth part of the mere expense of traveling; and if the time spent in the inspection of a given nursery was, say, a fortieth of that spent in the inspection of all of them, then it was further charged with a fortieth of the salary and the cost of subsistence for the two weeks' period. In this way such expenses as had no relation to the size and condition of the nursery were divided equally; such as had some such relation were divided proportionally; and the total cost of all the trips was fully and exactly provided for.

This scheme worked upon the whole fairly well, but had one minor disadvantage in the fact that it was practically impossible to make itemized statements to individual nurserymen, since the items would have included a complete exhibit of two weeks' expense of travel, but few of which it would have been possible for the individual nurseryman in any way to verify. Bills were consequently rendered for the total sum due for each inspection, an explanation of the methods of its determination being also sent if any questions were raised, and the account was certified by me officially as required by law.

The actual charges for nurserymen for salaries and expenses of inspectors ranged from 75 cents to \$36.90, the average charge being

\$5.77. The cost of printing, postage, clerical service, and supervision was covered by general appropriations to the state entomologists' office, other than those made in the horticultural inspection act. This amounted to about \$500, making the total cost of the first years' inspection about \$2000, an average of \$8.16 per nursery. The inspection was made in July, August and September, 1899.

The second annual inspection, made in 1900, was more quickly accomplished. Instead of a two weeks' distribution period, all subdivision and assessment of expenses was postponed until the end of the inspection season.

### ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

Although it is made the duty of the state's attorney to prosecute all violations of the Horticultural Inspection Act, this provision has been largely inoperative because no officer is charged with the duty of making complaint, securing evidence, and serving as prosecuting witness in the case, or provided with funds appropriated for these purposes. The private citizen, even though a competing nurseryman, has not sufficient personal interest in the enforcement of the law to be willing to subject himself to the odium, expense, and loss of time involved in court proceedings. Consequently, although a considerable number of the nineteen nurserymen who failed to take out certificates last year did undoubtedly violate the law, and a number of transportation companies and traveling agents of outside nurserymen and dealers presumably did so, prosecutions under the law, so far as known to me, were limited to two, one instituted by a nurseryman in Northern Illinois and the other by one of my own assistants. In the first case a Wisconsin nurseryman who had shipped and delivered stock in Illinois without a certificate, when brought before a justice pleaded guilty and paid the minimum fine. In the other case, a Chicago dealer having no nursery premises of his own had brought a considerable quantity of stock into the city, disposing of it from a sales-ground and delivering it to customers without the use of a certificate of inspection. This case was brought to trial in a city justice court, the state's attorney of Cook county prosecuting, and a conviction was obtained with an assessment of the minimum fine.

### SUBSTITUTION OF CERTIFICATE.

Under the Inspection Act no Illinois nurseryman or seller of nursery stock is permitted to ship or deliver any such stock until he has placed on each package a copy of a certificate signed by some state or government inspector certifying to the inspection of the contents of the package and to its freedom from dangerous insects and contagious plant diseases. This provision affects not only stock grown by the Illinois nurseryman on his own premises, but likewise that brought from without the state. As a great deal of the stock furnished to customers by nurserymen is so imported, and frequently from different states, bearing consequently, if inspected, certificates of as many different inspectors, this requirement seems at first inconvenient if not impracticable. To fill a small order of nursery stock it might be necessary to bring together into one package trees and plants from a number of states and bearing as many different certificates, and the copying of these separate certificates and the attaching of one of each to every bundle would be embarrassing, confusing, and expensive. To obviate this difficulty I obtained by correspondence a list of the official inspectors of all the states in which an inspection system had been by law established, and published this list for the information of nurserymen, offering also to accredit inspection made by these official state inspectors by authorizing the substitution of my own certificate for theirs. This proposition was made in the following circular, under a clause of section 3 of the Illinois law: "When nursery stock is shipped into this state accompanied by a certificate, as herein provided, it shall be held prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated."

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENTOMOLOGIST,  
URBANA, ILL., July 1, 1899.

To Illinois Nurserymen: The following is a list of accredited inspectors of nursery stock and other horticultural products:

Alabama, F. S. Earle; California, Alexander Craw; Colorado, C. P. Gillette; Connecticut, W. E. Britton; Delaware, Wesley Webb; Florida, A. L. Quaintance, P. H. Rolfs; Georgia, W. M. Scott; Indiana, James Troup; Iowa, H. E. Summers; Kansas, Percy J. Parrott, E. A. Pope; Kentucky, H. Garman; Maryland, W. G. Johnson; Massachusetts, C. H. Fernald, H. T. Fernald; Michigan, D. W. Trine; Montana, I. D. O'Donnell, Robert A. Cooley; New Jersey, John B. Smith; New York, C. A. Wieting; North Caro-

lina, Gerald McCarthy; Ohio, F. M. Webster; Oregon, Wilbur K. Newell, Lloyd T. Reynolds, J. R. Casey, Emile Schanno, Judd Geer; Pennsylvania, S. B. Heiges, Geo. C. Butz, Frank M. Bartram; Tennessee, Chas. E. Chambliss; Utah, J. A. Wright, J. P. Sorensen, C. A. Hickenlooper; Vermont, F. A. Waugh; Virginia, William B. Alwood, J. L. Phillips; Washington, J. E. Baker; Wisconsin, W. A. Henry, E. S. Goff.

Whenever nursery stock and other horticultural property imported into this state bears a certificate of apparent freedom from dangerous insects and contagious plant disease signed by one of the inspectors on the foregoing list and dated not earlier than the first day of July last preceding, sellers of stock so certified who hold for their own premises valid certificates from this office, are hereby authorized to substitute the certificate of this office for certificates of inspectors of other states as named above.

S. A. FORBES, State Entomologist.

#### PRINCIPAL EFFECTS OF THE LAW.

1. As a result of the annual inspection of nursery stock, followed as it has been by critical observations from this office in all cases requiring them, a rapid improvement in the condition of Illinois nurseries is manifested, especially in those parts of the state where the same region was covered both years by the same inspector. Insects found too generally prevalent on the first inspection have largely disappeared from nurseries, old and worthless stock has been cleared out and destroyed, and evidences of greater care in management are generally noticeable.

2. The detection of the San Jose scale in six of these nurseries and its complete destruction there before it had been disseminated to any serious extent, and the discovery of the crown gall as an important nursery pest much too prevalent in many comparatively small and neglected nurseries, are also notable benefits resulting from this inspection. Furthermore, the accumulation of a very large amount of information with regard to common insects of the nurseries, those injurious to the property of the nurseryman rather than to that of his customer, will enable me to prepare a particularly valuable article on the subject of nursery pests.

2. The supervision of importations of nursery stock which the law has required has undoubtedly prevented in great measure the introduction into the state of worthless and infested trees. As long as Illinois had no such law it was certain to be the dumping-ground of unprincipled dealers anxious to free themselves of dangerous or suspicious property which they were unable to sell in states by restrictive legislation. It should further be noticed that a law of this kind has now become practically necessary to the nurseryman if he does business outside of his own state, since without inspection and an official certificate thereof his products are excluded from most of the best markets of the country.

4. Our inspection of orchards with reference to the San Jose scale has resulted in an early discovery of this insect in many localities where it would otherwise have remained unnoticed until it had spread extensively and done great and irremediable harm. As a general result of insecticide operations, about 14,000 trees have been treated on one hundred and fifteen infested premises, half of them by fumigation and the other half by spraying either with whale-oil soap solution or kerosene emulsion. On the whole I can not doubt that the new law is a useful one, and that it should be maintained in substantially its present form. Although it has been occasionally criticised, it seems on the whole to have met the almost unanimous approval of those most nearly concerned.

#### NEW YORK NURSERY INSPECTION.

The following is a summary of the work done in the San Jose scale division in the New York State Department of Agriculture for the year 1900 up to December 1st: Three hundred and ninety-five certificates issued on 6,013 acres nurseries and 657 acres vineyards; 414 duplicate certificate for other states; 3,065½ acres orchard inspected; 1,522 acres vineyards; 143 acres strawberries; 66½ acres raspberries; 22 acres blackberries; 4½ acres gooseberries. Orchards contained 399,271 trees—about three-fourths in bearing.

R. R. HARRIS, HARRISVILLE, W. VA., Dec. 21, 1900.—“I enclose \$1 to renew my subscription for 1901. Your journal has been worth many times the price to me during the past year.”

#### WESTERN WHOLESALERS.

Thirty nurserymen attended the semi-annual meeting of the Western Wholesale Nurserymen's Association in Kansas City last month. It was the unanimous opinion that there will be a considerable rise in the prices of nursery stock before spring. It was reported that the available stock is the shortest on record and that it cannot meet the spring demand. It was declared that apple trees will be very short; also cherries Pear and peach trees will also be scarce.

The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Brooke, Topeka, Kan.; vice-president, R. H. Blair, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan.; executive committee, Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; J. H. Skinner, Topeka, Kan.; A. C. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.

#### NEW NURSERIES IN TENNESSEE.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Enclosed please find check for \$1, in payment of my subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Please quote me advertising rates.

I have a surplus of 500,000 strawberry plants. I am planting extensively of nursery stock. I have just finished planting 200 bushels of peach pits and will have some 400,000 June budded peach trees for fall 1901. A large lot of apples, pears, and cherry stocks will be planted in the spring. I will plant 50 acres in strawberries for plants, and, all-told, I will have 80 acres in nursery. There is another nursery started near this place that will have 80 acres or more another year. The gentleman's name is D. W. Hunter, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sherman Hights, Tenn, Dec. 21, 1900.

H. LIGHTFOOT.

#### SUBSTITUTED BETTER VARIETY.

A Baraboo, Wis., correspondent of the American Florist says: “In the trial of the recent case of J. G. Stein against Charles Hirschinger, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the latter. Some years ago Stein purchased 500 apple trees supposed to be Duchess of Oldenburg and claimed that all but 100 proved to be inferior kinds. Expert witnesses testified that the trees said to be inferior were the Milwaukee, a better variety than the Duchess in this section. Stein sued for \$1,000 damages.”

#### FUMIGATION IN CALIFORNIA.

Nearly 1,500,000 trees have been fumigated this season, which is more than double the number looked after last year, says the Los Angeles Express. Nearly 1,000 tents have been in operation during the past season, as against 500 last year. Next year 1,500 tents will be at work. Many ranchers are purchasing tents for individual use, as the benefit of fumigation is beginning to be more thoroughly recognized.

The cost of fumigating a tree is about 40 cents, but the grower is more than repaid for this outlay, for it costs more to wash the fruit infested with scale than it does to fumigate.

## In Nursery Rows.

**STOCKS FOR JAPAN PLUMS.**—The Storrs and Harrison Co., Painesville, O., replying to a query in the Rural New Yorker, say: "Whenever the climate is cold enough to injure peach roots, we would not advocate budding Japan plums on them. Where the winters are not so severe, and peach trees will stand all right, Japan varieties seem to unite and do rather better on peach roots than they do on Myrobalan, and many of the large orchardists are using them on peach roots in preference to plum. Of course, anyone that plants them on peach roots should understand that they are subject to attacks of borers, like peach trees. Budded on Myrobalan stocks they can be planted and grown successfully in a good many northern sections where peach trees will not stand."

**APPLE ROOT GRAFTS.**—Ben Davis is one of the easiest varieties to make and depend upon its own roots, says H. E. Van Deman in Rural New Yorker. When any tree does this, it shows an inherent vitality that is very desirable. Such trees are usually hardy and vigorous, and they are better for being on their own roots than on those of a less stable kind. The fact that lower or old part of the root system may decay will not seriously affect the upper part, because the latter is healthy and independent of it. By using a short piece of root to keep the scion alive until it has had opportunity to make roots of its own, and planting it deeply, there may be produced more hardy and vigorous trees than those grown upon roots of seedlings which are of uncertain if not positively tender and feeble constitution. This, of course, would necessarily depend upon the variety used being hardy and vigorous.

**MYROBALAN PLUMS.**—Regarding the present status, Prof. F. A. Waugh, of Vermont, says: The history of the Myrobalan plums was pretty well ransacked by Bailey in 1892. At present the Myrobalan plums are used chiefly, as they always have been, as stocks for budding or grafting other plums. Marianna is least of all an exception to this statement. They have many distinct advantages for this purpose, the principal advantage being their ready growth from seeds or cuttings. When stocks are grown from cuttings, as of Marianna, much greater uniformity is secured; and this is a great gain. Myrobalan stocks are still imported in considerable quantities from France. The Myrobalan stocks have some weaknesses, however; as for example, they are not hardy enough in the North, and they tend to dwarf certain strong growing varieties. For this reason nurserymen are anxiously experimenting in the hope of finding something better; and some propagators, thinking that something better has been found, have taken to American stocks at the North, or to peach stocks at the South.

**THE EVERBEARING PEACH.**—Having recently had opportunity to examine a specimen of the Everbearing peach it is a pleasure to give a very favorable opinion of it, so far as the size, appearance and quality of the fruit are concerned, says A. E. Van Deman in American Gardening. What the tree may be I cannot tell from experience. The size of this peach is large; the shape is about that of the ordinary peaches; the color is reddish purple over a white ground, with stripes and flecks of a darker shade. The flesh is white, with a mixture of red next the seed and skin and very tender when fully ripe. The flavor is superb, rich, delicious and very satisfying. I never ate a better peach. If these points are well sustained by the variety and the tree is hardy and productive, which are reported to be true, it is a valuable addition to our peach list. The peculiar quality of blooming and ripening during a long period makes it not only an interesting novelty, but a very convenient and desirable peach for family use. Judging by the appearance and inside characteristics of the fruit I judge it to belong to the Indian or Spanish type of peaches. The varieties of this type are usually very productive and well able to endure more extremes of temperature, both hot and cold, than any of the other types. The Everbearing Peach is well worthy of a general trial.

**EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.**—Clarence Wedge, Albert Lea, Minn. in a report to the Minnesota Horticultural Society said: Red cedar seed is very difficult to handle. Really, I must acknowledge that I have just one good stand of red cedar. We gather our seed, rub off the pulp, stratify it in sand, and then bury it so that the top of the box is four or

five inches below the surface of the soil, and there it remains until a year from the following spring, about eighteen months, in the ground. It is probably safer to sow the seed in the fall and mulch it well, for if you do not get it sown very early in the spring it will grow in the box and, of course, be spoiled. I tried by soaking the seed in different solutions of caustic potash to avoid this long stratification and found there was a certain solution that would start it the first year. But in that case you want to let your bed stand for two years, as a goodly share will not even then germinate till the second year, and by pulling out the first year's crop quite early you can hope for a fair volunteer crop the second year. I think the red cedar should be planted more extensively in the northwest. The Ponderosa pine should also be grown more. It is a great drouth resister. It grows a great deal slower than the Scotch pine for the first few years, but it remains more dense in its lower foliage, and I think is a far more desirable tree. As it gets older, unlike the Scotch pine, it remains thrifty. In the nursery the Austrian pine and the Ponderosa, the former dark green and the latter bright green, discolor and are therefore objected to by nurserymen. When they get to be four or five feet high they remain far more beautiful and bright than many of the evergreens that do not turn so brown in the nursery.

### G. A. GAMBLE'S PURCHASE.

G. A. Gamble of the Gamble Nurseries at Ft. Smith, has purchased the entire stock of The Benton County Nursery Co., which will be merged into one enterprise with headquarters at Bentonville, Ark.

Mr. Gamble claims to have about sixty thousand two-year old apple trees and a big assortment of other stock, which he will sell at very low figures.

The following notice is from the Benton County Democrat:

G. A. Gamble, proprietor of the Gamble Nurseries at Ft. Smith, was in the city last week and bought out the Benton County Nursery Company of this city. Mr. Gamble will continue the nurseries under the old name and will make his headquarters at Bentonville. S. H. Sheldon, who has been foreman of the old nursery company for the past sixteen years will be retained. It is needless to state that his qualifications and integrity are unquestioned, as his experience and conduct in past years have proved him to be a man of great worth. Parties ordering trees from this nursery can rest assured that they are true to name and just as represented.

### HARD-SHELLED SEED.

Regarding hard-shelled seed, C. S. Harrison, York, Neb., says in American Gardening:

Directions often say "scald them." This is indefinite. I have known people to boil honey locust seed. That is death. I have much experience in this line. These seeds vary; a light scalding will kill some and not reach others. I bring water to the boiling point and pour on the seeds in a tub and stir vigorously for fifteen minutes. This equalizes the heat without danger. Then cover up for three days, skim off the swollen seeds and plant. Scald and skim off again. It usually takes three scaldings to reach them all. Mark another thing; If the ground is dry you will lose the whole thing. If these swollen seeds dry they can never come up. I have a barrel on a cart and give the furrow a good soaking. Make a furrow with the hoe and as wide as the blade and about three inches deep; soak this thoroughly, cover the seed in dry time five inches deep till they germinate, then rake off to three inches. In this way, in a dry season, I have had a wonderful stand.

A shipment of 100,000 peach trees from Georgia nurseries, bound for Cape Colony and Natal, South Africa, was made last month. Following the instructions of the English colonial secretary, State Entomologist Scott went to Augusta to inspect the trees and report their condition by cable to the British authorities. Last year a shipment of half the size of the present one was made, but the trees were held at Ladysmith because of the Boer war.

## Obituary.

Louis Ritz, exporter, Hamburg, Germany, died suddenly recently. He had been interested in the sale of nursery stock in America.

Horace W. S. Cleveland died at Hinsdale, Ill., Dec. 5th. He was a landscape gardener of the first rank. He was born at Lancaster, Mass., in 1814. After being associated with Frederick Law Olmsted at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, he moved in 1869 to Chicago. He had charge of many important works, among which may be mentioned Washington Park, Chicago, and Drexel Boulevard, which were arranged and planted from his designs and under his direction; Roger Williams Park, Providence, R. I.; the grounds, walks and drives about the Natural Bridge, Virginia; the grounds of the Jekyll Island Club, Brunswick, Ga.; Como Park, St. Paul; all the parks in Minneapolis and Omaha; Brookside, Indianapolis, Ind.; the grounds of the state capitols at Topeka, Kans., and Madison, Wis., and Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Mass. Mr. Cleveland was for twelve years corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Horticultural Society. He was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and several kindred organizations. He published several volumes on horticultural and other topics.

## Long and Short.

Strawberry plants at Flansburgh & Peirson's, Leslie, Mich.

Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., offers a full assortment of labels.

Small fruits are a specialty with Allen L. Wood, Rochester, N. Y.

Apple in leading sorts may be had of W. B. Cole, Painesville, Ohio.

An opportunity to trade is offered by the Emporia Nurseries, Emporia, Va.

Apple seedlings to close out are offered by the Hawkeye Nurseries, Stratford, Ia.

A special offer on small fruit plants is made by H. W. Henry La Porte, Ind.

The surplus list of W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va., appears in another column.

Evergreens, a large and fine stock, may be secured at C. L. Whitney's, Warren, O.

The Bordeaux nozzle, for spraying, made by the Deming Co., Salem, O., is popular.

Peach trees for spring shipment are offered by J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C.

Apple seedlings all grades, in bargain lots are ready at A. C. Griesa & Bro's., Lawrence, Kan.

Asparagus, grown at Geneva, N. Y., can be had of the Whiting Nursery Co., Boston, Mass.

A general line of high grade nursery stock is offered by the F. H. Stannard Co., Ottawa, Kan.

The Eagle plum, everbearing, and a new hardy evergreen are offered by Baker Bros., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Gilbert Costich, Rochester, N. Y., has a good stock of plums, standard pear and apple; also ornamentals.

Both fruit and ornamental stock may be obtained of Rakestraw & Pyle, Willowdale, Pa. Write for estimates.

Scions of Fameuse and Esopus Spitzenburg are wanted immediately at West Michigan Nurseries, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Willis' nurseries, Ottawa, Kan., offer cherries, apples, Keiffer pears grapes, peaches, gooseberries and a general assortment of shrubs

Irish Juniper, Lebanon arbor vitae, peach trees and evergreens will be sold cheap to close out, by Chas. L. Longsdorf, Floradale, Pa.

The Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Co., Phoneton, O., has 100,000 peach trees, first class, medium sizes of leading sorts, 10,000 cherries and other trees.

Hardy rhododendrons and azaleas, clematis, roses, fern balls, bay trees, etc., may be had of Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., growers and importers.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., will send their horticultural trade bulletin to any member of the trade free. This company has ornamental and fruit stock of fine quality.

Satisfaction is guaranteed by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, M. D., who offer stock in good condition of strawberry plants, Kieffer and other pears, peach trees, York Imperial and other apple trees, asparagus roots and Silver maples.

Citrus, olives, walnut and fig trees and grape vines can be obtained at the Fancher Creek Nurseries, George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal., headquarters for the famous California Smyrna fig. Liberal discount to the trade. Specialties are field grown roses and hardy palms.

The Pomona eurrant is a specialty with Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind. This firm has apple seedlings at special prices, standard pears, European plums, fruit and ornamental stock generally—a storage cellar filled with a fine lot of stock. Trade list ready February 1st.

J. G. Harrison of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., called upon Rochester nurseryman early this month.

We are pleased to state that Mr. Brewer of the firm of Brewer & Stannard, who has been in Colorado for some time on account of poor health, is much improved.

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### For 14 Cents

We mail the following rare seed novelties.

1 pkg. Blue Blood Tomato Seed,	\$ .15
1 " Northern Lemon Seed,	.15
1 " Mama's Favorite Onion Seed,	.10
1 " Emerald Green Cucumber Seed,	.10
1 " City Garden Beet Seed,	.10
1 " 13-Day Radish Seed,	.10
1 " La X. Market Lettuce Seed,	.15
3 " Brilliant Flower Seed,	.15
	<b>\$1.00</b>

**Worth \$1.00 for 14 Cents.**

Above 10 packages rare novelties we will mail you free, together with our great illustrated Seed Catalog, telling all about

**Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass**  
**Also Cholee Onion Seed, 60c. a lb.**  
 Together with thousands of earliest vegetables and farm seeds, upon receipt of 14c. and this notice. When once you plant Salzer's Seeds you will never do without.

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.**

## VINCENNES NURSERY — SURPLUS SPRING — 1901 —

**Apple.**  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , two and three year. Strong on Jonathan and York Imperial.

**Blackberries.** Strong plants, Snyder, Stone's Hardy, Kit-tatiny and Western Triumph.

**Currants.** Two year, No. 1, good assortment.

**Grapes.** Two year, No. 1, good assortment.

**Strawberries.** Leading varieties, strong plants.

**Carolina and Volga Poplar.** All sizes by carload.

**Silver Maple.**  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 inch, 12 to 15 feet.

**American Elm.** 8 to 10 feet.

Good Assortment of Other Stock.

W. C. REED,

:::

Vincennes, Ind.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

**Eagle Plum** Everbearing—Bears from June 17 to Aug. 28, 10 weeks.  
**Neverfailing**—Has borne 28 years in succession.  
**New Hardy Evergreen** Nothing else like it.  
 Handsomest ever offered

Write for description and price of both the above.

**BAKER BROS.,** FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

## Willowdale Nurseries

200,000 Peach Trees, Extra fine quality.  
 Keiffer Pears. All sizes.  
 Apples. First class, medium and one-half inch.  
 Large stock of Apricots, Gooseberries, Currants.  
 Norway Spruce, American Arborvitae and other Evergreen Trees.  
 An immense stock of Maples, Lindens, Carolina Poplars and other shade trees.  
 200,000 Osage. Two year and one year. Extra fine.  
 California Privet. One year and two year.

Write for estimates on your needs

Rakestraw & Pyle, Willowdale, Pa.

**Here We Are** with **APPLE SEEDLINGS**

All Grades Straight and Branched Roots.

200,000 IN BARGAIN LOTS. Also a general line of stock

ASK FOR sample and prices, AT ONCE.

**A. C. Griesa & Bro.,** LAWRENCE, KANSAS

**WANTED**

I want to hire a foreman for a general nursery business, state age, experience and references.

Address E. I. MARTIN, Redlands Nursery, Redlands, Cal.

Complete Line of

**PEACH TREES**

2000 Irish Juniper

100 Siberian Arbor Vitae

50 Story's Arbor Vitae

25 Retinspora Plumosa

Evergreens will be sold cheap to close out

**C. L. LONGSDORF** Floradale, Pa.

**Wanted! Nursery Foreman**

A superintendent for one of the largest American Nurseries, mainly ornamental. Must be competent to handle labor and cultivation with great skill and have a knowledge of Trees, Shrubs, &c., and most economic methods in nursery work. Only a man of the highest ability wanted, and such a man can receive fine inducements.

ADDRESS, "NURSERY," P. O. Box 2718, NEW YORK CITY.

## Evergreens

Again I offer to the trade a large and fine stock of Evergreens, from 3 inches to 3 feet. All in need of, such stock will profit by getting my prices.

Large Stock Colorado Blue Spruce Sweet Chestnut Seedlings  
 Very Large Stock Arbor Vitae and Norway Spruce

Get my Price List and Save Money

**C. L. WHITNEY, Warren, O.**

**WE WANT**

a thoroughly practical foreman to take charge of a nursery of 500 acres. Don't apply unless you know your business thoroughly, and are prepared to give references.

Nurseryman, care of The National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

**Bobbink & Atkins,** RUTHERFORD, N. J.

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF FINE

**NURSERY STOCK**

also Agents of Wholesale European Houses.

Hardy Rhododendrons

Hardy Azaleas

Clematis, large flowering and paniculata

Crimson Rambler, in bush and tree form

H. P. Roses, in dwarf and tree form

Rosa Rugosa, in bush and tree form

Japan Iris, Liliums and Fern Balls

Herbaceous Plants

Tree Roses

Palms, Buxus and Bay Trees

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**I am Offering a Fine lot of APPLE**

leading sorts, including 2000 Baldwin; Standard PEAR, with a good proportion of Bartlett; Peach in extra heavy and first class, with a surplus of Early Crawford. In **SMALL FRUITS** I offer Concord Grapes I-I, Kansas, Gregg and Miller's Red Raspberry, Victoria and Black Naple Currants at less than usual wholesale rates.

An extra nice lot of Weir's Maple, 2 year, 8 to 10 feet.

**W. B. COLE,** - - - PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

**Nursery Partner Wanted**

An experienced office man to run agents, can place his experience

against my capital; good habits, reputation and ability conditions.

Address NURSERYMAN, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**THE END OF THE CENTURY**

like the beginning of the year is an appropriate time for good resolutions. A fitting one for the average nurseryman would call for the placing of his order for labels early in the season, and we might also suggest the well known manufacturer of such articles.

**BENJAMIN CHASE, DERRY, N. H.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"Horticulture is emphatically the fine art of common life."*—R. C. WINTHROP.

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No. 2.

## STOOD BY THE PRESIDENT.

***Split Between Nurserymen and Fruit Growers Narrowly Averted at Annual Meeting of Western New York Horticultural Society—President Barry's Appeal Finally Prevailed—Nurserymen Objected to Action upon San Jose Scale Bill—Lively Discussion.***

The forty-sixth annual convention of the Western New York Horticultural Society was held in the Common Council chamber, Rochester, January 23-24. President William C. Barry, of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, presided, and among those present was the senior member of that firm, George Ellwanger, one of the oldest and best known nurserymen of the country.

Other well-known nurserymen, fruit growers and scientific men present were Professor W. H. Jordon, director of the State Experiment station at Geneva; J. H. Hale, the "prince of peach growers," of South Glastonbury, Conn.; Professor W. G. Johnson, state entomologist of Maryland, who is representing the "American Agriculturist"; Professor F. A. Waugh, of the agricultural experiment station, Burlington, Vt.; Professor Enos H. Hall, of the state college, Pennsylvania; Professor W. M. Munson, of Orono, Maine; F. E. Dawley, of Fayetteville, superintendent of the Bureau of Farmers' institutes; Professor M. V. Slingerland, of Cornell University; George S. Josselyn, of Fredonia; S. D. Willard, of Geneva; J. S. Woodward, Lockport; R. G. Chase, Geneva; D. H. Henry, Geneva; C. M. Hooker, Rochester; Irving Rouse, Rochester; F. E. Rupert, Seneca; George A. Sweet, Dansville; Albert Wood, Carlton Station; L. T. Yeomans, Walworth.

The plan of limiting admission to the convention hall to those who have paid a fee of one dollar and secured a membership was an innovation but it worked satisfactorily; over \$300 in membership fees were taken in at the first session. The society is now one of the largest bodies of its kind in the United States, its membership in round numbers being about 800. Last year the membership was 576; the increase came at this meeting.

The principal discussion of the convention was that regarding San Jose scale legislation. The rock upon which the society has long threatened to split was safely passed, but for a time there was some rough sailing. Disaster was averted only by the tact and straightforward steering of President Barry, coupled with the universal respect in which he is held by the members of the society in general.

At the morning session, S. Wright McCollum, of Lockport, had moved that the report of the legislative committee be made the first order of business at the afternoon session, after the report from the nominating committee had been made. This motion was passed almost unanimously. As every one knew, the report of the legislative committee dealt with the

efforts that have been made by the fruit growing element in the convention to secure a passage of a law compelling nurserymen to fumigate their stock in order to kill the pest known as the San Jose scale. The nurserymen have bitterly opposed this measure, claiming that the pest is as liable to be communicated by fruit as by trees. The debates on the subject at previous conventions have been long and caustic, and considerable personal feeling has been engendered. Mr. McCollum, who made the motion, is himself a member of the legislative committee, and has been particularly active at Albany in behalf of the measure.

The report of the nominating committee had just been brought in at the afternoon session naming Mr. Barry for re-election as president and the vote was about to be taken on this office, when Mr. Barry called Mr. Woodward to the chair, stating that he had something which he must say to the convention. In a speech verging at times on the impassionate, Mr. Barry besought the convention not to depart from the time-honored policy of the founders of the society to allow no question which might create serious differences of opinion to be carried into the convention. He protested that in all of his career as president of the society he had never sought to influence its members to endorse any measure which might favor the nurserymen. He had left all such matters outside the convention hall and had tried in the spirit of fairness to promote only the growth and harmony of the society. He thought the fruit growers in the convention ought to maintain the same spirit of fairness and not seek to secure the endorsement by the society of a measure which was purely a piece of class legislation. If the discussion of such questions were persisted in, he said, it was bound to split the society, and he finally declared that he could not accept the office of president, unless the members of the society would agree to drop the discussion of such questions in the future.

It was realized that President Barry's wishes, if observed, would shut out the report of the legislative committee. E. A. Powell, of Syracuse, chairman of the committee on nominations, defended Mr. Barry's position, and urged that in the interests of unity and harmony, the society defer to his wishes.

Mr. McCollum joined issue squarely with President Barry. He declared that while the society respected its president and wanted to see him re-elected, it would not submit to being "throttled" in its right of discussing matters which pertained to the most vital interests of the fruit growers and whose suppression, he declared, could only benefit the pockets of the nurserymen. "Self preservation," said Mr. McCollum, "is the first law of nature, and that's what we're here for. We don't propose to be eaten up by a whale and there are several whales in this society."

In the sally and laughter which greeted this statement, Mr. McCollum essayed a motion that the secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for Mr. Barry, but without the proviso of sup-

pressing discussion on the proposed subjects. Before the motion could be put, George A. Sweet, of Dansville, jumped to his feet and warmly supported Mr. Barry's contention. "This is not the legislature of New York," he shouted. "We are a horticultural society, and as such seek to promote its best interests." "Yes," interrupted Mr. McCollum, "by seeking to prevent legislation which is of vital importance to most of its members!"

"Sit down! Sit down!" a score of members shouted at Mr. McCollum, while one excited member in the front row jumped up and shook his fist at the speaker, at the same time declaring that the latter was no gentleman. Things looked favorable for a bad eruption, when Samuel W. Smith, the suave and witty fruit grower of Albion, poured oil upon the troubled waters.

Further discussion was cut short by the Chairman Woodward presenting a motion by Mr. Powell that the secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for Mr. Barry for president, with the understanding that the matter to which he objected should not be discussed. The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority and when Mr. McCollum again sought to get the floor he was drowned by cries of "Put him out!"

Later in the session Mr. McCollum again called for the report. "I think the gentleman is out of order," said President Barry, evidently desirous of averting the storm which he saw was coming. "I am not out of order," warmly protested Mr. McCollum. "This body by a unanimous vote decided to have that report this afternoon. It has paid out its money to bear the expenses of the legislative committee and now it wants to know what it has to say."

"I dislike to say this," said President Barry with cutting distinctness, "but the fact is that every dollar of that \$500 was paid by the firm of Ellwanger & Barry. Moreover, this meeting decided only a few minutes ago that such matters as this should not be brought up for discussion. I therefore rule that Mr. McCollum is out of order."

"I appeal from the decision of the chair," shouted Mr. McCollum, jumping up on the platform beside President Barry and waving his arms toward the audience. "I want to submit to this convention the question whether or not they want to hear this report."

"No, we don't want it," shouted perhaps a score of voices. "Report! Report!" came back an answering chorus from what was evidently a majority.

The president said the report might be presented, but it was then learned that the chairman of the committee was not present. The matter was put over.

On the second day of the convention it was evident that wise counsels had prevailed, for S. D. Willard, chairman of the committee on legislation, he said the committee had been unsuccessful in securing the desired legislation. It was suggested that a conference on the San Jose scale question be held between the Eastern New York and Western New York societies' committees on legislation.

"I am happy to state," said Mr. Willard, "that the differences have been arranged so that they will not arise again in this society's conventions."

The settlement is to the effect that if this year after an examination of the books of the commissioner of agriculture, it is found that injury by the pest is increasing, then the nurserymen will stand by the fruit growers in efforts to eradicate it.

The nurserymen and the fruit growers will unite in asking the legislature to appropriate \$25,000 additional for inspection purposes. The commissioner of agriculture believes he can control the scale with this additional appropriation.

The following officers were elected:

President, William C. Barry, of Rochester; vice-presidents, S. D. Willard of Geneva, Albert Wood of Carlton Station, J. S. Woodward of Lockport, and T. B. Wilson of Hall's Corners; secretary-treasurer, John Hall of Rochester. Executive committee, C. M. Hooker of Rochester, H. S. Wiley of Cayuga, Edward M. Moody of Lockport, Wing R. Smith of Syracuse, George G. Atwood of Geneva.

#### CANADIAN LAW AMENDED.

The following official notice has been received:

Order in Council.—At the Government House at Ottawa. Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1901. Present: His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 5, chapter 23, 61 Victoria, entitled "An Act to protect Canada from the Insect Pest known as San Jose Scale," and of 63-64 Victoria, chap. 31, "An Act to amend the San Jose Scale Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that exemption from the operations of the above mentioned Act shall be and is hereby authorized of any trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings or buds, commonly called Nursery Stock from any country or state to which "The San Jose Scale Act" applies; and that all importations thereof shall be and are hereby permitted to be entered at the Custom Ports only of St. John, N. B., St. John's, Que., Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ont., and Winnipeg, Manitoba, between the following dates in each year: 15th March to 15th May in the Spring, and 7th October to 7th December, in the autumn; and at Vancouver, British Columbia, during the winter months only from 15th October to 15th March, at which ports they will be thoroughly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas by a competent Government official in accordance with the most approved methods.

All shipments made in accordance with the above will be entirely at the risk of the shippers or consignees, the Government assuming no risk whatever.

Packages must be addressed so as to enter Canada at one of the above named ports of entry, and the route by which they will be shipped must be clearly stated upon each package.

As it is well known that well matured and thoroughly dormant nursery stock may be safely treated, but that there is danger of serious injury to the trees if fumigated in the autumn before the buds are thoroughly dormant, or in the spring after the buds have begun to unfold, all stock which when received is immature or too far advanced for safe treatment will be refused entry and held at the risk of the shipper.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 7 of the Act first above mentioned, is pleased to direct that the authority herein granted be published in the Canada Gazette.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

#### SAN JOSE SCALE NOT FEARED.

Prof. John B. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey, says: Where the San Jose scale is worst, success in checking it is greatest because the growers are alive to the necessity for active operations. Crude petroleum as a winter application will prove the most successful insecticide. The mechanical mixture of kerosene and water, 10 to 15 per cent. kerosene, answers perfectly for summer treatment. The damage is locally a serious matter and has cost some orchardists a few hundred trees; but there is nothing that has affected the total fruit crop. There is no prospect whatever of extermination, but every indication that control will be complete so that none but the man who is unfit to grow fruit will be hurt.

## HORTICULTURAL INSPECTORS.

*Society for the United States and Canada Formed at a Conference of Inspectors of Seven States Held in Chicago Last Month—Methods and Objects of Nursery Inspection were Broadly Discussed—Prof. Forbes, of Indiana, President.*

At a conference of horticultural inspectors of the states of New York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky and Tennessee, held at the Palmer House, Chicago, January 4th, 1901, the general subject of the methods and objects of nursery inspection was broadly discussed, with special attention to certain details in which a comparison of views was thought to be particularly desirable.

Through the courtesy of Prof. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist, Urbana, Ill., the president of the new organization of horticultural inspectors, we are enabled to give the following concise summary of the proceedings at this conference:

1. Difficulties having been made by certain state officials with respect to the acceptance of inspection certificates from other states, this subject was discussed at length, and the opinion was unanimously expressed by the conference, that state inspectors should accept the inspection certificates of other states issued by authorities legally constituted for that purpose, as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein set forth. It was not intended by this statement to prevent or discourage a supplementary inspection of certified stock if, in the judgment of any inspector, special conditions might make this necessary.

2. On comparison of the practice of different state inspectors, wide differences were found in the time during which nursery inspections are made, due principally to differences in local condition or business methods in different parts of the country. After full discussion it was decided that the period of inspection should be determined in each state at the discretion of the inspector, but it was agreed that all *peach* stock should be inspected as late in the season as practicable, particularly where the surroundings were such as to cause suspicion of the occurrence of the San Jose scale, or where the origin of the buds was either suspicious or unknown. In such cases, if the nursery was inspected early, a late supplemental inspection of the peach stock should be made.

3. With respect to a nursery some sections of the stock of which is so infested or infected as to make its sale objectionable, but not in a way to damage or endanger the remainder of the stock, the practice adopted in Illinois was approved and recommended to all inspectors. Under this practice a nurseryman some of whose stock is infected, for example, with the crown gall, the remainder of it being free, is given a certificate which reads as follows: "This is to certify that the nursery stock which bears this certificate, grown on the nursery premises of....., situated....., has been inspected," etc., etc. This certificate is issued with the limitation, expressed in writing, that it is not applicable to any of the stock to which objection is made, and on the written promise of the nurseryman receiving it that it shall not be so applied.

4. With respect to a form of certificate for dealers in nursery stock who do not own nursery premises, but wish a certificate from their own state inspector available for their shipments, the Iowa practice was approved, under which a dealer's certificate is issued as follows: "This is to certify that the nursery stock for sale by....., of....., has been inspected," etc., etc. Previous to issuing such a certificate the Iowa inspector requires a statement from the dealer, certified before a notary, showing all persons from whom said dealer has purchased stock, and containing a promise that if stock is afterwards purchased from other persons than those on this certified list the inspector will be notified forthwith and opportunity given him to inspect such stock before sale, if so desired.

5. It appeared upon a comparison of the laws and practices of different states that ornamental trees, shrubs and vines, were generally included in the inspection, if grown for sale, and that strawberry plants were also inspected, if held for sale, in New York, Kentucky,

Tennessee, Iowa and Michigan, but not in Indiana and Illinois. In states having a considerable business in the sale of grape cuttings, it was deemed necessary that vineyards from which such cuttings are sold should be inspected and certified as nurseries.

6. It was generally agreed with respect to the woolly aphis that gradually increasing pressure should be brought to bear for the reduction of this insect in nurseries, but that no uniform practice could be established because of wide differences in its abundance in different states. The New York practice of requiring the rejection and destruction of trees sufficiently infested to show knots on the roots was commonly approved. It was also thought well to require insecticide treatment, with kerosene emulsion, of roots of nursery trees whitened by this insect. A similar policy of gradually increasing pressure of requirement was also recommended with respect to the scurfy scale, particularly in those states where it is not now generally and uniformly distributed. It was held at present to be unwise to require the destruction of trees exposed to infection with crown gall but not visibly so infected. Trees actually bearing this gall either at the crown or on the roots were regarded as unmerchantable.

7. After full discussion it was voted unanimously to organize as a society of official horticultural inspectors, membership to be open to those officially connected with the work of horticultural inspection in the various states of the Union and in Canada, and Prof. S. A. Forbes, of Illinois, was elected president. It was further voted that the first meeting of the new society should be held at the same time and place as the annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Experiment Stations, to which time the society adjourned.

### NURSERY STOCK FOR CANADA.

N. B. Colcock, custom house broker and forwarder, Niagara Falls, Ont., has issued the following announcement under date of January 7, 1901:

I am just in receipt of a letter from Professor Fletcher, Dominion entomologist, Ottawa, giving me in advance the date of the spring fumigating season for 1901. The fumigating station at Niagara Falls will be open from the 15th of March to the 15th of May, the regulations to be the same as formerly in vogue.

Nursery stock must pass customs at the port where fumigated. This regulation saves the second handling of the stock, arrangements having been made for the custom examination to take place while the package is at the fumigation station.

If you will require my services to look after any shipments of nursery stock you expect to pass this port during the above open season, please advise me in advance, and in the meantime note the following as being necessary to avoid delays and probable damage to stock.

Ship via Suspension Bridge and Grand Railway, care of N. B. Colcock, Niagara Falls, Ontario. This stops the shipment for fumigation and customs entry, even if billed through to destination at through freight or express rates.

A properly certified invoice must either accompany the shipment or be mailed to me at the earliest possible moment—before shipment will be safer than after goods leave.

If you have not already furnished me with your power of attorney, write me and I will forward a blank, worded as required by the customs department.

If the foreign owner of the stock desires to make the entry (instead of the consignee) each shipment must be accompanied by a "Foreign Owner's Declaration," with the invoice made out to the said owners in my care. Blank declarations furnished on application.

Stock for fumigation must be marked "For Fumigation."

Bulbs, tubers, conifers, green house plants, herbaceous perennials and bedding plants, being exempt from fumigation, should be put up separate and marked "Not for Fumigation."

CAN TRULY SAY GOOD RESULTS.

THE HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KAN. — "We can truly say that we have had good results from our advertisement in THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."

## THE STATE SOCIETIES.

### *Resume of the Proceedings of Horticulturists at Annual Meetings*

#### *—Conditions in Kansas—Practical Observations Regarding the*

#### *Growth of the Kieffer Pear in New Jersey—Indiana and Pen-*

#### *insula Meetings—Nurserymen Head Lists of Officers.*

KANSAS STATE—Thirty-fourth annual meeting at Topeka, Dec. 27-29, 1900. In his report, the active and able secretary, William H. Barnes, said: "Local horticultural societies, here is the great point wherein we lack. There are 40 in the state; there should be 400; and if there were 400 live, local societies in our state, Kansas would be the garden of the world. The memberships run from 10 up to 170 to a society. Many of our counties should have three or four large, working societies within their borders. If they had, fake nurseries would stand no show; insect pests would be practically obliterated; every farm home would have its table supplied with the goodly products of the soil; importations of indigenous fruits would be rare; our canneries would be working on full time and full supplies; and our exportations of home grown horticultural products would be very large and Kansas fruits would rival California fruits in the markets of the world. Why do we import potatoes, onions, cabbage, berries, apples, plums, cherries, peaches, water- and musk-melons during the season when our own are being harvested and should have precedence in the markets of our state? The main reason, I believe, is the lack of association and combination for educational, practical and financial benefits, a lack of horticultural co-operation." Fred Wellhouse was elected president; W. H. Barnes, secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE—At Asheville, Dec. 19-22nd annual meeting. Resolutions were passed favoring increase of \$25,000 to Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology of the Department of Agriculture to extend study of plant diseases; and increase of \$10,000 to Division of Pomology, to extend present markets and open new ones, and to circulate facts of best methods of harvesting and marketing fruit. These officers were elected: President, J. Van Lindley, Pomona; vice-president, W. F. Massey, Raleigh; secretary-treasurer, Franklin Sherman, Raleigh.

NEW JERSEY STATE—Twenty-sixth annual meeting, at Trenton, January 3-4. The Rural New Yorker says: "A most interesting debate followed the reply of President D. D. Denise to the question: 'Is it advisable to plant more Kieffer pear orchards?' President Denise said the tree is a nice, rapid grower, bears young, and is less subject to blight than other varieties; quality is much improved of late years, and now equal to some others; 25 per cent. of the orchards set are neglected and never come into bearing. The local markets are overlooked, but there is a good distant demand. His little orchard of 1,200 trees has made more money than the remainder of farm. Prices no lower than best apples, and the yield is greater. In 1900 the trees yielded over 200 barrels per acre, at net profit of 50 cents per barrel, or \$100 per acre. Neighbor with neglected orchard shipped ungraded Kieffers and got only seven cents per barrel net return! Best and highest colored fruit is grown on land not too rich. Should be planted from 20x20 to 35x35 feet apart for best results. Every second year in poor soils should have 1,000 pounds or more of good commercial fertilizer. Must always have good culture, thorough pruning and thinning. Should be picked and put in storage as soon as the fruit will separate from stem. J. S. Collins, the largest Kieffer pear grower in the state, said that the prices in 1900 were very low; could not dispose of all his crop in southern part of state. Discussion brought out the opinion that the canning test of 1899 was of no value, as many of the heaviest canners used a chemically prepared sweet, with 50 times the strength of sugar, to save expense. This was satisfactory when first put up, as the color was better than when sugar was used, but later the preparation attacked the cans, giving a tinny taste to contents, and even ate holes through the cans, causing a total loss. One packing firm lost \$50,000. Those canned with sugar found a good market, though the chemically prepared stock injured the sale of all; and doubtless caused the decline in value of Kieffers in South Jersey last fall, as the chemical tests were largely made in that portion of the state. Kieffers, picked when two-thirds grown, and ripened in

the dark, were of best quality, but carried to market poorly. Rust or clouding of the Kieffer received considerable attention. It is thought to be a weakness inherent in the Japan pears, as their skin is thin and tender, and is not caused by insects. Late frosts in spring, after fruit is set, early frosts in fall, excessive spraying, too thick foliage and lack of pruning were given as causes. It consists of a corky growth, favored by lack of ventilation. It will remain, but care, culture and pruning to let in sunlight will lessen it. The crop of Kieffer pears in New Jersey is ten times as great as all other varieties. Other good pears are Manning's Elizabeth, Clapp, Bartlett, Seckel, Duehess, Anjou and Lawrence in order of ripening. They sold at \$2 to \$3 per barrel, while Kieffer did not bring more than \$1.25 on the average. These officers were elected: President, Henry E. Hale, Princeton; vice-president, W. H. Reid, Tennants; secretary, H. I. Budd, Trenton; treasurer, I. J. Blackwell, Titusville.

INDIANA STATE.—Fortieth annual session in Indianapolis, Dec. 18. President C. M. Hobbs said that the successful horticulturist of the future must make thorough preparation and employ scientific and up-to-date methods. He urged the necessity for an increased appropriation for horticultural work. The following officers were elected: President, C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. W. Stevens, Salem; George P. Campbell, Bloomington; Amos Garretson, Pendleton; J. C. Groosman, Wolcottville; secretary, Professor James Troop, Lafayette; treasurer, Sylvester Johnson, Irvington; executive committee, E. Y. Teas, Greens Fork; Joe A. Burton, Orleans; B. Custer, Loganport.

PENINSULA.—At Middleton, Del., January 9-11. Captain Emery contended that only whale oil soap and hydrocyanic gas are of use in the treatment of San Jose scale. Others argued that kerosene and crude oil are effective and cause no injury to the tree when applied in proper season. Orlando Harrison, of Berlin, Md., was elected president; A. N. Brown, Wyoming, Del., vice-president; Wesley Webb, Dover, Del., secretary-treasurer.

## CALIFORNIA COMMENT.

Here is what they say in California. From the California Fruit Grower, January 12th:

Upon the assertion of Alexander Craw, horticultural quarantine officer, nursery stock is frequently received in this state, accompanied by the official certificate that it is free from injurious insects, but the trees upon inspection are found to be seriously infested with root borers and root aphids, as well as scale insects and egg-clusters of leaf-eating pests. The lesson to be learned from these facts is, that certificate or no certificate, all imported nursery stock should be inspected at destination and fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas in the proper proportion. If this is done there will be less danger of introducing new insect pests into the state.

Nursery stock has been received here from Japan which has been accompanied with certificate to the effect that the trees had been disinfected before shipment, and there was every evidence that the trees had been really dipped, and yet upon examination a large percentage of the scale insects were found to be alive, that healthy eggs were present and that young were issuing from them. Neither an inspection of the nursery, nor a dipping of the nursery stock prior to shipment can take place of a prompt inspection and fumigation at the point of destination. If it is desired to keep new insect pests out of the state the plan suggested will be followed closely.

## EASTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Eastern Association of Nurserymen has elected these officers: President, William C. Barry, Rochester; vice-president, C. H. Hawks, Rochester; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester; executive committee, Irving Rouse, Rochester; Wing R. Smith, Syracuse; George A. Sweet, Dansville; Charles J. Brown, Rochester; Charles W. Stuart, Newark.

CAN you afford to be without THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the only journal in which you obtain nursery news exclusively, when it is only \$1 per year?

## NEW YORK INTERESTS.

**Nurserymen Decidedly Opposed to Legislation Proposed by Certain Fruit Growers of the Empire State, Who Would Have All Nursery Stock Fumigated, Greenhouse Stock Excepted—Eastern Association of Nurserymen Acts Promptly—A Vigorous Protest.**

Again the nurserymen of the Empire State are confronted with proposed legislation which would seriously handicap an important industry. Assemblyman Phipps, of Orleans county, has introduced in the New York legislature the bill championed by Assemblyman Litchard last year, amended so as to make it still more objectionable to the nurserymen of the state, and of those in other states who deal with them.

The bill provides for certificates of inspection of nursery stock and for destruction, without compensation, of trees condemned by the commissioner of agriculture, and in conclusion reads as follows:

All trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings, commonly called nursery stock, disseminated or planted in this state or forwarded in or out of it after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and one, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas in such manner as may be prescribed by said commissioner, such fumigation shall be done by the grower, consignee or consignor of such stock before dissemination or re-shipment, except such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings as are planted by the grower or propagator for himself, or such as from its nature and state of growth would be exempt, in such cases the said commissioner shall declare said trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings free from such treatment. All such nursery stock forwarded by any transportation company must be accompanied with a certificate from the consignor that it has been fumigated as aforesaid. Should any such stock from out of the state be received in this state not accompanied with a certificate that it has been fumigated with hydrocyanic gas, it must be so treated by the consignee or consignor before planting, dissemination or re-shipment.

§ 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to florist's greenhouse plants, flowers and cuttings commonly known as greenhouse stock.

§ 3. This act, except so far as it relates to fumigation, shall take effect immediately.

A meeting of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association was held in Rochester on January 16th, and the matter was discussed. The secretary, William Pitkin, sent the following communication to Assemblyman Isaac W. Salyerds, of the committee on agriculture, to which the bill was referred:

DEAR SIR—I am informed that on Wednesday last a bill was introduced into the Assembly and referred to the committee on agriculture, providing for the fumigation of nursery stock, and on the lines of a similar bill introduced a year ago. I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing a copy of the bill, but hope to do so within a day or two.

This association wishes to go on record early as decidedly opposed to any legislation of this character for the reason that, according to statements of the department of agriculture following the work done by its inspectors, the nurseries of the state to-day are practically free from San Jose scale and have received from the department of agriculture a clean bill of health. It would seem unnecessary that nursery stock which has been inspected and declared free should be fumigated, especially as to-day no one is able to say positively that fumigation will accomplish the desired result, or that fumigation will not injure the trees and plants subjected to it.

Such a law would also prove injurious to the nursery interests of this state in competition with the nurserymen of other states, for if the law is enacted our competitors in other states will at once say to our customers, or possible customers, that New York must be full of scale, otherwise the nurserymen of New York would not be obliged by state law to fumigate, and we are convinced that this would be a serious handicap to our business, for certainly it has proven to be such in Maryland, the only state, so far as I know to-day, that has a state law on these lines.

I assume that a hearing will be granted to parties interested, and therefore will not take up your time to-day with a long argument, but simply wish to record the opposition of this association to any legislation of this character and ask for an opportunity to be heard before any decision is reached by members of your committee.

The nursery interests in this state are very large and important and I am sure that your committee will not favor any legislation that will seriously injure such an important line of business.

Yours truly, WM. PITKIN, Secretary.

## CLASSIFICATION OF APPLES.

In a recent bulletin, Prof. F. A. Waugh, horticulturist of the Vermont Experiment Station, discussing apples of the Fameuse type, says, regarding the classification of apples:

The second revision of Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," which is the standard work on descriptive pomology for America, names 1,856 varieties of apples. This list was published in 1872, since which time there have undoubtedly been some hundreds of varieties introduced. In 1892 Bailey made a list of the apples offered in nurserymen's catalogues in the United States and Canada, and found that there were 878 varieties then named, propagated and held for sale.

Besides the varieties sold by the nurserymen at any given time, there are always many more not generally distributed but kept, coddled and prized in private collections, in small neighborhoods, or in out-of-the-way places. It seems a very moderate estimate, therefore, to say that there are 1,000 different kinds of apples in commercial circulation on this continent to-day, that there are over 2,000 varieties described in contemporary literature, and that there have been more than 3,000 separate sorts named and propagated in America within the period covered by our brief pomological history.

The impossibility of any man's knowing all varieties of apples will be evident from the foregoing considerations. These thousands of varieties are separated from one another by infinitesimal shades of difference. Some of them can hardly be told apart by the most expert pomologists and after years of acquaintance. The cultivated apples are remarkably homogeneous. They are (with very minor exceptions for certain crabs) derived from one original species. Compare this with the cherries,—two or three hundred varieties derived from two species,—or with the plums, where a thousand varieties are derived from ten or fifteen original species. In no class of fruits, unless it be possibly the strawberries, are varietal distinctions so thin and vexatious as in apples.

But while the characteristics of varieties of apples, taken all together, are so confusing, there are a few pronounced *types* which the horticulturist may fix in his mind, and round which cluster certain *groups* of varieties. The Fameuse presents such a type. There are several different apples of the Fameuse group, all differing measurably from Fameuse, but all conforming closely enough to the Fameuse type so that their close relationship with one another and with Fameuse may be readily recognized by the pomologist.

If the reader will consider the foregoing paragraph closely he will see what is meant by the important terms "type" and "group." They present the essentials of pomological classification. If our multitudinous varieties are ever to be classified, it must be by putting them into groups; and these groups must cluster about the more conspicuous, permanent and recognizable types.

In common language these groups are sometimes called "families," and some men speak of the "Fameuse family," the "Ben Davis family," etc. The idea is the same; but the terms "type" and "group" are more precise and convenient, aside from the fact that the word "family" has been pre-empted in plant study with another technical meaning.

## A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST.

STANTON B. COLE, Bridgeton, N. J., June 12, 1900.—"Replying to yours of the 8th, informing me that my subscription expires with this issue, I enclose \$1 for the renewal. I think we have been with you from the first issue, and do not think we can get along without it now."

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

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Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1901.

## AMERICAN FRUIT INDUSTRY.

It is well known among progressive nurserymen that the fruit industry, which made rapid strides during the closing year of the nineteenth century, has become one of the greatest in the country. A writer in Harper's Monthly estimates the fruit industry of the United States as amounting to at least a billion dollars annually. The grape growing industry, which has now reached such enormous dimensions in many states, is principally an event of the last quarter of a century. Within twenty years the strawberry producing area supplying the larger markets has increased to comprise eleven states, including Mississippi and Arkansas. In 1890 nearly 41,817,016 pounds of raisins were imported. Now California has reduced the imports to one-fourth of that amount. Twenty years ago there were not a dozen large prune orchards in this country, and ten years ago we imported nearly 60,000,000 pounds of prunes. To-day our prune orchards can produce 100,000,000

pounds, and importations have practically ceased. One county in New Jersey markets half a million baskets of peaches, and peach growing has recently become so extensive in Georgia that fruit is disputing the kingship in that state with cotton.

The apple crop of four years ago was estimated to have been worth \$150,000,000 to the growers. It is thought that the orange crop of California—estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000 carloads this year—will two years hence be sufficient to supply every market in this country and will need no tariff protection. The West is in many sections going largely into the fruit business and adding an area not thought of twenty years ago.

## THE FOREST NURSERY.

One of the most valuable of recent bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is that on the forest nursery, by George B. Sudworth, Dendrologist, Division of Forestry, to which we have briefly referred heretofore. The bulletin opens with the statement, "The art of raising forest-tree seedlings and planting trees is but little known among farmers, for whom it has a very great economic interest." At the same time it is likely that nurserymen will find within the sixty-three pages of the bulletin information valuable because of its presentation by an expert.

There is little evidence that forests once existed to any extent on the western plains, but it is believed that trees can be made to grow in that region. "The thousands of bushels of black walnuts planted in the plains region of the West did not fail to germinate," says Mr. Sudworth; "but many of them failed to produce trees, for the very good reason that the seedlings lacked a continued supply of soil moisture. The thin foliage could not produce enough shade to prevent the rapid evaporation of melted snows and spring rains. Without shade to conserve these waters to the soil, and with few or no summer rains and no irrigation, it was natural that so many walnut plantations should have failed in the drier plains regions.

"In attempting now to establish forest trees in such dry treeless regions, the chief problem is to overcome these unfavorable conditions. This can be accomplished best by first starting the young seedling in the seed bed and growing it in the nursery until it is strong enough to maintain itself in the forest plantation. If the special needs of seedlings and young trees pointed out in this bulletin are supplied, the Western farmer may as successfully grow trees from the seed to maturity as he can farm crops. The eastern farmer has still better chances of success."

Space does not permit detailed reference to the many divisions of the subject as treated in the bulletin. The author writes entertainingly and instructively under the headings: "Collecting tree seeds and care before planting;" "Propagation of trees from seeds and cuttings;" "Wintering and transplanting seedlings;" "Use of wild seedlings;" "List of useful timber trees to plant."

## A PLANT CENSUS.

In the century just closed, according to Prof. S. H. Vines, F. R. S., the number of recognized living species of plants has increased from 10,000 of Linnæus to 175,596, made up of 105,231 flowering plants, 3,352 ferns and fern allies, 7,650

mosses and moss-like plants, and 39,263 fungi, lichens, and algæ, says American Gardening. Prof. Saccardo estimates that the number of species existing is more than twice those yet known, or about 400,000. The growth in number of species has not been due to the discovery of any essentially new type of plants, and the only extension of the bounds of the vegetable kingdom has been through the annexation of groups formerly assigned to zoology. The bacteria, discovered 200 years ago, form the most notable of such groups, having been regarded as infusorian animals until their affinity with the fungi was recognized by Cohn in 1853. The figure given in any estimate of this nature will vary according to the botanist. If he be inclined to recognize as specific characters many points regarded by others as of only minor value, the estimate figure will be increased greatly.

#### CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

Besides the *Clematis paniculata* grown in the field, says Joseph Meehan in *Florists' Exchange*, nurserymen are adopting the plan of growing many vines and other plants in pots. Not only does this afford the chance to dispose of the plants in summer when there is often a quiet demand for them, but at all times the pot plant is much more sure to grow. The honeysuckle, for instance, if it has a heavy top, is much the better for a heavy pruning if dug from the ground. The pot plant needs no cutting back. *Clematis paniculata* is now well known, and known, too, as one of the most useful of the genera. The large-flowered kinds will always be in demand for their lovely blooms, but when a vine for shading is required, we turn from them to the division so well represented by *C. paniculata*. The latter may be termed a much improved *C. flammula*. For years the last named was the only kind that could be sold as sweet-scented. It is sweet-scented but it has not the bushy growth, lustrous leaves and profusion of flowers that characterize *C. paniculata*.

#### GROWING APPLE SEEDLINGS.

A correspondent of the Iowa State Register asks: "Is Prof. John Craig right in stating in the Register that dry apple seed will grow the first year if merely soaked in water for one day before planting?" Prof. J. L. Budd replied:

Dry apple and pear seed treated in this way would rarely give a single seedling the first year. They require soaking as early as February. They are then mixed with sand and put outside to freeze solidly. When thawed, the seed and sand are put in shallow boxes and set on the north side of a building. When again frozen, cover with straw to keep them frozen as long as possible. By planting seed and sand together as soon as four inches of the soil has thawed we get a perfect stand of seedlings. This applies to the very dry commercial seed we get at the West. If not allowed to get dry, the soaking for one day is all right.

#### A BLESSING TO EVERY NURSERYMAN.

ALONZO LOWE, Janesville, Cal., Jan. 7, 1901—"I have received several numbers of your journal. When I got the first number I soon decided to subscribe for it; but I have been away from home for several months and that is why I did not subscribe sooner. I want to take it as long as I grow and handle nursery stock. I think it is a blessing to every nurseryman who subscribes for it. I didn't know there was such a journal published until you sent it to me. I enclose money order for \$1 for one year's subscription, commencing with the January issue."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

Harry Papworth has purchased 150 acres near New Orleans for nursery purposes.

Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md., is president of the Peninsula Horticultural Society.

The Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., announces capital stock \$10,500, fully paid; assets, \$13,350; liabilities, \$1,000.

J. I. and A. W. Newson, proprietors of the Cumberland Nurseries, have made a voluntary assignment to the Nashville Trust Company.

The California naval lemon, possessing the characteristics of the naval orange, has been produced by Dr. Woodbridge, South Pasadena.

The firm of F. H. Hunt & Co., the junior partner being John V. Sprague, has been formed to deal in nursery stock at Hammondsport, N. Y.

The Western New York Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., announces capital stock \$15,000, of which \$12,000 has been issued; assets, \$12,000; liabilities, \$200.

P. S. Peterson & Co. have received the contract for the landscape embellishment of the middle parkway on Douglass boulevard, Chicago. Contract price \$10,850.

Hoopes Brother & Thomas will open an office in the Stephen Girard building, Philadelphia. Charles L. Cattell, for several years with the R. G. Chase Co., will be the manager.

H. C. Ward of Michigan has bought 15,000 apple trees, says the Fruitman. He plans to start one of the biggest orchards in the country on the pine stump lands of North Michigan.

A half interest in the Williamsburg, Iowa, Nursery has been sold to A. Baumhoefner, and the business will be continued under the firm name of H. Harrington & Co. They report that trade is good.

Silva & Bergtholdt Co. are agents, and Louis Ames is superintendent of the Lincoln Nurseries, successors to C. N. Silva & Son, Newcastle, Cal. They are getting straightened around after the fire in their plant, having rebuilt the buildings.

The Shady Hill Nursery Co., Boston, has entered a suit against John Waterer & Sons, Ltd., for the breach of an agreement to deliver rhododendrons, says the Boston Advertiser. In the lower court a verdict was ordered for Waterer & Sons and the Shady Hill Co. excepts.

Transcontinental railroads are said to be backing the general irrigation movement outlined at the recent irrigation congress in Chicago. They will unite in efforts to have the arid lands in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and other States west of Mississippi transformed into fertility.

M. J. Wragg, Waukegan, Ia., president of the Iowa Horticultural Society, writes: "When I look at my desk piled up with fruit journals from every corner of the country, with many of them unopened, I often think what a waste of money in taking them; but I cannot afford to do business without your journal."

Abner Branson, New Sharon, Ia., established the West Branch Nursery in 1867. This he managed for fifteen years, when he removed to his present location and started another nursery. He is one of the original members of the Southeast Iowa Society, and has been for eight years a director of the State Society.

The liabilities of Alexander Pullen, Milford, Del., the well-known nurseryman, have been declared to be nearly \$12,000. Mr. Pullen made an assignment to his son, William Pullen, to whom he had given a bond for \$4,000, but his creditors have decided to push the case through bankruptcy. The assets will probably reach \$8,000, and include about \$2,000 of nursery stock, a farm and a large residence.—Philadelphia Times.

The Euclid Avenue Nursery Co., East Cleveland, Ohio, began business a year ago February 1st. Office and specimen grounds are located about three miles east of Cleveland on Euclid avenue, and nursery at Painesville, Ohio. C. W. Metcalf, the manager, has been engaged in landscape work for about 15 years and Henry Kohankie, the superintendent, has had 25 years experience with the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville. Special attention will be given to the growth of ornamental stock and contract work.

## THE VENEERED SEEDLING.

*Comment Regarding an Old Peach with a New Name—Who Has Not Seen and Eaten the Nameless Fence Corner Peach—The Temptation of Every Child—The Delight of the Frisky Pig—The Downfall of the Farmer and the Foe of Every Nurseryman.*

For sixteen years we have run up against a peach that has baffled our efforts to introduce anything else in the way of a peach, says G. A. Gamble, Fort Smith, Ark., in the Arkansas Fruit Grower. For sixteen years we have tried to ignore this peach, but to no purpose. It doesn't pay to buck against a success. Some Tennessee tree dealers tried it by introducing their old budded varieties, but the people laughed them to scorn. So the dealers sold the people of Arkansas twenty thousand dollars worth of these seedlings at 50 cents to \$1.00 per tree. The people would have it, so what was the use to offer them anything else? This peach has come to stay. It has endeared itself to the heart of nearly every farmer in this section.

Well, this peach has never had a name. It is called a "seedlin'" but a very appropriate name would be, "The Veneered Seedling." The reason we think this an appropriate name is because the flesh of the peach reminds me of the veneering on a ten dollar sewing machine, being about one-sixteenth of an inch thick. No matter how full the crop or how dry the season you will always find the seed full size, and the peach has enough fuzz on it to keep it warm till Christmas if it would last that long.

You will find from five to fifteen of these trees in the back yard of every farm house. Occasionally on the farm of a prominent citizen who has risen to the distinction of "Esquire" (that means justice of the peace), or has in some way acquired the title of Colonel, Judge or Captain; or has succeeded in settling a half dozen sons-in-law around him, we have seen as many as seventy-five of these famous peach trees growing

You might not be attracted by the looks of this nasty, little, "onery," one-sided, shriveled-up peach, but it looks better than it tastes. It reminds me of the man's cow: He said a quart of her milk would make a half gallon of butter; we came near saying that from four bushels of these peaches you will get five bushels of seed, but we will modify it by saying that five bushels of the peaches will contain about four bushels of seed, which leaves one-half bushel of peeling and a half bushel of veneering. Remember the veneering is the part that you are expected to eat. You only have to peel and cut five bushels of these famous peaches in order to get a half bushel of veneering.

Another peculiar trait of this peach is that it will reproduce itself. You can plant the seed in the fall or winter and in the spring they will sprout and grow trees. These trees, in the course of two or three years, will bear fruit and it is sure to be peaches. Any farmer will assure you of this fact, whether you believe it or not. They may be white, yellow, red, freestone or cling, but the trees are sure to produce peaches.

Another feature about this peach is that when they begin ripening they last for two weeks.

They begin ripening about the 10th of August and continue till the 20th or 25th, if the season is favorable. This gives the women folks plenty of time to dry sufficient quantity to use

till the next crop comes in. A half bushel of dried peaches will last an ordinary sized family the other fifty weeks in the year. The people in the towns sometimes can peaches, but the people in the country don't care much for them, and as the cans cost 50 cents to 75 cents per dozen, they are considered too expensive.

You should see these trees if you are not familiar with them. They grow twenty feet high.

Of course you can't stand on the ground and reach a single peach, but if they are worth anything they are worth climbing for. Usually the trees bear such a full crop that all the limbs break off about six or seven feet high, but they outgrow it in two or three years and are in shape for another crop, if the season happens to be favorable.

Take it all in all the peach crop don't amount to much—with some farmers. They say "so much trash is not healthy." If the peach crop should last over two weeks the children would be sick. They are really glad when it is over. There is not much satisfaction in eating them and they have tried marketing them and that don't pay. Grocymen say that this veneered peach will go further, that is last longer, than any other peach they can get. They only have to buy a bushel and put the price down to 25 or 30 cents and they will remain unsold for days. Oh, they are stayers; why, they say the very sight of them seems to be enough. Their customers stand and look at them a few moments and walk away with their appetites fully satisfied.

Of course they have read about how fruit raisers in other sections have made thousands of dollars by shipping carloads of budded peaches to the Northern markets, but the cunning farmer will tell you that it sounds too "fishy" for him. It looks nice on paper, but he has tried the markets at home and he don't want anything to do with those abroad. They will tell you that they "shook off" a load of peaches and took them to town and had to bring part of them back, and if our towns can't use a wagon load, how is Chicago to manage to consume a carload?

The average farmer is so well satisfied with what he has it appears like it would be a sin to disturb him in his present satisfied condition. Some people don't believe the scriptures which says "Man wants but little here below," but it's so. So mote it be.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$100,749 in November, 1900, against \$95,883 in the same month of the year previous.

A bill to incorporate the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists was introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Proctor, on January 17th.

James A. Titus, Nemaha, Neb., died on January 12, aged 69 years. He was born in Rhode Island and had resided in Nebraska 45 years. He was a prominent Mason and was the senior member of the Titus Nursery Company.

A company organized for the purpose of insuring fruit trees, vines and plants against loss from hail and wind has been incorporated in Des Moines, Ia. The directors and incorporators are P. L. Fowler, W. S. Tedrick, W. S. Richards, A. M. Parker and W. F. Gormley of Des Moines.

There were exported during the season up to December 15th, from the United States and Canada to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and other points, 885,657 barrels of apples, as against 928,429 barrels in 1899-00. The falling off of 42,000 barrels is attributed to low prices in England.

## Recent Publications.

Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, Cal., has issued his 1901 supplement to 'New Creations in Fruits and Flowers.' Interested nurserymen should send for it.

An especially interesting catalogue is that of the Fancher Creek Nurseries, George C. Roeding, proprietor, Fresno, California. Within the 96 pages are listed the best things in ornamental and fruit stock, with all the particularly attractive fruits characteristic of the rich climate of the Pacific coast.

The spring seed guide of William Fell & Co., Hexham, England, has arrived. This royal seed and nursery establishment has been established upwards of a century. The catalogue is complete in every respect and should be on the desk of every nurseryman who has occasion to use seeds. It is handsomely printed and covered.

The Spring catalogue of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., for 1901, shows that this progressive firm is fully abreast with the times. The book contains 168 pages and lists everything that is desirable in fruit or ornamental stock. It is a reference book of value to all who are interested in horticulture. This company has had 50 years' experience.

Publications received: Flansburg & Pierson's catalogue, Leslie, Mich.; Iowa Seed Co.'s catalogue, Des Moines, Ia.; Pease Garden and Nursery catalogue, Des Moines, Ia.; Seed catalogue, Pinehurst, N. C., Nurseries, sixth report and bulletins of Montana Station; catalogue M. Crawford Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.; proceedings Georgia Horticultural Society, 1900.

The catalogue of the Rosedale Nurseries, Brenham, Tex., established in 1860, is at hand. The proprietor, Stanley H. Watson, says: "This is the 42d year of the existence of these nurseries and we refer with pardonable pride to the fact that we numbered among our customers last season many who bought goods of us more than a third of a century ago."

## Long and Short.

Evergreens at wholesale are a specialty with D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., make special offers on seeds.

Josiah A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa., has a fine line of ornamental and fruit stock.

Hoopes Bro. & Thomas, West Chester, Pa., have a spring list in another column.

Fruit stocks of best quality at lowest rates are offered by Walter H. Harrison, LaMott, Pa.

Nurserymen's labels are made by the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O. Samples are sent.

A few thousand nice peach trees at low rates are offered by Downer & Briggs, Bowling Green, Ky.

The P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., have an interesting spring announcement in another column.

Climbing roses, Kaiserin and Wooton are specialties with the Howland Nursery Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., advises nurserymen to secure labels early to avoid delay at shipping season.

100,000 field-grown roses are offered by the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. See their announcement.

Apple seedlings may be had of Richmond Commercial Nurseries, A. F. Moseley, proprietor, Richmond, Va.

Seeds of French pear, Keiffer pear and French crab are ready at Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.

10,000,000 strawberry plants grown in Kansas; also other small fruit plants, at F. W. Dixon's, Holton, Kan.

The October Purple plum stock may be obtained of Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn. This plum has come to stay.

Evergreen and forest tree seedlings, ornamental trees and shrubs, wholesale and retail, are offered by R. Douglas' Sons, Waukegan, Ill.

A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ills., offers Osage Orange, Black and Honey Locust Seedlings and Hedge plants in all grades. Send him your wants.

Peach trees, apple, maple, Carolina poplar, Osage orange, arbor vitae, Irish juniper and Norway spruce, at George Achelis', West Chester, Pa.

The spring list of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., appears in another column. They have a full assortment of fruit stock and a remarkably complete list of small fruits.

In surplus: Evergreen seedlings, grape vines, raspberry and black berry plants, forest tree seedlings, flowering shrubs and apples for the north, at the Sherman Nursery Co.'s, Charles City, Ia.

## TREE PLANTING IN CITIES.

Regarding systematic planting of trees in cities, Frederick W. Kelsey, New York city, says:

The planting and care of street trees is a subject of more than passing interest. Few appreciate the transformation in residential districts, both in urban and suburban communities, by the proper development of well-planted streets. The results in improved appearance, general attractiveness and comfort during the summer season are most favorable and out of all proportion to the comparatively small cost. This has been especially marked in Washington, Minneapolis and other cities, where a comprehensive system of street planting has been carried into practical effect. Paris and some of the other foreign cities also furnish striking examples of the beauty and benefit to be derived from municipal undertakings of this kind.

Under an act of the legislature, approved March 28, 1893, New Jersey has already the requisite legislation, enabling any city, township, borough or village to inaugurate a street tree planting system as a part of the municipal function.

## TELLS MORE THAN ALL THE OTHERS.

JACOB W. MANNING, Reading, Mass., Jan 18, 1901—"Please find enclosed subscription for your valuable publication. It tells us more of the hopes and fears of the nurserymen of our country than anything else that comes to me in print. It shows us that all nurserymen have to work for a living. How you can furnish such a fund of information for \$1.00 I do not understand, unless you enjoy working at low wages."

## HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF IT.

CHAS. J. MAXON GENERAL MANAGER CENTRAL MICHIGAN NURSERY CO., KALAMAZOO: "Enclosed find New York draft for \$1. We are heartily in favor of patronizing a paper devoted exclusively to the interests of nurserymen."

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

## Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

### HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

## DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Nurserymen's and Florists' Labels

DAYTON, O.

The superior standard of quality of our Labels are too well known to require special description.

Samples and prices upon application.

## Willowdale Nurseries

200,000 Peach Trees, Extra fine quality.

Keiffer Pears. All sizes.

Apples. First class, medium and one-half inch.

Large stock of Apricots, Gooseberries, Currants.

Norway Spruce, American Arborvitae and other Evergreen Trees.

An immense stock of Maples, Lindens, Carolina Poplars and other shade trees.

200,000 Osage. Two year and one year. Extra fine.

California Privet. One year and two year.

Write for estimates  
on your needs

Rakestraw & Pyle, Willowdale, Pa.

## Here We Are with APPLE SEEDLINGS

All Grades Straight and Branched Roots.

200,000 IN BARGAIN LOTS. Also a general line of stock

ASK FOR sample and prices, AT ONCE.

A. C. Griesa & Bro., LAWRENCE KANSAS

## For Sale

Controlling interest in a first class Nursery Co., doing a good and paying business, both local and shipping trade, well stocked and a good stock coming on. Location the best for living and growing stock. Long established.

Address, OWNER, care National Nurseryman

Complete  
Line of

## PEACH TREES

2000 Irish Juniper

100 Siberian Arbor Vitae

50 Story's Arbor Vitae

25 Retinspora Plumosa

Evergreens will be sold cheap to close out

C. L. LONGSDORF Floradale, Pa.

## Osage Orange, Black and Honey Locust

FOR SEEDLINGS AND HEDGES—FOR SPRING 1901

My twenty-six years experience enables me to offer superior stock at right prices. SEND ME YOUR WANTS.

A. E. WINDSOR

HAVANA, ILL.

# Evergreens

Large Stock Colorado Blue Spruce

Sweet Chestnut Seedlings

Very Large Stock Arbor Vitae and Norway Spruce

Get my Price List and  
Save Money

C. L. WHITNEY, Warren, O.

## WE WANT

a thoroughly practical foreman to take charge of a nursery of 500 acres. Don't apply unless you know your business thoroughly, and are prepared to give references.

Nurseryman, care of The National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

## Bobbink & Atkins, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF FINE

## NURSERY STOCK

also Agents of Wholesale European Houses.

Hardy Rhododendrons

Hardy Azaleas

Clematis, large flowering and paniculata

Crimson Rambler, in bush and tree form

H. P. Roses, in dwarf and tree form

Rosa Rugosa, in bush and tree form

Japan Iris, Liliums and Fern Balls

Herbaceous Plants

Tree Roses

Palms, Buxus and Bay Trees

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

## I am Offering a Fine lot of APPLE

leading sorts, including 2000 Baldwin; Standard PEAR, with a good proportion of Bartlett; Peach in extra heavy and first class, with a surplus of Early Crawford. In **SMALL FRUITS** I offer Concord Grapes I-I, Kansas, Gregg and Miller's Red Raspberry, Victoria and Black Nape Currants at less than usual wholesale rates.

An extra nice lot of Weir's Maple, 2 year, 8 to 10 feet.

W. B. COLE, - - - PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

## Nursery Partner Wanted

against my capital; good habits, reputation and ability conditions.

Address NURSERYMAN, Kalamazoo, Mich.

An experienced office man to run agents, can place his experience

# The Queen is dead! Long live the King!

but of more importance than King or Queen to our customers is the sending of their label orders at an early date, thus avoiding the annoyance of possible non-receipt in time to be of service.

BENJAMIN CHASE, DERRY, N. H.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"North America is the great fruit growing country of the world."—BAILEY.

VOL. IX.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1901.

No. 3.

## TO COMPEL FUMIGATION.

**New York Nurserymen Appear Before Legislative Committee and Vigorously Oppose a Bill—Only 6,000 Trees Affected by San Jose Scale in New York State, as Against 200,000 in 1898 and 1899—Proof of Control of the Pest—Large Interests at Stake.**

Rochester nurserymen went to Albany on February 20th, and vigorously opposed, before a legislative committee, the passage of a bill to require the fumigation of nursery stock as a preventive of the spread of the San Jose scale. Irving Rouse said that, under the present law, nurserymen must destroy all infested stock without receiving any compensation therefor. The commissioner of agriculture now has the power to order fumigation when he considers it necessary. While the present law is not perfect, it has worked very well. The reports of the Department of Agriculture show but 6,000 trees affected in New York state, as against 200,000 in 1898 and 1899. This is regarded as strong evidence that the nuisance is under control. Mr. Rouse said that in most cases scale is found in small nurseries on Long Island, which could scarcely be called nurseries. He asserted that the commercial nurseries would never allow the San Jose scale to get a footing.

William L. Pitkin, secretary of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, told the committee that the Eastern Nurserymen's Association comprises about fifty members, including some of the largest nursery firms in the country. Among the members are: Ellwanger & Barry, capital stock \$200,000; Smiths, Powell & Co., Syracuse, \$100,000; W. T. Smith & Co., Geneva, \$100,000; R. G. Chase & Co., Geneva, \$100,000; Brown Brothers Co., Rochester, \$150,000; T. S. Hubbard Co., Fredonia, \$25,000, besides a number of smaller firms and individual nurserymen. Mr. Pitkin read a memorial to the legislature from the legislative committee of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, in the course of which he called attention to the fact that last winter the Western New York Horticultural Society favored a bill akin to the present one, while this year the organization is against it. Mr. Pitkin argued that the question of eradicating the San Jose scale should be left to the Federal legislature, where a bill to regulate the inspection of nursery stock in all the states is pending. He asserted that the agitation regarding the scale had prejudiced the Canadians to such an extent that a law had been enacted which forbids the importation of American nursery stock into the Dominion.

Charles J. Brown, of Brown Brothers Co., read extracts from agricultural papers condemning the proposed bill. He asked Assemblyman Phipps if he had asked the attorney general whether his bill would be constitutional if it provided for

fumigation of stock that had been inspected by the Department of Agriculture and given a clean bill of health.

Mr. Phipps replied that he had not as yet. Mr. Brown rejoined that it might be well to look into that matter else, if his bill passed and were declared unconstitutional, it might happen that the whole of the present inspection law would fall by the wayside, and the last state would be worse than the first.

C. M. Hooker, of Brighton, of the legislative committee of the Western New York Horticultural Society, told of the compromise effected between the fruit growers and the nurserymen at the recent meeting of the society in Rochester, and argued against the passage of the bill.

The nurserymen expect that, even if the bill is reported favorably by the committee, it will not be passed by the assembly.

## NURSERY INTERESTS OF OHIO.

In an address before the Columbus Horticultural Society, James S. Hine said:

We may say there are two main nursery centers in Ohio—one at Painesville and one at Dayton; but these do not include all of the nurseries, by any means, for they are scattered about in all sections, and, with few exceptions, good healthy stock is being produced, the nurserymen using great care to keep their premises free from insects and plant diseases that may be distributed with their stock. I can say, speaking from this standpoint, that I am sure that there has been a vast improvement in the nursery business in the past few years.

The question of seedlings is one of interest. Outside of peach, practically none of the seedlings of fruit trees are produced in Ohio. They are either imported from Europe or obtained from growers in our Western states. Between domestic and foreign grown seedlings there appears to be a difference, and all nurserymen, when interrogated on the subject, do not hesitate to express a preference for one kind or the other. I was much interested when it was possible to see growing in this state a plantation of about three acres of apple seedlings. They looked well, and from appearances then would produce desirable stock by the end of the growing season.

The wider the acquaintance one gets with orchards and nurseries, the more apparent it becomes that soil, in order to grow fruit trees, must be well drained, either naturally or artificially. I am sure that a great many young orchards are assisted on the road to extermination by improper drainage of the soil on which they are planted. Closely associated with improper drainage is what is known under the name winter-kill. A great deal of this is present in some sections. The tree may be alive and have apparently heavy foliage, but the bark is peculiar, the growth is stunted, and the trunk, if bent, will snap off like a pipestem, as we say; the heart-wood being black, or, in extreme cases, entirely rotten. Trees affected by winter-kill may find their way into the market, but they are almost sure to die in a short time after they are set in the orchard.

The number of ornamental shade trees that Ohio nurserymen are producing is striking. The Carolina poplar, although it is not the most desirable tree in the estimation of landscape gardeners, leads in the numbers produced.

THE BUTLER & JEWELL CO., CROMWELL, CONN., Feb. 8, 1901.—  
"Enclosed find \$1. Don't drop us off your list while we are on earth."

## SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the Southwestern Nurserymen's Association was held in Oklahoma City, January 29-30. The meeting was well attended and subjects of practical interest were discussed. It was stated at this meeting that Oklahoma is growing as much nursery stock as any other area of the same size west of the big river. There are thirty-three growers of nursery stock in Oklahoma and all are intending to plant heavily this spring. A new firm is starting this spring by the planting of 15 acres in a general line at Union, Oklahoma. The proprietors are F. F. Ferguson & Sons and the place is to be known as the Southwestern Nursery.

Perry's Nursery Co. is erecting and will have in use by planting time another large pump and engine for irrigating purposes. This time the water is to come from the North Canadian river and in such quantities as to be used from the pump direct. This company has an extensive irrigating plant on the upland where they use wind power and pump into reservoirs. A. A. Johnson and A. S. Perry are the proprietors.

The Southwestern Nurserymen's Association elected the following officers: President, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Indian Territory; vice-president, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Oklahoma Territory; secretary and treasurer, C. A. McNabb, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

## ACTIVITY AT AUGUSTA, GA.

The close of the old year found P. J. Berckmans Co. shipping a consignment of trees and plants to South Africa. It was an unusually large order, taking thirty men ten days to execute it. This was a fitting wind-up to a most prosperous fall business. Roses and the handsome *Biota aurea nana* head the list for record sales. More than 20,000 of this pretty conifer were shipped from these nurseries the past season, and, as evidence of its popularity, more orders are on file than it is possible to fill just now. Some 75,000, in various stages of growth, are coming along, so there is no danger of the stock becoming extinct for awhile.

A new biota (*B. japonica filiformis*) will become very popular. It has a spiral and spreading habit, of a filmy nature, most graceful. In new ligustrums, I noted *L. marginata aurea macrophylla*, and *excelsum superbum*, all very fine, the last named particularly so—large foliage, well and evenly marked. It is doubtful if these plants are hardy north of Washington, although *L. amorensis*, which was considered a half-hardy plant, is doing well as far north as Newport, R. I. *Citrus trifoliata* is increasing in favor as a hedge plant; it is proof against the attacks of any animal; one introduction suffices. As I gazed at a noble specimen of the green holly which was literally smothered in scarlet berries, I pictured it in some of our New York stores. What a furore it would create! This grand old tree has stood in the same spot for forty-five years, and is the pride of its foster parent, P. J. Berckmans, Sr.

The new century was ushered in with consignments to Cuba and Porto Rico, also a big shipment to Bombay, India. Among the varied assortment was every kind of nut tree, largely pecans. Home trade is not overlooked in the rush. At time of my visit, Robert Berckmans was leaving for Charleston, S. C., to see about planting 165 acres which will form the exposition grounds. The stoneless peach is in big

demand. At the fruit farm, situated a few miles southwest, close upon 40,000 trees of this kind are planted out. Before closing these notes, I must not forget to mention the climbing Soupert rose, which is a fine thing. The flower is similar to the old variety, but the plant blooms freer and in clusters, the habit being very rampant. That pretty bouvardia-like plant, *Pentstemon lanceolata*, stands the hot sun here, and blooms freely throughout the entire summer. *Swainsona galegifolia* has proven hardy here during the past winter.—Florists' Exchange.

## COMMENT ON W. N. Y. MEETING.

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—"The official inspection of nursery stock seems to have become a settled affair in our fruit-growing industries. Nearly all the states have provided for such inspections, and Canadian legislation has been peculiarly drastic. The odd thing about it, apparently, is that the nurserymen are, as a class, strongly in favor of these inspection laws—quite as much so as the fruit-planters. The Country Gentlemen has insisted from the beginning, however, the interests of the nurserymen and tree-planters were one; and it is a special gratification to us therefore, to find the result so soon justifying our contention."

RURAL NEW YORKER—"The people are modifying their views regarding the scale and fumigation, and this is no time for the nurserymen to adopt such methods in order to keep fruit growers quiet. The society finally agreed to ask for an appropriation of \$25,000 with which the Commissioner of Agriculture will enforce the present law. Let this law be honestly enforced, and if it does not answer let us have one that will do the work. The nurserymen must not get the idea that they are the only ones to be considered in this matter. The fruit growers have far more at stake, and any effort to stifle their views at public meetings should be sternly condemned."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—"The animated discussion by the Western New York Horticultural society last week should not cause a division in the organization. The society is the most powerful and influential body of horticulturists in this country, if not in the world. The San Jose scale question which seemed to divide the organization can be amicably adjusted. The society will lose much of its prestige as a factor in American horticulture should a division occur and some plan should be perfected for a fair and lasting settlement of the differences between nurserymen and fruit growers. The San Jose scale question is without doubt one of the most important subjects confronting American horticulture to-day. Fumigation of nursery stock to control the scale is a simple and inexpensive operation. Once this fact is understood, nurserymen who now regard disinfection as a great hardship will be among the first to favor it. This has already been the experience in other sections. Certain progressive nurserymen are installing outfits for the purpose."

AMERICAN GARDENING—"It is regrettable to notice that another scare regarding San Jose scale is being energetically worked up by excited fruit growers and politicians in New York state. The indications are that a number of gentlemen, otherwise considered sane, have gone clean crazy on the subject of legislation touching the eradication of this scale. To calm outsiders it would look as though a number of enthusiasts stay up of nights thinking about Albany and the almost almighty power of the legislative body that meets in that city.

"All the legislation in the world will not eradicate the San Jose scale; and there is not the slightest doubt that the evil will right itself providing the workers take the necessary precautions and assist in the eradication. And this can be done without legislation.

"Compulsory fumigation in the State of New York means a great deal. It means the tying up of a huge amount of capital and the ruin of a large industry; furthermore if the agitation be continued and these gentlemen only cry out loud enough and long enough, their voices will also be heard in the foreign markets of which they talk so much and so glibly and which they cannot for one minute do without. We say their voices will be heard in these markets and the echo will bring back the refrain, 'You are pest ridden; we must legislate to keep your vile fruit out of our country.'"

## In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

Your excellent paper visits us once regularly a month and we are glad to see it come. Business has been fair and the spring demand for trees increasing. More attention is being paid to orchards than usual. The winter has been very mild so far, but the grip has caught the most of our people.

A new Rambler rose originated in our grounds year before last (1899). It is a sprout of the Polyantha rose Mignonette and only those who know and appreciate that unique and beautiful little pink rose can appreciate this, with its immense clusters of perfect little pink flowers. This is certainly destined to be a favorite when known.

With best wishes for the success of *our* paper in the new century.

Plain Dealing, La.

L. T. SANDERS.

### APPROVES ITS POLICY.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

Enclosed find \$1. Can't do without the NURSERYMAN. Glad to see your caution about captious legislation affecting our fruit interests. At the bottom of most all these strenuous laws may be found some very small interests.

Referring to the discovery of the "Praying Mantis," as noted in your January number, page 145, I beg to say this insect has been very common in Texas for more than forty centuries, and this may be the cause of our immunity from San Jose scale and all the other destructive insects so common in many states. It is more probable that this great discovery is like many other fearful things which we read about, and which result from disordered stomachs or exploded exchequers.

I beg to remark that Texas is all right financially and every other way. Full blossom to the NURSERYMAN.

McKinney, Texas.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

[The common species of mantis, confined to the Southern states, referred to by Mr. Kirkpatrick, is *Phasmomantis carolina*. The specimens found in Rochester were genuine *Mantis religiosa*, common only in Europe, Africa and the East.—Editor.]

### PROPAGATION OF PLUMS.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

Prof. F. A. Waugh's experiments in propagating several varieties of plums on different stalks, as given in the November and December numbers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, are interesting, but to my mind, these experiments would have been much more important and useful, and, no doubt, would have given quite different results, especially in the case of the peach as a stock for the different sorts of plums used in the experiment, had they all been budded on seedling stocks, instead of whip-grafted on pieces of roots four or five inches long, as stated. We should have expected the grafts, set on pieces of peach roots, to make the poorest showing. Besides, budding is the usual way of propagating plums in most nurseries; therefore, it would have been better to work them in that way. No doubt, all strong-growing varieties of plums would be best grown on their own roots. By grafting such varieties, using long scions on pieces of roots, and planting deeply, when once established, they ought to make the best trees; but it would take at least a year longer to produce a

tree of the usual marketable size in that way, as compared to budding on strong stocks.

We prefer the peach as a stock for Japanese plums to any other that is now available in sufficient quantities. Our best trees in the orchard are those on peach stocks, while those on Marianna stocks are not doing well, many of them dead or dying. We are using also Wild Goose and Reed (Wayland group) for stocks for the Japanese and the hybrids, such as America and Gonzales, and find that they all do exceedingly well, they have made a strong, even growth on good soil, and, with a favorable season, they make trees plenty large enough for sale in one year from the bud.

The Wild Goose, not being self-fertile, the seedlings are nearly all crosses with Miner, Reed, or Golden Beauty, as trees of these sorts are growing near them. Without good pollinating sorts near them, there would be but few plums to gather from the Wild Goose trees. Another stock we have found to be very good for the Japanese plums, is the seedling of DeCaradenc. The only objection so far noticed is that it is too uneven in growth; in fact, quite a large percentage of the seedlings are entirely worthless, being extremely dwarf in habit, while those that are strong are just the reverse, being extra vigorous, and there are but few of medium growth. Curious points worth noting are that those very dwarf seedlings are all so uniform in appearance and manner of growth, being of a low, spreading growth; all have very brittle wood and very thick bark. If Prof. Waugh or any of our scientists could tell us the cause of this great variation and these curious dwarfs, we should be pleased to hear from them, or to have them call on us and examine them. Before the advent of the Japanese plums in our orchards, the DeCaradenc trees bloomed profusely every year, but produced little or no fruit, the blossoms not being self-fertile. Since the Japs, which bloom at the same time, have come into bearing near them, they have borne profusely, but the plums are all ruined by the cherry maggot. These seedlings are doubtless nearly all hybrids with the Japanese plums. A few, however, show unmistakable signs of having been hybridized with the apricot. These have not been budded. They would be what Mr. Burbank calls "plumcots" of some sort, no doubt.

Another very curious thing about a few of these seedlings is their very close, upright habit and very persistent leaves. From the window we can now see three small trees, still in full leaf, appearing like young evergreens in the distance, while all the other stocks and nursery trees shed their leaves long ago.

Having noticed that Northern Spy trees are often recommended as stocks for top-working other sorts on, we concluded to try seedlings of the Northern Spy for that purpose. We see no reason why these seedlings would not retain enough of the characteristics of the Northern Spy to be equally as good as the Northern Spy trees worked on mixed seedlings. They certainly would cost less, and perhaps would prove fully as good, or better. For the purpose of testing them we collected some seeds from Northern Spy apples, which usually have plenty of good plump seeds, used for drying and in our family last fall and winter. These seeds were sown last spring and we now have several thousand pure Northern Spy seedlings. We, however, cannot use one-half of them for our own planting. If any nurseryman or experiment station would like to try them in small quantities we would be pleased to hear from them.

LEVI BELL.

Sparkill, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1900.

## NEW YORK NURSERY STOCK.

*An Estimate of Varieties as Prepared by Inspectors of Nurseries  
During 1900—Nearly 400 Nurseries, Covering 6,000  
Acres—25,665,311 Fruit Trees—Out of Thirty Million  
Trees Examined, Only Six Thousand Were Found  
Diseased—The Figures.*

The inspectors of nurseries in New York state, while engaged in their work in 1900 gathered an estimate of the quantity of different kinds of nursery stock, and the following is a summary :

Number of nurseries to which certificates were granted....	399
Acres in same.....	6,005
Acres in vineyards from which cuttings are taken for propagation.....	896
Estimated number of apple trees.....	8,830,817
Estimated number of pear trees.....	4,755,133
Estimated number of plum trees.....	5,495,122
Estimated number of cherry trees.....	3,955,892
Estimated number of peach trees.....	2,823,363
Estimated number of quince trees.....	718,565
Estimated number of apricot trees.....	77,616
Total number fruit trees.....	25,655,311
Estimated number of ornamental trees.....	3,521,606
Estimated number of shrubs.....	4,815,868
Estimated number of currants.....	4,263,224
Estimated number of gooseberries.....	80,188
Estimated number of grape vines.....	11,795,139
Number of acres in raspberries, 233½; blackberries, 80½; strawberries, 133½.	
Number of diseased trees, 6,671; cause, San Jose scale; all burned.	

In addition to the above work, some attention was given to orchards and vineyards as follows :

Number of orchards examined, 153; vineyards, 76; acres in orchards, 3,065½; acres in vineyards, 1,663; orchards in which San Jose scale was found, 46.

Total number of apple trees, 42,637; pear, 63,062; dwarf pear, 3,030; plum, 21,068; peach, 260,875; cherry, 17,590; apricot, 284; quince, 725; currants, 872,720; about two-thirds of all these in bearing.

Acres in strawberries, 143; raspberries, 66½; blackberries, 22; gooseberries, 4½.

### STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE.—At Charleston January 29.—A bill for inspection of orchards and nurseries was favored. Officers: President, R. C. Burkhart; vice-president, O. V. Oshel; secretary, Prof. L. C. Corbett, Morgantown.

IDAHO STATE.—Sixth annual meeting at Boise, January 21-23. Large crop of apples, prunes, and pears is promised. Forest preservation and insect pests were discussed. Officers elected: President, J. B. Perrine; vice-president, F. A. Huntley; secretary, Robert Milliken, Nampa; treasurer, R. M. Gwinn.

ARKANSAS STATE.—Twenty-first meeting at Little Rock, Jan. 30-31. It is proposed to secure legislative action regarding infectious diseases. Officers: President, John P. Logan, Siloam Springs; vice-presidents, S. H. Nowlin, R. V. Gray, A. W. Poole; secretary, W. K. Tipton, Little Rock; treasurer, Jos. W. Vestal; chairman executive committee, E. M. Phillips.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE.—At Concord, Jan. 16. An annual appropriation of \$500 was asked to promote horticultural interests of the state. Officers elected: President, C. C. Shaw, Milford; vice president, J. W. Farr, Littleton; secretary, W. D. Baker, Rumney; treasurer, T. N. Hunt, Lakeport; executive committee, E. M. Shaw, G. A. Wason, J. T. Harvey.

EASTERN NEW YORK.—Fifth annual, in New York February 13-14. Attendance, 50. The bill to require fumigation of nursery stock was endorsed. Seedlings of Newton Pippin crossed with Northern Spy, Greening and English Russet, attracted much attention. Officers elected: President, George T. Powell; vice-president, Walter F. Taber; secretary, Charles H. Royce, Rhinecliff.

NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT GROWERS.—Thirty-seventh annual meeting at Wolfville, January 28-30. Two hundred plates of apples were shown including Baldwin, Gravenstein, King, Ripston, Pippin, Blenheim Pippin, Fallawater, Golden Russett, Banks, Red Gravenstein, Rhode Island Greening, Spy, Nonpareil, Ben Davis, Stark, Wagner. Officers elected: President, J. W. Bigelow, Wolfville; secretary, S. C. Parker, Berwick.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE.—Twelfth annual meeting at Sioux Falls, Jan. 22-24. New officers; President, H. M. Avery, Sioux Falls; vice-president, A. Norby, Madison; secretary, N. E. Hansen, Brookings; treasurer, M. J. Dewolf, Letcher; librarian, E. D. Cowles, Vermillion; vice-presidents for districts, Ernest Lacy, N. E. Carmine, Mrs. Alda M. Miller, G. A. Tracey, John Armstrong, G. Skartvedt, C. W. Gurney, A. D. Dougan, P. J. Bentz, John H. Miller, C. E. Kittinger, George M. Trimmer.

NORTHWEST FRUIT GROWERS.—At Portland, Ore., February 5-6. Attendance, 200. E. L. Smith of Hood River reported the commercial apple orchards of Oregon as comprising 16,500 acres and valued at \$1,650,000. If these trees had been better located, planted further apart, and had been in fewer varieties the orchards would be worth \$825,000 more, said Mr. Smith. Prof. Milliken of Idaho said the fruit crop of his state last year was the heaviest ever produced there, and much fruit went to waste for lack of facilities to get to market. Officers elected: President, Dr. N. G. Blalock; secretary, C. F. Vandewater; treasurer, W. S. Offner, Walla Walla, Wash.

CONNECTICUT POMOLOGICAL.—Tenth annual, in Hartford, February 6-7. Membership, 339. A resolution favoring San Jose scale legislation was adopted. Officers elected: Norman S. Platt, of New Haven, president; J. C. Eddy, vice-president; H. C. C. Miles, of Milford, secretary; R. A. Moore, treasurer. It was reported that the San Jose scale is present in nearly every township in the state, and unless prompt measures are taken to combat it great damage will result. The legislature has shown no disposition to help fruit growers in the past, so the society thought it hardly advisable to introduce a bill asking for help. The society has sounded a note of warning, and it is to be hoped that the legislature will see the danger and enact suitable laws.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE.—Forty-second annual meeting at Harrisburg, Jan. 21-22. The necessity of additional legislation for the protection of the fruit interests was discussed by Secretary of Agriculture John Hamilton. A special committee brought in a report which will be presented to the legislature for action. The bill provides for the creation of an office under the general supervision of the department of agriculture and provides for the appointment of a state entomologist and pathologist with an assistant. By special request Professor W. G. Johnson, formerly of Maryland, now associate editor of American Agriculturist, was asked his experiences, after having successfully operated a law of a similar character in Maryland. He said that by all means a law of this character to be successful to the greatest possible extent should be entirely free from political influences and the work prosecuted on a non-political basis. Resolutions were passed asking for legislative appropriation of \$147,000 to erect and equip a building at the state college for instruction in horticulture and dairying; for prevention of fruit-tree diseases and pests; for establishment of division of horticulture and pomology in the State Department of Agriculture; for appointment of a commission of horticulture and pomology, at \$2500 per annum, with clerk at \$1500. Officers elected: President, Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Calvin Cooper, W. T. Creasy, M. C. Dunleavy; secretaries, Enos B. Engle, Waynesboro, and W. P. Brinton, Christiana; treasurer, Samuel C. Moon; chairman general fruit committee, N. C. Snively, Lebanon.

GEORGE C. ROEDING, Fresno, Cal., Jan. 14 1901:—"Enclosed you will please find money order for \$1 00 in payment of subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We consider this one of the most valuable papers for nurserymen in the United States, and you should be encouraged in your good work."

## IMPROVING TREES.

*Suggestions by President Pendergast, of the Minnesota Horticultural Society.—Definite Course Necessary Along Lines of Selection and Crossing—Wisconsin Society Adopts Resolution for Co-operation with Committees in Iowa the Dakotas and Minnesota.*

At the recent annual meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, President W. W. Pendergast, of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, discussing improvement of trees and plants said:

What has been done, can be done again. If the wild crab can be metamorphosed into a Wealthy apple, the best apple of the Northwest to-day can be further changed to meet the conditions more fully and to adapt itself more completely to its environment, at the same time improving its flavor and keeping quality. To do this best in the least time, the course to be pursued must be planned with care and judgment. It might be well to select at first say eight of the best varieties which are now grown, each one of which excels decidedly in some one quality. Let one be an iron-clad, one very highly flavored, one a beauty to look at, one a long keeper, one a good grower, one a great bearer, one fine grained, juicy and free from mealiness, while the last might represent a spreading habit, long life and all that is desirable in the tree itself. All the chosen varieties should possess as many good qualities as possible, but be particularly excellent in the one named. When the selection is made by a well-chosen committee appointed for the purpose, let the experiment stations, amateurs and practical horticulturists and all others who wish to take part begin by crossing each kind with each of the others. This will give 28 combinations, the fruits of each having a different pedigree. As soon as these bloom, let the propagator cross two varieties of the 28, then two more till he gets to the last. This would reduce the number from which the selection would be made to 14. A repetition of this operation would give but 7 to propagate from. Continuing along the same line the next time, we should have three crosses and one old tree to cross with best one already found. Before reaching this point, which would require 40 years or thereabout, we should obtain some very good apples, and if long keeping has been made a specialty in all selections, there will doubtless be a few good winter apples. Yet it must not be forgotten that we are building for posterity and enjoying the work.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved—That the executive committee of this society be authorized and instructed to co-operate with similar committees in Iowa, North and South Dakota and Minnesota in devising some systematic plan for the improvement of our fruits.

### PRESENT DAY TENDENCIES.

"The first and most important tendency to-day is education," said Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture, speaking on the subject of present-day tendencies in horticulture. We are facing new conditions. Fruit products of

all kinds compete now with every other kind of farm crop. Our orchards must be tilled better than our grand-father tilled them, as a good orchard of their time would not now have a place on a well-kept and profitable horticultural farm. The market end of the business is the most important part of all. We must more and more put our fruits in small packages and pack honestly—guarantee them to be alike all through the package. Spraying has come to stay. It is no longer a matter of discussion, and the man who fails to recognize this is not up on fruit productions. As to varieties, adhere to standard sorts and let novelties alone, or try them on a limited scale until fully established."

### IN MEMORIAM—GEORGE GOULD.

George Gould of Villa Ridge Nurseries, Villa Ridge, Ill., after an illness of four months died at his home in Villa Ridge,

February 12th, at the age of 64 years. The cause of his death was chronic liver trouble, caused by malaria. Mr. Gould was a pioneer in the fruit and nursery business in Southern Illinois. He began grafting trees as early as 1870 and kept at the business all the time from then on. In the beginning his nursery was only a little local affair, growing trees for the neighbors. It steadily increased until it reached its present proportions.

In 1896 the Villa Ridge Nurseries propagated and introduced the Koonce pear which has proven to be one of the best marketable early pears and is widely planted now.

The death of Mr. Gould will cause no change in the Villa Ridge Nurseries. H. L. McGee, who has been the active member of the firm for the last three years, will continue at the head of it as before.

### TREE PLANTING IN WASHINGTON.

Reports received by State Horticulturist Baker of the State of Washington indicate that not less than 1,000,000 fruit trees will be set out by the farmers and fruit growers of Washington this season. This is by far the greatest record the state has ever made, last year's plantings amounting to 750,000 trees. At least half of the fruit trees set out this year will be apple trees. Eastern Washington will put out about two-thirds of the total number. The others will comprise prune, pear, peach, apricot and cherry trees. All of the nurseries along the Columbia river, in both Washington and Oregon, are sold out and farmers are unable to secure more trees in that locality.

The effort to give the culture of the choice European table grape a thorough test in the South Atlantic States has been continued at Southern Pines, N. C., and Earleton, Fla. Vines of such varieties of the first importation (that of 1899) as failed to grow have been replaced so far as possible, and as many additional sorts of supposed merit as were obtainable on resistant stocks have been secured.



GEORGE GOULD.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Theodore J. Smith, ex-officio, chairman; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

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Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1901.

## DEMAND AND PRODUCTION.

The outlook for the nurseryman is certainly bright. Never before has there been a greater general interest in the subject of fruit growing. Individual farmers are buying trees in large quantities and there is rapid advance in the line of commercial orchards. There seems to be no danger of over-production. That bugaboo has been downed. It was said that the last apple crop would be so large as to force prices to so low an ebb as to remove all hope of profit. But those who held their stocks of apples realized good prices, as usual. The extension of facilities for marketing fruit has more than any other one thing increased the number of growers of fruit. Electric lines are reaching into the heart of fruit-producing sections and are transporting large quantities of fruit where heretofore the amount was measured by a few wagon loads.

In an address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society a year ago, S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., one of the best known

fruit growers in the country, discussing conditions which are only emphasized after the lapse of a twelve-month, said:

"The prices of apples have been steadily advancing until for several winters they have been held so high as to be beyond the reach of the masses, and good number one apples are really a luxury to-day. They are shipped to all parts of the world as green fruit, canned and evaporated, while the skins and cores are converted into wines and jelly, so that nothing is lost or wasted. A few years ago our surplus of this fruit was marketed in the British Isles, while to-day the German States and Russia are calling loudly for them, with the probability that our newly acquired possessions, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, will soon be numbered among the consumers of this king of all fruits. From twelve to fifteen thousand barrels of the last year's crop found their way into Russia. Seven counties in Western New York are said to have received from their apple crop not far from \$5,000,000 the past season, while at the same time receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars for their pears, plums, peaches, quinces, cherries, apricots and small fruits. Is not the outlook full of encouragement to the orchard man as well as to the land owner who may have found his work unsatisfactory in fighting competition, which will never be less, from regions unfitted by soil or climatic conditions for growing fruits that can be produced no where else as well as in New York or New England? I beg your serious consideration to this subject as deserving more thought and careful study than has usually been given it. There should be an increase of area for the production of this fruit on the cheap lands now so abundant throughout this region, accompanied by greater intelligence as to varieties especially adapted to commercial work, and more thorough culture with the purpose of growing only that of the most excellent quality.

"Where is the man living who thirty years ago would have dared to predict that before the close of the century single towns in the State of New York would have produced and found profitable markets for cherries by the hundred tons, plums, peaches, pears, and quinces in much greater quantities, apricots by hundreds of bushels, and small fruits to correspond? Yet such is the fact, and the demand is yet in advance of the supply. Is not the outlook full of encouragement to the professional fruit grower who is receiving from \$150 to \$300 per acre net for his crops?"

## TENNESSEE INSPECTION BILL.

N. W. Hale, Knoxville, heading a committee of the East Tennessee Nurserymen's Association has prepared a bill to be introduced in the state legislature, creating the office of state entomologist and to prevent the introduction or dissemination of noxious insects, or infectious or contagious diseases of trees, vines, shrubs or plants grown in the state or imported from other states or countries. The bill provides that the entomologist is to be selected by the trustees of the University of Tennessee, and to work in connection with the agricultural experiment station. He shall inspect all nurseries whenever he deems it necessary and shall publish the results of his inspection. It prohibits the shipping of nursery stock into the state that does not bear a state or government inspector's label. A violation of any of the provisions of the bill imposes a fine of from \$5 to \$25.

Mr. Hale, referring to this bill and to the shipment of a car-load of infested stock from a Nashville nursery into the state of Georgia where it was seized and burned, says: "A state now without a law upon this subject, and a good and well-equipped entomologist, is in bad plight. Such states not only suffer from nurserymen being unable to do business in other states as they prefer to do, but also the state becomes the dumping ground for any and all nurseries and nursery stock from other states and territories. I certainly hope that every state will soon have a strong law upon this subject. It is now beyond question a necessity."

#### TREE PLANTING IN GEORGIA.

State Entomologist Scott of Georgia is quoted as stating that two millions of fruit trees will have been planted out in orchard, in that state, by March 1. According to the gentleman, nearly every nursery in that section has sold out of trees, and it is impossible to secure any of the standard varieties. He announced early in the fall that he thought one million trees would be planted, but since that time so many orders have been placed for young trees, and the growers have planted so many, he has raised his estimate to two millions. The greatest amount of planting was done in North Georgia.

#### NEW YORK COMPROMISE BILL.

The provisions in regard to the fumigation of nursery stock, of the so-called compromise bill, favored by C. M. Hooker, Rochester, and agreed upon by the Eastern Nurserymen's legislative committee and the legislative committee of the Western New York Horticultural Society, and which both committees are to support at Albany next winter, provided more nurseries are found infested with San Jose scale this year than were last, are as follows:

All trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings commonly called nursery stock grown in any nursery in this state and in which nursery San Jose scale has been found within two years of the date of the dissemination of said nursery stock and grown within one half mile of where said scales are found, and also all nursery stock from outside of this state disseminated or planted in this state or forwarded in or out of it after the first day of July next, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas in such manner as may be prescribed by said commissioner. Such fumigation shall be done by the grower, consignee or consignor of such stock before dissemination or reshipment, except such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings, grown in this state, as are planted by the propagator for himself, or such as from its nature and state of growth would be exempt. In such cases the said commissioner shall declare said trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings free from such treatment. All such nursery stock forwarded by any transportation company must be accompanied with a certificate from the consignor that it has been fumigated as aforesaid, or by a permit from the commissioner of agriculture that the same may be forwarded. Should any such stock from out of the state be received in this state not accompanied with a certificate that it has been fumigated with hydrocyanic gas, it must be so treated by the consignee or consignor before planting, dissemination or re-shipment.

Section 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to florists' green-house plants, flowers and cuttings commonly known as green-house stock.

Section 3. This act, except so far as it relates to fumigation, shall take effect immediately.

GEO. PATTINGTON & SONS, SCIOVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1901.—"Enclosed please find \$1 for our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Kindly acknowledge receipt and oblige. We certainly do not wish to be without the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, as we think it the best paper of its kind we take."

## Recent Publications.

The 1901 edition of the American Florist Company's directory of florists, nurserymen, and seedsmen of the United States and Canada has appeared. It contains thousands of changes as compared with the issue of 1900. Many names have been added and many have been removed. There is an increase in the size of the book, due largely to the important lists of head gardeners, superintendents of private estates, horticulturists of experiment stations, etc. It is a valuable reference book for the florist, seedsman, and nurseryman. \$2 00. Chicago: AMERICAN FLORIST CO.

"The publication of a book on the garden calls for no apology—there are not half enough contemporary works on the subject; there never can be too many." Thus wrote George H. Ellwanger, of Rochester, N. Y., in 1889, in the preface of his charming work "The Garden's Story." And we are reminded of the truth of the statement as we open the large and handsomely equipped volume, "Gardens, Old and New," published in London and imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. No one who has visited England or who has turned the pages of the illustrated journals treating of the grand estates of Great Britain, can have failed to note the great amount of time and money which have been bestowed upon landscape effects in that country. Indeed, the old English estate is a synonym for the best that can be produced in the way of gardening.

In the copyrighted engravings from "Country Life" with which the work above referred to is embellished, are shown striking examples of the old and new gardens which on so extensive a scale surround the palaces and mansions of English royalty and aristocracy. In the introduction to this elaborate volume of 300 pages, the old and the new schools of gardening are skillfully and graphically contrasted. It is shown that from any point of view true art in gardening presupposes that the house and the garden are one.

"The world of gardening," says the author, "is wide enough for all alike, for those who love the mossy terrace shadowed by beech or lime, the fantastic yew cut by the topiary hand, or the still canal where the birds 'float double, swan and shadow;' or again for those who delight in gentle meads, undulating slopes, and waters winding by the wood. We may discover, amid the warning words of the advocates of one style of gardening or another, that it is, after all, no worse to trim a tree than a lawn—that the difference is in degree not in kind, that all gardening is, in a measure, formal and that it was only the extravagance of the old topiary gardeners that brought them into contempt."

The old Englishman dearly loved an enclosed garden bounded by tall hedges of beech or yew, well cut and trimmed. Pope laughed at the fantastic things that awoke his ridicule and Taine complained that all was artificial. Stately iron gates hammered into elaborate designs filled the spaces where the high hedges or thick walls did not meet. All was enclosed, formal.

Garden work in the new manner was given impetus through the celebrated gardens created by André le Nôtre at Versailles, Chantilly, St. Cloud and Mendon and the terrace at Fontainebleau. Hampton Court is the most splendid example of the school of Le Nôtre. But this style of gardening was expensive and suited only to the largest estates. With the removal of walls and hedges "the contiguous ground of the park without was harmonized with the lawn within, and the garden was set free from its prim regularity, that it might assort with the wilder country without. Kent was the designer who chiefly worked the change, followed by Brown and many more." "He leaped the fence and said that all Nature was a garden" wrote Walpole regarding Kent.

Space does not permit the extended reference which the interest in the volume before us might warrant. Suffice it to say that "Gardens, Old and New" will adorn the table of every landscape lover; it should be in the library of every landscape architect and nurseryman. It describes in the most practical as well as the most entertaining manner details of the noted pleasaunces which may well serve as models for a later day. The volume is 10 x 15 inches, letter press of highest quality, engravings, many of them full page, of striking clearness, the whole printed on heavy paper, full gilt, bound in dark green buckram with appropriate stamped design. Price \$15. London: GEORGE NEWNES, Limited. New York: Imported by CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

E. H. Riehl is president of the Alton, Ill., Horticultural Society.

The Skirm nursery at Trenton, N. J., has been purchased by Frank Gravatt.

C. H. Perkins, of Jackson & Perkins, Newark, N. Y., was in California last month.

P. J. Berckmans, Sr., Augusta, Ga., has taken up his residence in Upper Montclair, N. J.

W. H. Wyman has entered the nursery business at Roekland, Mass., and Joseph Miller at Kniffin, Ia.

A. T. Story & Co., Taunton, Mass., have arranged for additional packing and propagating houses.

Charles H. Fink, for several years owner of the Lamar Nurseries, at Lamar, Mo., died January 26th, aged 29 years.

The nursery business of Franklin K. Phoenix may be assumed by the Phoenix Nursery Company at Delavan, Wis.

The Green Nursery Company, Perry, O., will build another large packing house on their grounds on the South Ridge.

John Walmsley, Max Phillips and Frank R. Hansill have incorporated the Greenmount Nursery Co., at Camden, N. J.; capital stock \$50,000.

John R. Barnes' address is now Yalesville, Conn., three miles from Meriden, on a farm of 300 acres, on the main line of the N. Y., N. H., & H. railroad.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., carried off the principal honors in the fruit exhibit at the Eastern New York Horticultural Society meeting.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., secured more than half of the contracts, aggregating \$2,500 for nursery stock, to be planted in Pittsburg parks this spring.

George S. Butler is president, treasurer, and manager, and Charles E. Stevens is secretary of the Butler & Jewell Co., proprietors of the Cromwell Nursery, Cromwell, Conn.

A contract for 2,000 ornamental trees and 7,000 shrubs to be set in Garfield and Douglass parks, Chicago, has been awarded to the Central Michigan Nursery Co., Kalamazoo.

The Chase Nursery Company is planting 400 acres of beets at Ethanac, Cal. It is understood that if the venture proves a success, the company will build a sugar factory.

William Longworth died February 15th at Bloomington, Ill. He was engaged in the nursery business years ago at Dubuque, Ia., and was the originator of the Longworth pear.

George Bunyard, the well-known fruit nurseryman, of Maidstone, has been elected chairman of the fruit committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, in the place of Philip Crowley, recently deceased.

Jacob W. Manning, Reading, Mass., was called the great evergreen man of the East, 25 to 35 years ago. He is one of the early herbaceous plant growers, making a specialty of that department 20 years ago.

Schuyler Worden, the originator of the Worden grape and Worden Seckel pear, of Oswego county, New York, died January 20. He was born within a few miles of the place of his death and was 90 years of age.

The secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society has reported that Wisconsin produced 149 varieties of apples, 18 of cherries, 22 of grapes, 16 of currants, 11 of gooseberries, 14 of black raspberries, and 12 of red raspberries.

State Entomologist Garman, of Kentucky, has issued a public notice that certain nursery stock offered for sale by the Nashville Trust Co., trustee for the Cumberland Nurseries, Nashville, Tenn., is confessedly infested with San Jose scale, and is forbidden admission to Kentucky.

A correspondent in Martinsburg, in the extreme northeastern portion of West Virginia, says that W. S. Miller and his sons are the pioneers in the fruit business of that section, but hundreds of farmers have followed their example in recent years, until there are not less than 7,000 or 8,000 acres of orchards in Berkely county alone.

J. H. Hale says there are no more peach belts. The belt is bursted. Peaches are grown now almost everywhere and can be had from May to November. Fifteen years ago there were no peaches in Georgia worth mentioning. Now there are 3,000 carloads being shipped from there. Plant your peaches on high ground. High points are coolest in summer and warmest in winter.

M. Crawford, Cuyahoga Falls, O., says in Horticultural Visitor, regarding H. M. Stringfellow's method: "I believe these preparations, which constitute the 'New Horticulture,' to be the most important discoveries in fruit growing made during the past century. Of course they will not be generally accepted for some time; but truth will prevail. Old, erroneous theories die hard."

Irvin Ingles, nurseryman and fruit-grower, Lafayette, Ill., says: "The prospect for fruit the coming season in this vicinity is better than it has been for a number of years. Owing to the fact that the fall was very favorable to the thorough ripening up of all kinds of trees, vines, etc., they went into winter in a perfectly dormant condition, after having made a splendid season's growth."

An extensive pulling out of peach orchards is in progress in Kent County, Maryland, to plant more profitable crops. From careful estimates it appears that there are now 450,000 peach trees standing, where 12 years ago there were 2,000,000. A few peach growers, however, agree with former State Entomologist Willis G. Johnson that the peach still has a great future in Kent, and are planting out fine young orchards.

The Stringfellow method having been the subject of a poem in the Rural New Yorker, Mr. Stringfellow writes to that journal: "If the poet wishes proof of the results obtained by me through this method, if he will write to J. C. Glover, station agent at Hitchcock, Texas, he will learn that I grew heavy crops of pears every year, and in 1894 shipped 10,000 bushels from 1,500 10-year trees, and then sold the orchard for \$20,000."

Professor W. H. Ragan, of Indiana, is completing the card catalogue of fruits begun by the late T. T. Lyon for the U. S. Division of Pomology. The catalogue of plums now contains about 2,300 cards, of which more than 1,000 represent distinct varieties, and nearly 1,300 are of recognized synonyms. The catalogue of grapes contains nearly 2,700 cards, of which more than 1,400 represent distinct varieties, and nearly 1,300 are of recognized synonyms.

Nurserymen who expect to ship into Georgia, North Carolina or Virginia from other states must file certified copy of their certificate of inspection with the state entomologists, Prof. W. M. Scott, Atlanta, Prof. Franklin Sherman, Raleigh, and Prof. William B. Alwood, Blacksburg, respectively. In each case special tags will be issued, one of which, together with copy of original certificate, must be attached to each package going into the states above named.

F. W. Kelsey, New York City, is quoted in the New York Evening Post as comparing the Ship-Subsidy Bill with the inconsistency and abuse of the congressional free seed distribution business. "What would be thought," says he, "of the proposition of an annual appropriation by Congress for the purpose of a free distribution to the favored congressional constituency of a million dollars' worth of lumber, or of groceries, or of textile fabrics—woolen and cotton goods?"

T. S. Hubbard, formerly of Fredonia, but now of Geneva N. Y., and who has sold out his interest in the business at Fredonia, sailed Feb. 14th on the Fuerst Bismark, of the Hamburg-American Line, for an extensive Oriental tour. The itinerary includes a month in Egypt, embracing the principal points of interest up the Nile as far as the first cataract; then a month in Palestine, followed by visits to Ephesus, Smyrna, Constantinople, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Paris, and London. He plans to return home about July 1st.

Regarding the conditions in Kansas, the Kansas City Journal says: "A leading business man says this snow is worth five million dollars to the Kansas farmers. If it stays on the ground a month and goes off gradually, it will be worth ten millions. Kansas has reached a period when it is impossible to beat her out of a 50,000,000-bushel crop under most favorable circumstances, and under favorable ones she will yield 100,000,000 bushels. If the snow sticks to the ground there will be a bumper crop. Acreage is larger than ever and stand is good."

## Long and Short.

A foreman is wanted at the Greeley Nurseries, Greeley, Colo.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., offer all kinds of seed.

For evergreen trees and shade trees, call upon Jacob Manning, Reading, Mass.

French fruit stock, Orleans grown, is offered by Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.

The Feigly tree digger is featured in another column. It is declared to be the nurserymen's friend.

Baldwin cherry trees, direct from the originator, and other desirable stock is to be had at the Seneca Nursery, Seneca, Kan.

Hammond slug shot, made at Fishkill-on Hudson, N. Y., is for sale by the seedsmen. It has been used for twenty-one years.

Apple, peach, plum, cherry, Carolina poplar, arbor vitae, and apricots are offered by H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

Attention is called to the attractive list in another column of the Mount Arbor Nurseries, E. S. Welch, proprietor, Shenandoah, Ia.

Hardy rhododendrons, azaleas, Japanese maples, magnolias, and rare evergreens are offered by Parsons & Sons, Limited, Flushing, N. Y.

Choice apple, Opalescent apple, standard pears extra strong one-year cherry, and Japan plums may be had at McNary & Gaines', Xenia, O.

W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O., offers seventy-five varieties of strawberries, new and old kinds at reasonable prices; also currants, gooseberries, etc.

Black and Honey Locust seedlings and Osage Orange plants will be found with A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ill. See his advertisement in another column.

The Ellwanger & Barry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., are headquarters for the highest class of nursery stock of all kinds. Their catalogue, just issued, is a general guide.

Ornamental trees, of extra size, and a fine line of ornamental shrubs; also standard and dwarf pears and plums, besides small fruits may be had of Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.

Andre L. Causse, 105 Hudson street, New York City, offers the surplus stock of the Andre Leroy Nurseries, Angers, France. A fine list of one-year stocks, just landed in New York, is listed.

Stark Bros. Co., is on hand as usual with a fine assortment of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. This company has mammoth storage houses and can ship on a day's notice. See list in another column.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, of Berlin, Md., offer on outside cover page, a list of Kieffer pears, all sizes; Bartlett pear, peach trees, a complete assortment of apple trees, asparagus roots and strawberry plants, and are prepared to ship at any time.

Fruit trees, grape vines, small fruits, ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen shrubs, climbing vines and trailers, greenhouse plants, etc., are offered at the well-known nurseries of Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. Personal inspection is cordially invited.

Robert Veitch, botanist and florist, died in New Haven, Conn., February 17th, aged 84 years.

Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa., last month visited nurserymen in Pittsburg, Toledo, Chicago, Indianapolis and other cities.

W. P. Bates has severed connection with the firm of Bates Brothers, at Floral, Kan., and has opened business at Winfield, Kan., under the name of the W. P. Bates Wholesale Nurseries.

The forty-third annual report of the Horticultural Society of Missouri, for 1900, has been received from the secretary, L. A. Goodman. It contains reports of the summer and winter meetings—much valuable material.

### FRUIT GROWERS AT SYRACUSE.

The New York State Fruit Growers Association was organized at Syracuse last month with these officers: President, L. T. Yeomans; vice-presidents, John T. Roberts, Onondaga; John Potter, Niagara; secretary, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville; treasurer, Charles Darrell. The association will meet in Syracuse next January.

### PLEA FOR ITALIAN PRUNE.

Secretary Dosch, of the Oregon Horticultural Society, arguing for extending the growth of the Italian prune in the Northwest, says in the California Fruit Grower:

"While East selecting space for Oregon at the Pan-American Exposition, I made some observations which showed me that the East knows nothing of our prunes. At hotels where I stopped I made it the rule to always ask for a dish of prunes. At some of the hotels where they charge \$3 and \$5 a day, they brought me dishes of little French prunes which a Japanese restaurant would be ashamed to place upon the table. Not a single dish of our fine Italian prunes did I see.

### DISSATISFIED FRUIT GROWERS.

The Orleans County Fruit Growers Association has been organized by a large number of fruit growers, who do not agree with the action of the Western New York Horticultural Society in regard to the fumigation of nursery stock. The following officers have been elected: President, L. N. Stebbins of Albion; vice-president, H. E. Wellman of Kendall; secretary, W. E. Laffer of Gaines; treasurer, D. D. Culver of Barre.

### ENGLAND'S FRUIT IMPORTS.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 1900, the value of imports into Great Britain from all sources of supply of fresh deciduous fruits, citrus fruits, and "nuts used as fruits," reached the total of \$37,196,053 as compared with \$34,805,497 in the previous year. The imports for 1900 were distributed as to kind as follows: Deciduous fresh fruits, \$19,147,991; citrus fruits, \$12,532,399; and nuts, \$5,695,662. Among the deciduous fruits are named: Apples, the imports of which reached the value of \$5,951,823; grapes of the value of \$2,891,700; bananas of the value of \$1,908,502, with pears, cherries, currants, strawberries and other varieties following.

### THE KEW GARDEN.

The famous Kew garden in England was originally a private fruit and vegetable garden of seventeen acres, belonging to the Prince of Wales, father of George III, who began to improve it as a botanical garden and pleasure ground in 1730. It has received additions from time to time, so that at present it contains 270 acres. It became public in 1840 and was placed under the control of Her Majesty's office of public works, with an annual appropriation for its maintenance of £32,650 or \$162,250. It is said to be the finest and most complete botanical collection and arboretum in the world.

### ARKANSAS HORTICULTURISTS.

The Arkansas State Horticultural Society met in Little Rock in annual session January 31, and elected the following officers: J. P. Logan of Benton County, president; S. H. Nowlin, Little Rock, first vice-president; R. W. Gray, Judsonia, second vice-president; W. K. Tipton, Little Rock, secretary; Joseph W. Vestal, Little Rock, treasurer.

The committee on legislation recommended that state provision be made to prevent the introduction and spread of the San Jose scale, peach yellows and other contagious fruit diseases.

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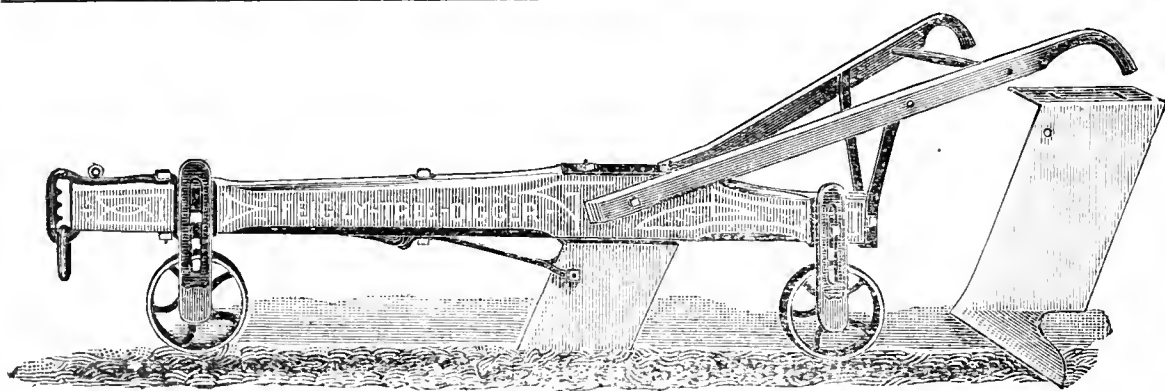
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# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"Horticulture, live horticulture, profitable horticulture, is a thing of constant improvement."*—E. J. HOLMAN, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

VOL. IX.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1901.

No. 4.

## NEW YORK STATE FRUIT GROWERS.

**Details of Formation of New Association—Resulted from the Split  
Over Legislative Matters Between Nurserymen and Fruit  
Growers at the Western New York Horticultural  
Society Meeting—President Yeoman's  
Address—The Officers.**

At the formation of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association in Syracuse, on February 28, L. T. Yeomans, of Walworth, in an address to those present said:

The Western New York Society has reached a point where the interests of the fruit growers are antagonized by the nurserymen, with the determination that they will control its policy, notwithstanding that the very large majority of its members are fruit growers.

When the fruit growers discovered that they had no rights which the presiding officer of the Western Society would respect, they decided upon calling this meeting for the purpose of effecting an organization for mutual protection.

Transportation rates, facilities, legislation, how to gather and pack your fruit so that you may realize the greatest profit, how to store it, are burning questions. The most important which confronts us to-day is the San Jose scale. It may mean the destruction of our orchards. All are asking—can it be held in check, or eradicated, by any known means except the total destruction of large trees? Our firm has not during the past two years planted a tree which has not been fumigated with hydrocyanic gas. We do it cheaply, quickly, and without injury even to peach trees, notwithstanding the assertion of nurserymen that it is unsafe, expensive, and dangerous. One of the largest nurserymen in Western New York, who has fumigated for several years all the nursery stock he sells, says the expense does not exceed 25 cents per 1,000 trees of regular dollar size. If all planters would refuse to buy trees not fumigated, the nurserymen would see it for their interest to fumigate. No trees can be shipped into Canada without fumigation, and yet some Rochester nurserymen raise a cry about the hardship it would be for them to be compelled to fumigate stock sold to you, but find it for their interest to comply with the Canadian law rather than abandon trade across the border.

I do not wish to pose as an alarmist, but I say to you that the San Jose scale is here with both the nurserymen and the orchardists; that it will tax your utmost energies and resources if you hope to keep it in check, and that the principal object of this meeting is to render aid to others, and gain information ourselves that will assist us in fighting this foe.

The matter of fumigating nursery stock was left to the committee on legislation. The following officers were elected:

President—L. T. Yeomans, Walworth.

Vice-Presidents—John Roberts, Syracuse; George W. Potter, Somerset; J. B. Calmer, Hilton; Ira Pease, Fruit Valley.

Secretary—F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville.

Treasurer—Charles H. Darrow, Geneva.

Executive Committee—T. B. Wilson, Halls Corner; F. A. Taber, Poughkeepsie; Dr. C. A. Ring, Appleton; S. W. Wadhams Garland; W. L. McKay, Geneva.

The president announced the appointment of the following committees:

Nomenclature—Prof. S. A. Beach, Geneva; Prof. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca; F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville; James E. Rice, Yorktown; S. W. Cornell, Newburg.

Entomology, Plant and New Diseases—Prof. V. H. Lowe, Geneva; Prof. F. C. Stewart, Geneva; Prof. M. V. Slingerland, Ithaca; Prof. Craig, Ithaca.

Legislation—S. D. Willard, Geneva; Albert Wood, Carlton; H. S. Wiley, Cayuga; F. M. Bradley, Barker; E. B. Norris, Sodus.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Regarding nursery trade on the Pacific coast, the Oregonian, Portland, Ore., says:

"There has been but little call for trees for several years, and nurserymen have not been raising so many as usual, and so were not fully prepared for the present demand. Stocks are lower than they have been for six years. The greatest inquiry is for prune and peach trees, and but few are to be had. Some are selling yearling stock and trees that a year or two ago would not bring more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 cents now sell for  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 cents. Not only has the tree trade improved during the past year, but the business in flowering and other shrubbery, potted plants, etc., which fell off greatly during the hard times, has recovered, and there is a good demand for everything in the line of ornamental shrubbery, Japanese plants, etc. There is also a large demand for tree seeds. One dealer who had sold all of his apple tree seeds, received an order for more from a man who wants to raise 700,000 seedlings, and tons of peach and cherry pits are being imported. Seedmen are happy over the business outlook, and nurserymen are preparing to supply all calls for trees in the future.

"A nurseryman who has been in business near Sellwood for thirty years, says it beats all the call there is for trees this year. The principal demand is for prune trees, and he attributes this to good work done by the Agricultural College in talking up the prune business, and showing the certainty of profits and the sureness of the crop. He says that hereafter people who desire the best results from apples must go to the foothills to plant orchards. The valley lands are good for cherries and prunes, but apple trees run out and the fruit degenerates and pests flourish. This, he says, is because there is not enough lime and iron in the soil."

## CONNECTICUT PEACH INDUSTRY.

J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn., says: "Within the past ten years more than 2,000,000 trees have been planted in commercial orchards of 100 trees or over, while there are probably between 100,000 and 200,000 more that have been planted out in smaller lots of 10 to 100, and Connecticut now produces as many peaches annually as Delaware, which was once the most noted peach state in America.

## CROWN GALL IN NURSERY.

*A Warning Against Allowing Disease to Obtain a Foothold in Nurseries—Has Been Overlooked Because of Connection with Aphids—All Seedlings Should be Examined—Nature of the Disease—Bulletins on the Subject.*

C. A. Wieting, commissioner of agriculture, Albany, N. Y., has issued a circular upon the importance of guarding against the spread of crown gall in nurseries. He says:

This disease of the apple, almond, peach, pear, grape, raspberry, blackberry, walnut and some other plants, is one of the most serious that threatens the cultivation of nursery stock. It has been overlooked by most nurserymen because the galls were supposed to be caused by wooly or other aphids; this was a very natural error because aphids often make their homes in the galls, indeed both the crown galls and the galls produced by aphids are found frequently on the roots of the same trees. The presence of various fungus growths of nematodes and the aphids, have made some people attribute the disease of crown gall to these causes, but the fact that none of them are a cause is well established, and the origin of this particular disease is still very obscure to our best botanists and plant pathologists, therefore no satisfactory remedy is known except burning and certain care in the sorting of stock for planting.

The crown gall may be present in a block of trees or plants, and if other kinds of stock are planted on the same land they are almost sure to contract the disease, as it is supposed to remain in the soil. A case is known where three crops of peach trees were raised on the same lot, following a block of raspberries. Ten per centum of the first crop of peach trees were ruined by crown gall, fifty per centum of the second crop and all of the third crop; plants propagated from the raspberries were affected with galls.

Crown gall may be found on the roots of one year seedlings; on the roots of older trees, at the surface of the ground; and occasionally two or three feet up on the trunks of the affected trees. They are of all sizes up to two or three or more inches in diameter.

One year peach trees affected with crown gall will not usually live to bearing age, and the injury to other plants and trees is very serious.

Nurserymen should examine all their seedlings with great care and reject all that have galls on them, and no trees should be planted in the orchard that have crown galls; no trees should be considered fit to plant that come from blocks that have ever been found infected with crown gall.

All galls on the roots are not crown galls and a distinction between them may be made, but surely it were safer to burn all plants with galls on them than take any chances.

The galls caused by aphids are usually knotty and very hard, while the crown gall is rather soft and as easily cut as a turnip, its tissue being brain-like in formation. It sometimes appears as a warty formation on the larger roots or collar of the trees and again it may be on the smaller roots, spherical in form, and one inch or more in diameter.

Sulphur and copperas have been used as remedies but the results have not been uniform or satisfactory.

All authorities agree that this is a very contagious disease and that great care should be exercised to prevent its spread. Nurserymen should be especially careful to examine the roots of their stock at the season of the year when exposed to view. The disease may be very general in a block and not be specially noticeable in the summer months.

For further information on the "crown gall" reference may be had to the following bulletins of the experiment stations: No. 170 New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; Nos. 79, 104 and 121 of the Ohio Experiment Station, Worchester, Ohio; the tenth annual report of the Arizona Experiment Station, Tucson, Arizona, and reports of the botanical section of the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

C. E. Baldwin & Co., of Augusta, Mich., was incorporated Feb. 13, for the purpose of increasing the wholesale and retail nursery business. Capital stock, \$5,000.

## NOTED FRENCH NURSERIES.

The firm of Transon Brothers was founded some years before 1750 by the ancestors of Messrs. Paul and Eugene Transon; but up to 1855 it was a very small business with only a local trade. Six men were employed in the nursery.

Messrs. P. and E. Transon who spent several years working in the principal nurseries of England and Germany and other countries, had, in their travel remarked that the young stock, such as seedling plants, cuttings and grafts, wanted for nursery planting were mostly grown under glass in all these countries and were then produced at a pretty high price. When they came back home in 1855 they devoted themselves to the growth of these small nursery stocks, which owing to the exceptional conditions of climate and ground of Orléans, they were in a position to grow at cheaper prices than they were in foreign countries. They began then to export their plants.

Since then the business has been increasing yearly and in 1892 when they sold their nursery they had about 200 men employed in the 160 hectares or 400 acres of ground.

In 1892 Messrs. P. and E. Transon sold their business to their old collaborators who were Albert Barbier who was admitted as the 14th man in 1863, Eugene Barbier, brother of the former, in 1865 as the 21st. They became foremen of different departments and later on directors of the nurseries. René Barbier, son of Mr. Albert Barbier, was in the office since 1884.

From 1892 up to 1898 the business has been conducted under the name of Barbier Brothers & Son, Léon Barbier, another son of Albert Barbier, was then admitted as a partner and the name of the firm has been changed to Barbier & Co.

The specialties of this nursery are, just as with their predecessors, the growth of roses, ornamental trees and shrubs and principally small nursery stocks one, two, and three years old. They grow more than 5,000 varieties of all sorts of plants, and are dealing all over the world, especially Europe, America, Australia, South Africa, etc.

Last year they had exhibited in Paris a general collection of conifers, 473 varieties and about 25,000 small plants one and three years old, in nearly 3,000 sorts. Albert Barbier, who was a member of the jury, has been awarded the cross of chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He was for some years, as well as Eugene Barbier, officier of the Mérite Agricole.

## HOW TO FUMIGATE.

We repeat Prof. W. G. Johnson's directions for fumigating nursery stock:

Trees should be dug from the nursery and loosely packed in the house, either on end or flat on floor. The chemicals used are as follows:

1. Cyanide of potassium (98 to 99 per cent. pure).
2. Sulphuric acid (specific gravity 1.83).
3. Water (clean).

First, measure the acid in a glass beaker with the ounce-mark on the side, and pour it in a 2 or 4 quart earthen jar. Do not use iron or metal vessels of any kind, as the acid will ruin them. Second, measure the water and pour this on the acid. Third, drop the cyanide, paper and all, into the liquids and close the door, lock it and leave exposed for at least half an hour. No person should be permitted to enter the building. One man should always be responsible for the fumigation and keep the time accurately, so that the house can be opened and thoroughly ventilated later.

There is a slight formation of steam when the water is poured on the acid, but this is not dangerous. When the paper or bag of cyanide is dropped in the liquids there is a bubbling similar to that produced by a piece of red hot iron dropped in cold water. The dense cloud of so-called steam produced is one of the most deadly gases known to chemical science. It has an odor similar to peach pits. The lungs once filled with it would produce instantaneous death, therefore, be very cautious about breathing it. There is no danger, however, when properly used.

In estimating chemicals, we determine the cubic contents of the room. For instance, for a house containing 564 cubic feet, multiply by 0.25, as we use 0.25 gramme cyanide per cubic foot. Thus, 564 multiplied by 0.25 gives 141 grammes, the entire amount of cyanide. To reduce this to ounces divide by 28.35, as there are 28.35 grammes in an ounce. Thus, 141 divided by 28.35 gives 5 ounces (a fraction less), the amount of cyanide needed for this house. The cyanide once determined, the acid and water are easily estimated. I always use a half more acid (liquid measure) than cyanide, and a half more water (liquid measure) than acid. Therefore, if we use 5 ounces cyanide we want  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ounces acid and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ounces water.

I have found that all high grade, well matured nursery stock can be safely fumigated with the 0.25 per cent. formula for one-half hour. But if June buds, low grade peach, plum or cherry are to be fumigated I recommend using 0.16 to 0.18 gramme per cubic foot, or what is generally known as the 0.16 to 0.18 formula.

Fused cyanide is white as snow and resembles lump sugar. If swallowed, a piece the size of a pin's head would destroy life. Label "poison" and do not expose to air, as it absorbs moisture readily and is ruined. Never fumigate a peach tree twice. Always empty the residue left in the jar in some protected place or bury it.

A perfectly gas tight enclosure is necessary. Many nurserymen build their fumigation houses in their packing sheds while others erect a simple and inexpensive house. First, a good strong frame is built and covered outside with  $1\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inch Virginia pine boards and  $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 inch batting. The interior, including the floor, should be lined with two-ply cyclone or heavy rawhide building paper, over which a good quality of 4-inch flooring is laid. Any ordinary roof can be used.

### NOVEL DEFENSE IN COURT.

Whether an undue intimacy with intoxicants can be set up as a defense in an action where the defendant has signed an order for nursery stock and does not wish to pay for the same, is the question a Supreme Court jury is wrestling with this morning, says the Rochester Post Express of March 15th.

Hinman S. Taylor brings suit against John Long, of Fairport, to recover \$75 for the non-payment of nursery stock. The defense contends that the contract is void on the grounds that the plaintiff's agent, H. M. Golden, plied him with liquor until he became pliable enough to sign any paper. The first witness called was an employee of the defendant named Lucas. He testified to writing a letter to the Rochester firm admitting the sale.

Long was next called, and told a most peculiar story. He said he could not read, but was able to sign his name under favorable circumstances—that is, when he was drunk. Being a victim of nervous disorder, he says, his limbs shake so that it is impossible to scrawl his signature unless steadied by liquor. The more rum he absorbed, he explained, the prettier he could write. On the day he met Mr. Golden in the Kirkwood hotel, he said he drank impartially of ale and porter.

"I must have been awful drunk to have signed my name to that order," said the witness. He stated he could not remember signing any paper, but did recollect that he slept a long time in the barn back of the hotel. His twitching hands and muscles bespoke of his nervous temperament. He told the

jury before leaving the stand that the barkeeper and the agent had to place the glass to his lips each time, as he could not do so without spilling it. Therefore, he contends, they literally fed him on liquor.

A motion for a non-suit was denied. After hearing all the evidence, Justice Nash directed the jury to find for the plaintiff in the sum of \$76.39.

### LEGISLATION NOT NEEDED.

Following is a copy of a letter transmitted to the Assembly Committee on Agriculture at Albany, N. Y., by Frederick W. Kelsey, New York city, under date of March 6, 1901:

GENTLEMEN—Permit me to add to the expressions of objection that have already been made to you against the passage of the bill making it obligatory to fumigate all nursery stock before shipment. The advocates of this measure appear to have overlooked two very important considerations.

First—That the transmission of the San Jose scale is by no means confined to nursery stock, but is disseminated in various other ways, including the transmission of the pest in fruit itself.

Second—That many of the ablest entomologists pronounce the stoppage of this dissemination impossible, and that the results need not prove specially disastrous if proper care is exercised by those interested in fruit culture.

The first proposition indicates clearly enough the injustice of the proposed bill, advocated by one class—the fruit growers, at the expense and detriment of the other class—the nurserymen. If the bill is correct in principle it should be made to apply to both classes. In other words, it comes with very poor grace for one very dark kettle to call the other black. The passage of such a measure would be class legislation pure and simple, and as was so ably presented by representatives of the Nursery Association at a recent hearing, would cause great loss and injury to the nursery interests, a very important interest of the state.

We have only to recall the excitement and panic that has been caused by the advent of many of the injurious insects to realize that history is merely repeating itself in the attempt to remedy irremedial causes and effects by legislation.

There are over-zealous scientists, with a large contingent of well-intentioned laymen and other sincere people who see in the advent of every new species of destructive bug or fungous insect, immediate or prospective destruction of a large part of the vegetable portion of the universe. From the locusts of ancient Egypt down to the phyloxera, the potato bug, the pear blight, peach yellows, and last but not least, the San Jose scale; something must be done by "legislation," and that quickly, or all will be lost.

Not one of the dire predictions have ever materialized, and we find to-day that many who have given the subject of the San Jose scale the most attention, have modified their fears of wide spread evil to the conviction that the "scale scare is a bug-aboo" that will be readily controlled by natural and local causes, as has been the experience from time immemorial with all this class of insect pests.

Regarding the second proposition above mentioned, no more convincing statement can be made than that recently given out by that able and practical scientist Prof. John B. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey, who says:

"Where the San Jose scale is worst, success in checking it is greatest, because the growers are alive to the necessity for active operations. Crude petroleum as a winter application will prove the most successful insecticide. The mechanical mixture of kerosene and water, 10 to 15 per cent. kerosene, answers perfectly for summer treatment. The damage is locally a serious matter and has cost some orchardists a few hundred trees; but there is nothing that has affected the total fruit crop. *There is no prospect whatever of extermination, but every indication that control will be complete so that none but the man who is unfit to grow fruit will be hurt.*"

Here is a direct answer from an authoritative source of unquestioned competency and integrity who refutes in the most direct and convincing manner the claim of the advocates of the fumigation bill, and those

asking for special consideration at the hands of the legislature, even were the legislation desired not inimical to other important interests of the state.

The experience of the Massachusetts State Commission in attempting to eradicate the gipsy moth by legislative enactment, emphasizes also the correct position of the entomologists, in that all the legislation in the world will not eradicate the San Jose scale or similar pests when once established and disseminated, as the San Jose scale is in this country to-day.

What can follow, and undoubtedly will follow, without the aid of special class legislation, is the application to this problem of the great principle of self-reliance and self-preservation, by individuals whose interests are effected, and with whom the only effectual remedy for all those insect evils will hereafter as heretofore remain.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed) FRED'K W. KELSEY.

### THE SAN JOSE SCALE SCARE.

Under this caption *American Agriculturist*, of March 2d, says editorially:

This pest is responsible for the biggest furore ever caused among American fruit growers in general and New York state horticulturists in particular. And rightly so, for it threatens orchards and nurseries, whose products in this state alone represent an annual value of millions of dollars. Even comparatively small townships in Central and Western New York ship thousands of carloads of fruit products yearly, while young stock is shipped from York state nurseries by the train-load.

The interests of fruit growers and of commercial nurserymen are alike in this matter. They should unitedly fight the common enemy; Division of forces, in this crisis, is worse than useless.

"More scared than hurt," perhaps best expresses the horticultural situation in the Middle, Southern and New England States just at this time. Yet if the scare forces all to co-operate in combating the scale, much dreaded injury may still be prevented. For the matter is quite as important in all the region cited as in the Empire state. Indeed, Prof. Britton says the danger of this pest in Connecticut is greater from within than from without the state.

We believe that, with a few important exceptions, nursery stock should be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. This treatment kills all living insects, not San Jose scale alone. It is cheap and simple, and with proper judgment nursery stock so treated is not injured. Just how to do all this was described in *American Agriculturist* Feb. 16. Many nurserymen in various parts of the country have successfully fumigated for several seasons. Hundreds more will do so this spring. It is probably quite as needful in other states as in New York. Further directions will appear later as to what stock to fumigate, what not to treat, etc. It is "no great chore" to fumigate nursery stock, and by being able to guarantee one's trees free from scale the nurseryman so far increases his sales and profits that lots of them are doing this for their own advantage without waiting for legislation. The sooner this practice becomes general, the greater will be nurserymen's profits. And the very few who now criticise *American Agriculturist's* position will then be warmest in praise of our policy.

Yet to compel nurserymen to fumigate, and let the fruit growers alone, will not fully cover the case. The scale is now so well established that legislation which fails to reach the fruit grower will be insufficient to check the further spread of this pest. This is "as true as preaching." And progressive fruit growers realize the fact and are already combating the scale, by the methods described on Page 318 in this issue. These people, like the progressive nurserymen, are looking out for No. 1 without waiting for the legislature to act. But while we believe that such self-help is the best help, those fruit growers or nurserymen who jeopardize the welfare of others as well as their own interests by neglecting the pest, require some law to induce them to be more mindful of the general good.

The apple blossom has been adopted by Arkansas as the state floral emblem.

### AS WE HAVE SAID.

The Rural New Yorker says: "Dozens of fruit twigs are sent us for examination from all over the country. People are reading about the San Jose scale, and they begin to examine their trees, perhaps for the first time. Out of all the specimens sent but one has proved to be the true pernicious scale. The others are mostly the common oyster-shell bark-louse. All this shows how the constant hammering on the scale question has waked up the people and taught them to use their eyes."

And it also shows that when the "scale scare" is on, fruit growers as well as entomologists should keep cool and ascertain whether the reported cases of San Jose scale are not "mostly the common oyster-shell bark-louse."

### RESULTS OF LEGISLATION.

The Florists Exchange in its issue of March 23d obtained some expressions regarding the results of legislation on the subject of San Jose scale among which were the following:

STORRS & HARRISON Co., Painesville, O.—"We think that the scale legislation of the various states has been decidedly beneficial in making both nurserymen and planters more careful both as regards this and other insects; still it has not been an unmixed benefit either to the fruit grower or nurseryman, as the great fuss that has been made over it has frightened foreign nations so that both fruit and nursery stock in some cases have been barred out. People are finding out that it is simply another pest added that must be taken into account by both nurserymen and fruit growers. We would favor a national law bearing on scales and other insects—one that would be uniform in interstate commerce; but would oppose any law that required trees, etc., to be examined at port of entry, as it would not amount to anything as far as keeping out insect pests is concerned; it would ruin more or less of the stock, and would be an unbearable nuisance."

W. & T. SMITH Co., Geneva, N. Y.—"Legislation with respect to the San Jose scale was necessary, and our present law in New York State providing for the inspection of nurseries is a helpful one. It is absolutely necessary that nurserymen should keep on the lookout and be sure that their nurseries are free from the pest. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Too much has, however, been published regarding the San Jose scale, and the public is becoming frightened unnecessarily. Our state laws now in force are sufficient, together with the co-operation of the nurserymen, to protect the planters from any extensive spread of the pest. A national law would very much simplify, for nurserymen, the conditions now prevailing, by making regulations identical in all the states, and would constitute an added safeguard, as some states now have no laws, and others only imperfect ones, with respect to insect pests."

JACKSON & PERKINS Co., Geneva, N. Y.—"Without doubt the legislation now enforced with respect to the San Jose scale has been very beneficial, for without the very careful and conscientious inspections which have been made by the state officials the scale undoubtedly would have spread to a far greater extent. A national law, with ample provisions for more thorough inspection, would without a doubt be far more beneficial and desirable than so many and so varied state laws. It seems to us that national legislation upon this subject is becoming exceedingly necessary, for nearly every state has different legislation upon the subject, and it requires no little care and study to keep oneself posted sufficiently to fulfill the various requirements in all instances."

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Frederick J. Rea and Charles H. Rea, in Norwood, Mass., as nurserymen, under the firm name of Rea Brothers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Frederick J. Rea will be sole owner and proprietor of "The Norwood Nursery," so-called.

## A NOTED NURSERYMAN.

*Thomas Meehan, Senior Vice-President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Most Widely Known Living Authority on the Subject of Vegetable Biology—The Intimate of Darwin and Agassiz—Author of Many Papers Some of Them Recording Discoveries in Plant Life.*

We take especial pleasure in presenting herewith a brief sketch of the career of Thomas Meehan, one of the most noted men whom nurserymen take pride in counting as of their number. It is reproduced from the Philadelphia "Record" of March 5th, the occasion for it appearing in the introduction of the article:

A portrait in oil of Thomas Meehan, senior vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, has just been completed by the well-known artist, James L. Wood, and will very shortly adorn the wall of the institution mentioned. Throughout his long career as a scientist, Mr. Meehan has steadfastly avoided publicity of every kind, and it was with difficulty that his brother scientists prevailed on him to sit for his portrait and consent to join the gallery of eminent men already possessed by the academy.

Mr. Meehan, now recognized as the most widely known living authority on the subject of vegetable biology, comes of mixed Irish and English parentage, and was born in London, March 21, 1826. His father was one of the best known private gardeners in England, and until his death served in that capacity at St. Clare, Colonel Harcourt's magnificent residence, near Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Thomas was the eldest of a large family, and his school education was limited and brief. He was a hard student, however, and the greater part of his knowledge is due to his own unaided efforts. During intervals while learning the gardener's business, he taught himself the rudiments of Latin, Greek and French; and at the age of 14 published his first scientific discovery in a paper on the sensitive character of the stamens of the portulaca. About the same time he produced a hybrid between two distinct species of fuchsias (*fulgens* and *longiflora*), which was named St. Clare. This precocity attracted the attention of Dr. Thomas Bell Salter and some other prominent English botanists, and they greatly assisted him in pursuing that study. Through Dr. Salter's influence he entered the famous Kew Gardens as a student while Sir William Hooker was in charge there.

On the invitation of Robert Buist he came to this country. Mr. Meehan landed in New York on his twenty-second birthday, and was given the task of establishing Mr. Buist's new nurseries at Rosedale in West Philadelphia. Subsequently he

became superintendent of Bartram's Gardens, then owned by the Eastwick family; and early in the fifties, head gardener for Caleb Cope, at his Holmesburg property, now the Forrest Home. While at the latter place, he succeeded in flowering the *Victoria Regia*, for the first time in America.

In 1853 Mr. Meehan entered business for himself as a nurseryman in Upper Dublin, shortly after founding and establishing nurseries at Germantown, where to-day are grown the largest and finest deciduous trees in the country. Just prior to this he had been invited to edit the *Gardener's Monthly*, founded by D. Rodney King, and continued its editor for 30 years, until the death of the owner, Charles H. Marot, and the sale of the paper to a New York concern. In addition to this and the control of his business interests, Mr. Meehan at one time edited departments in six other journals. He is one of the oldest living members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was one of the first fellows

chosen, besides holding membership in many other botanical and scientific organizations here and in Europe. He was elected a member of the Royal Wernerian Society of Edinburgh before reaching the age of 21, this being the first time such honor had been conferred on a minor.

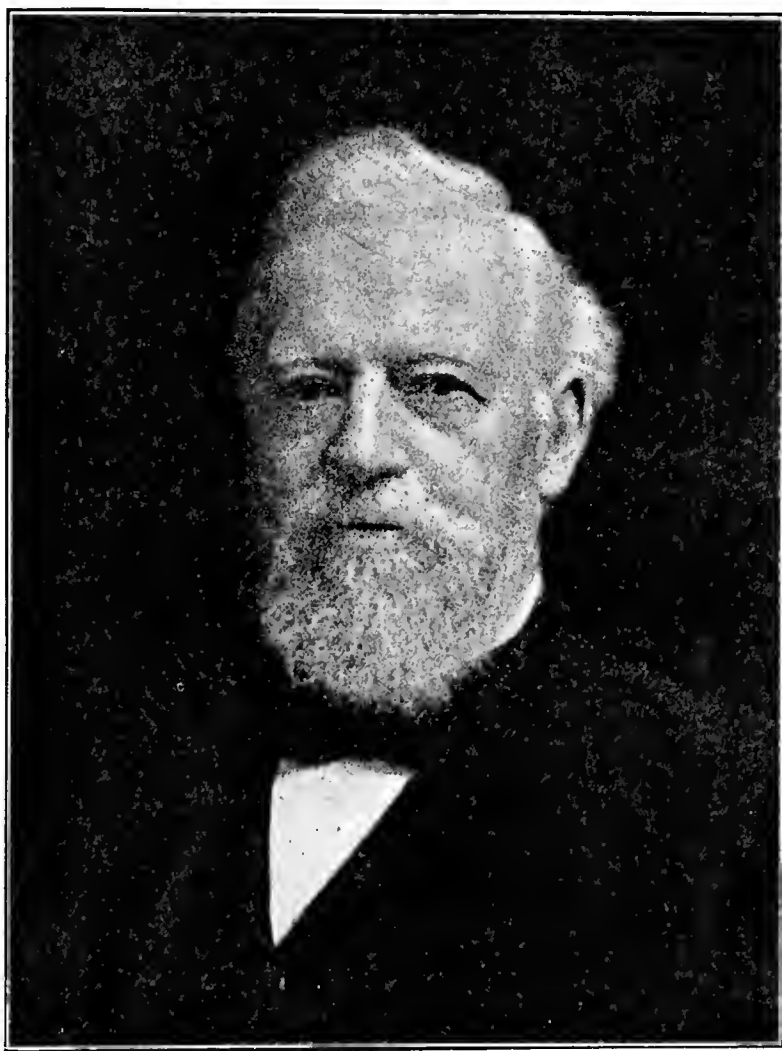
The intimate of Darwin, Agassiz and other giants, Mr. Meehan was elected vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences as a compromise candidate, 24 years ago, and has held the office uninterruptedly ever since. Nearly 40 years ago, in conjunction with Durand, and later Redfield, he commenced the arrangement of the herbarium at the academy, which work will be completed in a month or two from this time. He is now head of the botanical section, and ex-officio, a member of the Academy Council.

It is said that during his life Mr. Meehan has written several hundred papers, a large proportion of

which recorded original observations or discoveries. One of the latter determined the fact that conditions of vitality determine sex in flowers. This theory has been extended in other directions by medical scientists. In the fifties he published "The Handbook of Ornamental Trees," and began in 1876 his great work "Flowers and Ferns of the United States," published for some time by Prang & Co., and continued in *Meehan's Monthly*.

Elected 24 years ago a member of the School Board for the Twenty-second section, Mr. Meehan served continuously until now. For 19 years he has represented the Twenty-second ward in Common Council, and now divides with one other member the honor of being Father of that body. He was the originator of the movement in favor of public parks, creator of the Municipal Government and Fairmount Park Committees, and was the founder of the great Commercial Museum, of which he is now a trustee.

The portrait, now the property of the academy, is very happily executed. The pose secured is characteristic, and the coloring true to life.



THOMAS MEEHAN.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1901.

## THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held in Niagara Falls, on June 12th and 13th. This being the first time the convention has been held in the East in several years and it being the occasion also of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, only a few minutes' ride from the Falls, the attendance should be large.

Secretary Seager has been working diligently to secure desirable accommodations for the members of the Association at the convention. At first it seemed that it would be impossible to obtain what was wanted in this respect on account of the very great demand for hotel accommodations on and after the opening of the Exposition, on May 1st. Rates of \$4 and \$5 per day were demanded in such hotels as could accommodate the number of nurserymen that usually attend the conventions and could offer an assembly hall for the convention sessions, as well as a lobby large enough for the congregation

of the members during the recesses. Finally, after correspondence, Secretary Seager obtained what must at once be admitted to be most favorable terms in consideration of the pressure for hotel reservations at Exposition time. He is able to announce that a minimum rate of \$3 per day has been secured at the Cataract House, with choice of rooms at \$4 and upwards. In this way everyone may be accommodated; and it is unnecessary to refer to the fact that at this hotel the best service and greatest number of conveniences are obtainable. The members will have the use of an appropriate assembly hall for the convention sessions, and a large lobby for the work of the meeting between sessions, which is not the least important part of the annual gathering.

A railroad rate of one fare and a third to the convention has also been obtained by the secretary. But, in order to secure this rate, it is absolutely essential that the members procure the necessary certificates at the place of starting, so that these certificates may be turned over to the railroad representatives at the convention. All who have attended the conventions know the importance of this; for on more than one occasion the reduced rate has been secured only by collecting every certificate in the room. Therefore, this matter is one of the most important connected with the trip to the Falls.

## FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

The committee on legislation of the American Association of Nurserymen will report at the Niagara Falls convention regarding work at Washington in connection with the federal bill for the regulation of the transportation of nursery stock.

Silas Wilson, Atlantic City, Ia., of the committee, says: "The last trip made to Washington was, in my judgment, the most important ever made by the committee."

C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., chairman of the committee, says: "We found that the Californians had arranged to put an amendment to the regular agricultural appropriation bill when the same was in the Senate, after having passed the House. This amendment would, without doubt, have been adopted in a day or two, if we had not reached there, in which case it would have been impossible to eliminate it from the bill, as our congressman informed me. It provided that all foreign stocks shipped into this country might be held up and opened at the port of entry and if the young men at Washington thought there was anything wrong they might confiscate the stock. In our judgment it was a very ill-advised piece of legislation."

## KEEP COOL AND COUNSEL.

This is the advice given to fruit growers and nurserymen by a leading horticultural journal. American Agriculturist, whose comment on the San Jose scale is reproduced in another column.

"All interested should co-operate with nature." Says the journal referred to. "But let us keep cool, do nothing rash, but counsel together and stand as one man, allied with nature, against the common enemy. A single season of such effective co-operation would go far toward controlling the scale."

Regarding legislation, American Agriculturist says:

"The Maryland law is backed by every nurseryman and fruit grower in the state. Public sentiment is so strong in its

There has not been a single case of compulsory removal or treatment of plants. In this movement in the Eastern United States, Maryland is the acknowledged pioneer. The \$8,000 expended annually has been worth millions to her fruit and nursery interests. Never in her history has the sale of nursery stock been so great as since the fumigation law went into effect."

It is legislation and proposed legislation that keeps alive the San Jose scale question. We would be glad to drop the subject and proceed with the growth and sale of nursery stock, but if the matter is not watched the nurserymen will be subjected to drastic legislation resulting from activity which is not influenced by the very sensible advice of the American Agriculturist—keep cool and counsel together.

#### STANDARD NOMENCLATURE.

Just as the demand for a standard horticultural nomenclature became imperative, the first two volumes of Professor Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* were issued by the publishers, the Macmillan Company, New York. It would seem wise for the American Association of Nurserymen to adopt this work as its standard. This suggestion is implied by F. H. Horsford, of Vermont, who says in his catalogue:

Until recently the best authorities for garden purposes were Index Kewensis and Nicholson's *Dictionary of Gardening*. Now the best authority for America is the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, which will be completed in 1901. Two volumes have been published, including A to M. At the time these volumes were published they contained all the names of plants known to be sold in America. They also include hundreds of wild flowers which one might not think are in cultivation. Of course new plants are coming in and the *Cyclopedia* will soon be behind in this respect, but a small volume is hoped for in which the novelties will be described, if sufficient interest is expressed. Such volumes will doubtless contain a cumulative index, so that one need not look in more than two places for an account of any plant cultivated in America. It is to be hoped that all who think such a series of annual volumes necessary will show their interest by urging the publishers (the Macmillan Company) to undertake this work in order to keep the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* always up to date.

#### PROGRAMME AT THE FALLS.

There is every reason for an entertaining and profitable meeting of nurserymen at Niagara Falls in June. The season is prosperous, the place of meeting is attractive, the accommodations provided are the best, and the proximity to the great Exposition affords all that could be desired in the way of added inducement to make the trip. It may be said right here that inquiry will prove that nowhere in Buffalo or the Falls or at any nearby place, could so favorable terms at hotels be obtained as those which the work of the secretary and the executive committee of the Association has secured for the members of the Association, as announced in another place in this issue. The demand for hotel accommodation during the Exposition has been very heavy, extending to all places outside of Buffalo, and even as far as Rochester where people plan to stop and to go to Buffalo on the trains which will be run hourly from that city.

It will be of special interest to know that Professor L. H. Bailey will be one of the speakers at the convention. He will discuss the question: "What Becomes of the Nursery Tree?" and it is safe to predict that what he will have to say upon this

subject will be of great practical value to every nurseryman present. George A. Sweet, of Dansville, and John Watson, of Brenham, Texas, will address the convention.

The plan is to avoid the presentation of long papers at the sessions; indeed, it was suggested that there be no stated programme to frighten the nurserymen from the convention hall. It is probable that the programme will be simply an announcement of what may be in general expected at the sessions, without effort to follow any set arrangement and to give free scope to discussion of practical subjects in such manner as shall best conserve the wishes and the welfare of those present. This plan will undoubtedly attract the members to the sessions and it is expected that it will draw out discussion of mutual benefit.

It has also been suggested that the sessions of the convention be confined to the morning—extended somewhat longer than usual, perhaps—and that the time which has heretofore been occupied in afternoon and evening sessions be devoted to business matters among the individual members; also, that the convention be extended to three days, so as to permit of opportunity to visit the Exposition and still enjoy the benefit of the reduced railroad rates on the return trip. It is probable that the matter of extending the convention to three days, as well as the matter of the sessions and the programme, will be settled by the members at the first session of the convention as usual, upon report of committees.

The Exposition may be reached in a few minutes' time either by trolley cars or steam cars from the Falls. The very favorable rates secured at the Cataract House at the Falls for the nurserymen should be an inducement to bring members of families to the convention headquarters.

#### OUTLOOK IN THE WEST.

W. M. Bomberger, Harlan, Iowa, writes: "Outlook in the West is good. There has been some tendency for some to weaken on prices in wholesale and retail in the West. This, I think, is a great mistake, and shortly it will be seen. Generally, all over the states it was wet last season, moisture in great abundance in the ground. With this, and planters and farmers knowing it, and hogs 5 cents, cattle 4 to 5 cents, and corn 30 cents, and a general feeling to plant and improve, on the part of every homemaker, and farmer and land owner, I predict there will not be enough this season to go around in the way of stock. There may be overstock in strawberry plants and the peach. Real estate values on all lands in city and country in the West are remarkably stiffened, and expanded 15 to 30 per cent. up above highest water mark, and this is an indication of plenty of money, lots of income, and not any place to put the money, and if it is put into realty, that must be improved. There is some foolishness going on in price cutting—it is a mistake."

It is stated that there is a demand in Michigan for a legislative bill to protect farmers against unscrupulous tree agents.

Large quantities of barreled apples are being shipped over the R. & W. railroad from cold storage houses. Total shipments thus far and ready to ship, over 2,000,000 barrels. In general, the fruit has kept remarkably well. A Waterport shipper reports shrinkage imperceptible; a Monroe county shipper says one barrel in 90. Prices run from \$1.90 for seconds to \$2.40 for firsts. A lot of 2,300 barrels was recently sold for \$2.35 a barrel. A lot of 2,700 barrels was offered for \$2.30. Some are holding for \$3, but more fruit is sold and ready for shipment than cars can be obtained for.—Rochester Post Express.

## WINTER BUDDING.

*Described by H. M. Stringfellow Who Adds an Adaptation for Nurserymen—Suggestions for Northern as Well as Southern Nurserymen—Successful Results of Fall Budding—The Preparation and Use of Waxed Cloth—Copperas for "Chlorosis."*

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

As you did me the honor recently to quote my remark that "of all men I was the nurseryman's best friend," I will try still further to prove the fact. I published in my book some years ago a full description of winter budding and for the information of some of your readers, who may not be familiar with it, I will repeat it now, and also give an adaptation of the method which will be of great value to nurserymen.

The original object of winter budding was to quickly change an orchard of bearing trees of no value into more desirable kinds. It is done thus. Cut away in winter all the limbs to within three or four feet of the ground and select three or more to be budded, cutting off the others. Insert the knife under the bark of the limb, just as if a bud was to be cut, and draw it downwards about an inch, pressing the cut bark back a little to keep it open. Next cut the bud from the scion, just as for ordinary budding, and lay it on the cut surface, after which press the flap back and tie firmly, the bud being thus completely covered. The leaf stalk should be cut away close to the bud to allow the flap to lie close.

We can do this any time in Texas during the winter, but where the cold is greater it will be safer to perform the operation when the sap begins to move in spring and buds to swell, and it can be continued until the buds are half grown. Of course, the buds must be kept dormant in cold storage. In budding thus on large limbs, it is safer to take the following precaution, which will make success certain: After inserting the bud and pressing the flap down, lay a piece of waxed cloth, about one inch square, over the flap, and then tie firmly. The air will thus be entirely excluded as well as the rain, and failure very rare. I learned this in budding orange trees during very hot weather, after repeated failures with the common way, and the same method can be applied with great success in budding all deciduous trees when conditions are unfavorable. In fact, it was so satisfactory that after trying it I used the cloth always; while a little slow, still with a boy to tie, 500 buds can easily be put in per day.

But while winter budding is very useful at the beginning of the season for purposes named above, it is equally so later on in summer and fall, when the bark has ceased to slip. This I did not know until last fall, and it is the point that will be particularly useful to the nurserymen, who often lose much of their summer budding or are unable in the rush of work, to bud all their stock before the bark ceases to slip. I found it out thus. A nurseryman in California who had read of winter budding, wrote to ask me whether it would succeed also in the fall. He remarked that a large part of his summer budding had failed, and that if I thought there was any chance of success he would try it. While never having done so myself, I saw no reason why it should fail. I advised him by all means to try it. He did so with a large number of apricot trees and had perfect success, using the waxed cloth as advised above.

In order to test the matter I then put in some buds about the first of October and kept it up until now, February 8th, and nearly all have taken. I find, however, that the cloth and string must remain on longer than in summer budding, a full month being necessary in cool weather, and I really believe it would be best not to take them off until the buds begin to swell in spring.

I will now give directions for preparing the cloth. Take a yard or two of common calico, or white cotton cloth, and tear into strips about one inch wide. Wrap these, one at a time, around a small tin can, a mustard or yeast powder box is about the best size, lapping the end of the second strip a little under the first, and so on, and winding gradually from one end of the can to the other, until evenly covered with the cloth about an inch or more thick. Stick a pin in the end of the last strip to keep it from unwinding. Next place about a pound of beeswax (no tallow or rosin) into a vessel and melt entirely over a fire; after which drop the can of cloth into it and roll around for several minutes until well soaked, when it can be taken out to cool. Take out the pin, unwind and cut into about inch pieces and it is ready for use. In hot weather the budder sticks the cloth on, where it will remain until the tyer comes along, thus keeping out the hot air. In cool weather, however, it will not adhere, and the tyer must put it on before tying. Not one bud in a hundred thus put in will fail, even under the most unfavorable circumstances in summer, and 6-year-old peach trees budded this way last March here, now have large new heads and will have a good crop the coming season.

Now for another point that will benefit particularly the greenhouse man. We are much troubled in this limestone country with "chlorosis," or a yellowing of the leaves, particularly the peach and grape. Knowing that the iron hills of East Texas we entirely free from this, it occurred to me to apply about a pound of well pulverized sulphate of iron, common copperas, around several young grape vines and peach trees thus affected. To my surprise and pleasure, a good rain having fallen, in less than a week the terminal buds and leaves turned a dark green, and in a short time the whole plant was of a natural color. The curious thing of it was, that instead of the lower leaves changing first, as we would expect, they were the last to be affected, the green gradually extending from the bud downwards. Having a lady friend who has a large greenhouse, and quite a number of pot plants yellow, I advised her to sprinkle a teaspoonful of pulverized copperas on the surface and water it in. She did so with the same result that I had; all turned green and began to grow vigorously. Iron is evidently a tonic for plants as well as folks, and, no doubt, all plants, especially in pots, would be benefitted by moderate solutions. I believe that if several bushels of ashes and about ten pounds of copperas were top-dressed around a peach tree with the yellows, it would very probably cure it. I hope some of your readers will try it. By the barrel copperas is very cheap, about 2½ cents per pound.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

Lampasas, Texas, February 12, 1901.

Blair & Kaufman, proprietors of the Kansas City Nurseries, say: "We have been using catalpa for headboards in our nursery for a number of years, and they seem to last better than any kind of wood we can get. They are generally made from trees running from two to five inches thick."

## In Nursery Rows.

**NOTES ON PLUMS.**—A Kansas Experiment Station bulletin says: The conclusion by the Kansas Experiment Station from their observation on the Japanese plum is that they rank with the peach in hardiness. They head the list for table and market qualities. Their habit of early blooming makes the crop uncertain. Burbank is, perhaps, harder than Abundance, and they are nearly equal in quality. Ogon is harder than either, but not nearly so good in quality of fruit.

**SEQUOIA GIGANTEA.**—Inquiries often come to nurserymen for the mammoth tree, *Sequoia gigantea*, and as these requests are usually fruitless, it has led to the common belief that this beautiful tree is not hardy here, says Joseph Meehan, Germantown, Pa., in *Florists' Exchange*. This supposition is incorrect. At least, speaking for this vicinity, Eastern Pennsylvania, and also for Rochester, N. Y., it is perfectly hardy. The trouble has not been from lack of being able to stand the climate in winter, but a fungus attacks the lower branches of the tree, destroying them, and leaving but a tuft of green branches at the tops. At least, this has been our difficulty. Occasionally a tree would be exempt from it and would flourish, such as one, a notable exception, on the battle ground of Germantown. This rare and gigantic growing evergreen would be planted on all fair sized estates, were it known that it is but a question of spraying and not of hardiness. It has the reputation of being rather difficult to transplant, but there have been so few attempts at cultivation on account of the difficulty of obtaining the trees, that there can be but little practical knowledge on the subject in the East. All the California nurseries keep this sequoia, and a few plants procured and grown in pots, so as to insure their transplanting in safety, would doubtless find a ready sale.

**BUFFALO BERRY.**—C. S. Harrison, Nebraska, says in the *Orange Judd Farmer*: This attractive shrub belongs to the olive family. It blossoms early, has a foliage of satiny silver and besides bears enormous crops of fruit fully equal to the currant. It is sometimes called the winter currant, as the berries often remain on the bushes until January. The shrubs are of two sexes, consequently should be planted in clumps or hedges, so that all the blossoms will be properly fertilized. They grow freely along the Missouri river, and are doing well in the valleys of such rivers as the Platte and Republican. They are often seen on the high bluffs. They flourish in the dry West and mature beyond the 100th meridian. Where the common currant fails because of lack of moisture they frequently succeed. The blossoms and fruit of this handsome plant make it very attractive. It is suitable for decorative purposes about the home, and as it is very thorny, it can be used for fences. I have seen it more than 12 feet high, growing in its wild state, but when cultivated it is usually only 6 to 8 feet high. When the fruit is wanted the plant should not be trimmed too severely. This is one of the shrubs that is frequently overlooked, in spite of the fact that it is much more valuable than many which have been introduced. I am preparing to test this plant on a large scale and I am gathering the seed from an island in the Platte river, where the shrubs grow wild.

J. Blaauw, Boskoop, Holland, sailed for New York on March 21st.

The California Cured Fruit Association, it is reported, has entered into a contract with a St. Louis advertising agency, by which, at an expenditure of \$100,000, the surplus prune stock of California is to be advertised throughout the country.

P. J. Berckmans, Sr., who has a summer home at Upper Montclair, N. J., is not a permanent resident there. He mostly spends the summer months in New Jersey, and is still a citizen of Augusta, Ga.

### PRICE NOTHING COMPARED WITH VALUE.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL NURSERIES, C. A. MAXSON, MGR.**—"Enclosed please find New York draft for \$1.00 in payment of our renewal for the coming year. It is a pleasure to us to make this remittance, and we say that in our opinion, no nurseryman or any one dealing in nursery stock, can afford to be without a monthly copy of your excellent journal. Indeed, we are frank to say that were the price considerably higher we should just as cheerfully renew our subscription, as the amount paid is practically nothing compared with the value received."

## NEEDS OF FRUIT INDUSTRY.

G. F. Powell, New York, says in *American Agriculturist*:

The great bulk of our fruit is sold on the same old plan of 40 years ago, which would bankrupt any other trade or industry that carried on business in the same manner. Cereals and other foods are placed before consumers with a full description of their preparation, uses, value, etc., and their consumption has increased manyfold as a result.

This principle could be applied to the green, evaporated and canned fruit trade with great advantage. In shipping the choicest apples, like the Esopus Spitzenburg, for illustration, the grower or packer can paste on each package a printed description of the variety as follows: "This variety, the Spitzenburg, represents one of the best of all apples. Is rich in flavor, crisp and juicy, very fine for stewing, none better for baking or for pies and dumplings, while for dessert it ranks among the best. The free use of fruit aids digestion and promotes health."

## CHASE NURSERY COMPANY.

In a general article upon Riverside, Cal., the *Riverside Daily Press* says:

One of the most potent factors in the growth and development of Riverside into the most famous orange growing district in the world is the Chase Nursery Company. The company is composed of E. A. Chase and his sons, Frank, F. H. B. and Martin Chase. Mr. Chase and his family came to Riverside about ten years ago, bringing with him a thorough knowledge of the nursery business, and immediately upon their arrival they established an extensive nursery at Riverside, with results that have been gratifying to themselves and to the valley.

The Chase Nursery Company does business on a large scale. They are independent of the general market, because they make their own market. Realizing the special value of foothill over valley lands for orange growing, the company has invested largely in lands that lie along the hills north and east of Highgrove, and southwest of Victoria hill, near Pachappa mountain. This land, consisting of several hundred acres, has furnished and is furnishing a market for many thousands of trees, all of which the company itself supplies. Last season there were sold to outside parties 60,000 navel orange trees 25,000 going to the Trust company alone. This season the company will plant 60,000 trees on its own lands, and will have 40,000 to sell, most of which have already been contracted for. The price of these trees is one dollar each.

Lying just below the Hermosa tract are ninety acres of navels and thirty of Valencias, all of which have been planted and sold by the Chase Nursery Company. The average price received was \$450 per acre for what was sold immediately after planting. One year later most of this land was sold for \$700 an acre. The company has no more land for sale in this section at present.

The company has about 600 acres of land, almost half of which is in nursery stock. An industry of large proportions in which they are engaged, is the raising of rose bushes for the market. The company has five hot-houses in which the plants are grown after being taken from the seed beds. Six acres of land are required to mature the slips, which must have new land every two years. This necessity makes the raising of roses in Riverside, where land is so valuable, an expensive luxury. E. A. Chase is President of the Alabama Nursery Company of Huntsville, Alabama, to which most of the roses are shipped. The company will ship this season 200,000 slips or two carloads.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman is on the Pacific coast.

Luther Burbank has a promising novelty in his hybrid of the Eastern Beach plum, which is very prolific.

J. W. McNary, of McNary & Gaines, Xenia, O., is a member and secretary of the Dayton, O., Park Commission.

Richard Smith Carrington, Worcester, England, exporter of clematis, roses and manetti stocks, is dead, aged 76 years.

Herbert and Henry Chase will have charge of the St. Louis branch of the Alabama Nursery Company, Huntsville, Ala.

Elmer Reeves, Waverly, Ia., has sold 400 European larch trees planted 35 years ago, for telephone poles, at \$2 each.

Leonard Coates, Napa, Cal., argues in the Pacific Coast Fruit World in favor of the formation of a California Nurserymen's Association.

President Theodore J. Smith, of the American Association of Nurserymen, passed a portion of the winter in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Among those who will go to the Niagara Falls convention from Texas are Messrs. John Watson, Kerr, Kirkpatrick, Malley and Ramsey.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., of the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, visited Western New York nurserymen last month.

Nurserymen of California are having an unusually strong demand for apricot and peach trees, and the trade is active for cherry trees.—California Fruit Grower.

James Clark, of Southern Illinois, writes: "Catalpa fence-posts have been taken up after being in the ground forty years and reset at being good for forty years more."

The Lake View Nursery Co., of Sheriden, N. Y., formerly conducted by Alfred F. DeLand and Frank M. Roesch, has dissolved partnership. Mr. DeLand has bought Mr. Roesch's interest, and will continue the business.

F. W. Proctor, of Massachusetts, describes in the Rural New Yorker an apple orchard planted by his father when the latter was 50 years old and says that his father lived to enjoy the fruit and to derive an income from it.

Reports from Texas state that up to March 15th planting has progressed slowly, the weather being very dry. The prospect is a shortage of peach and plum, with apples plentiful. Pears, as ever, will be exceedingly scarce.

The promise of the Pan-American Exposition managers is: "The exhibits of nursery stock, including orchard and ornamental trees, shrubs and evergreens, will be unquestionably among the finest, if not the finest, ever made."

Who is the first nurseryman in California who will make a specialty of "pedigreed trees?" Trees must be marked which annually bear the best fruit and are the most vigorous. Even a branch may show superiority. From such alone take buds.—Pacific Fruit World.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$87,524 in December, 1900, against \$60,715 in the same month of the year before. During the twelve months of 1900 ending with December, these imports were valued at \$1,082,041, as compared with \$902,737 worth imported in a corresponding period of 1899.

Prof. C. S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum and Botanical Gardens of Harvard University, says: "For fence-posts and telegraph-posts, hop-poles, and vineyard-poles, the wood of the catalpa has no known equal. Catalpa wood seems particularly suited for the manufacture of coffins, for which purpose it promises to rival the famous nanmu wood of the Chinese."

A midwinter examination of peach buds in the orchards of Douglas township shows not only that the trees are abundantly budded, but that the buds are in healthy and vigorous condition. The rest of the winter holds but little danger in store, and there is no reason to doubt that the peach crop of 1901, quality of acreage considered, will be as large as any of its predecessors.—Detroit Free Press.

## MR. ROUSE'S REPLY.

*Called Forth By Statements By President L. T. Yeomans of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association Regarding Fumigation of Nursery Stock—Facts of Interest to Fruit Growers and Nurserymen.*

In view of the fact that the Country Gentleman published in full the address of President L. T. Yeomans at the organization of the New York Fruit Growers Association refuting statements by Irving Rouse of Rochester, N. Y., on the subject of fumigation of nursery stock, Mr. Rouse has sent the following communication to that journal:

*Editors Country Gentlemen:*—Mr. L. T. Yeomans, the newly elected president of the Fruit-Growers' Association, is reported in your paper, p. 190, as practically stating that the Eastern Nurserymen's Association was formed to antagonize the fruit-growers. This is absurd. The Eastern Nurserymen's Association was organized 10 or 12 years before the San Jose war cloud made its appearance. Its object was to urge upon the United States government the necessity of placing a duty on foreign nursery stock, which at that time was coming to this country in large quantities and being sold at auction in all large seaboard cities. The effect was prejudicial generally to the nursery interests. The association contributed very largely to the bringing about the enactment of the present tariff on nursery stock. Since that time, the association has kept alive in the interests of the trade.

The association has never interfered with the fruit-growers—has never thought of doing so. Even now, when some fruit growers are openly fighting the nurserymen, the latter are simply asking for the privilege of conducting their business without interference by those who know nothing about it and care less.

Mr. Yeomans denies the accuracy of a statement made by me as follows: "As a matter of fact, to my knowledge there is not a single commercial nursery in the State of New York that is infested with scale, but there are any quantity of orchards that are infested." That is a broad statement—an uncomfortable statement of fact for the fruit-growers who are carrying on this crusade, and I am prepared to stand by it. I think I am more familiar with the condition of the nurseries of the state than is Mr. Yeomans. According to the report of the commissioner of agriculture, there were found in the state of New York this year but 6,000 trees infested with the scale, out of a total of 25,000,000. In the previous two years, about 200,000 were found infested. Is not this proof positive that the pest is being taken care of in the most careful manner? In the face of such a report, why should such legislation be proposed? Another year, if the present law is retained, will see the scale wiped out so far as the nurseries are concerned.

Mr. Yeomans is careful not to tell the whole story about the fifty nurseries infested. The fact is that 36 of them are on Long Island and near New York, and not one of them is a commercial nursery. The 36 of them together grow less than one half of one per cent. of the fruit trees grown in the state.

This significant statement was made last month before the house committee on agriculture: "There is no scale in the New York state nurseries, and we are confident we can control the situation, so far as the nurseries are concerned, with the present law?"

Mr. Yeomans says also that nurserymen fumigate stock going to Canada, but refuse to do so for home consumption. Not one dollar's worth of American stock was shipped into Canada during two years following the San Jose scale act. In 1900 we had a chance to ship for two weeks only. We are not required to fumigate. The Canadian government does the fumigating at the port of entry. As a result of persistent and unwise agitation of the scale scare, the entire Canadian trade in nursery stock has been lost. Our fruit growing friends will find their chickens coming home to roost in the not distant future if they insist on keeping their alarmist views so constantly before the public, both in agriculture and daily press. Even now Germany, Switzerland, Austria and other countries are inaugurating movements to keep American pest ridden fruits on this side of the Atlantic not because there is any real cause, but because some fruit growers seem to be doing their best to create an impression that there is.

Mr. Yeomans legislative committee is made up of five gentlemen, who are also members of the legislative committee of the Western New York Society. As members of the latter committee they joined in an agreement made at the January meeting "to drop all legislative proceedings this year." It would interest many people to know by what process of reasoning they square their present position with that agreement.

Mr. Yeomans' statements in reference to the Western New York Horticultural Society are at variance with the facts. Last year Mr. W. C. Barry, the president, was criticised by nurserymen for allowing so much latitude in the discussion. The talk was really all on one side, the nurserymen practically having nothing to say, as is shown by the records. In view of the statements made, however, it might be well to remember that the Western New York Horticultural Society has from the first had nurserymen for presidents. It has been made what it is to-day by nurserymen's money and nurserymen's brains; and it therefore seems strange to think that nurserymen who are members are not to be allowed to raise their voices in defense of their own business, and in answer to attacks of those who will not or cannot appreciate existing conditions.

IRVING ROUSE.

#### JOHN WATSON'S CHANGE.

Regarding his resignation as business manager of the Rose-dale Nurseries, Benham, Tex., John Watson says:

"Owing to the condition of my health, which has never been robust, on account of fifteen years close confinement in the office here, I was obliged to resign, on February 15th, the position which I held for seven years, as business manager of the nurseries. Outside life, in a higher altitude, is necessary, I find; and I shall shortly move to some point in West Texas. I shall by no means give up my interest in matters pertaining to the nursery business; I am thinking of growing peach, plum, roses, and some specials for the wholesale trade, if I find a suitable location."

### Recent Publications.

Recent publications—"Notes on Spraying Peaches," Maryland Experiment Station; "Important Insecticides: Directions for Preparation and Use," "Our Foreign Trade," Exp. Sta. Record, Vol. XII. No. 6., U. S. Dept. Agriculture; Journal Columbus, O., Hort. Society; especially attractive catalogues of T. S. Hubbard Co., Fredonia, N. Y.; Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; Frederick W. Kelsey, New York city.

A Useful Guide to Making the Home Grounds More Attractive is the title of what is really a catalogue of the many good things in the nurseries of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown Pa., but which appears on account of its unusual and attractive covers to be a brochure upon a special subject not so comprehensive. A liberal use of half-tone engravings, accurate, condensed original and honest, adds much to the interest created by this handy list of the best that is grown in fruit and ornamental stock.

Little, Brown & Co.'s spring list includes "Sir Christopher," by Maud Wilder Goodwin; "Ballantyne," a strong novel by Helen Campbell; Richard Le Gallienne's new romance, "The Love-Letters of the King, or The Life Romantic;" "A Daughter of New France," by Mary Catherine Crowley; a unique problem story by Ellis Meredith. "Truth Dexter," by Sidney McCall; "Portia, a Story of the Seventies," a powerful story of a North Carolina town by a new writer, Anna Bowman Dodd's new book, "The American Husband in Paris;"

new editions of Mrs. Fawcett's "Life of Queen Victoria," and of Prof. Benjamin W. Wells's "Modern German Literature;" and a limited edition of "In and Around the Grand Canyon," by Prof. George Wharton James.

It is probable that no great Exposition has been so beautifully illustrated in its advertising matter as has the Pan-American. The latest production is a dainty booklet of 16 pages in green cover bearing a miniature reproduction of the famous poster "The Spirit of Niagara." Many of the features of the Exposition are depicted and catalogued. The last page shows a ground plan of the Exposition, whereon the location of different buildings is indicated. The railroads will make low rates from all parts of the country during the Exposition, which opens May 1 and continues six months, and the people of Buffalo are preparing to entertain comfortably the millions who will attend. Anyone desiring a copy of this booklet may have it free by addressing the Pan-American Bureau of Publicity.

The latest volume in the Rural Science series edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey is "The Principles of Vegetable Gardening" by Prof. Bailey. This is another of the distinctly practical books upon subjects connected with agriculture and horticulture for which Prof. Bailey is noted. Anything from his pen may be accepted at once as the result of actual experience coupled with scientific investigation and thoroughly up to date. This book is divided into two parts: General view and vegetable gardening crops, and comprises twenty chapters and an index. It discusses the lay-out of the plantation, the making of frames and hotbeds, treatment of the soil, tools, seeds, books upon the subject, root crops, cucurbitous crops, perennial crops, etc. In general and in detail the subject is treated from the view point of the practical vegetable gardener and furnishes to him exactly the information wanted. Cloth, pp. 458. \$1.25. New York: THE MACMILLAN CO. ROCHESTER: SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

### Long and Short.

Seedlings for fall of 1901, apple, pear and forest trees, may be had of the Titus Nursery, Nemaha, Neb.

Apple seedlings are offered by Hawkeye Nurseries, Stratford, Ia., in exchange for cherry trees and ornamentals.

Hammond's Slug Shot destroys pests which prey upon vegetation. It may be had of B. Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Fruit Stocks, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Pear, Myrobalan and Mariana Plum, at Thomas Neehan & Sons', Germantown, Pa.

The Andre Leroy Nurseries, of Angers, France, through their sole agent Andre L. Causse, 105 Hudson St., New York city, are taking orders for nursery stocks for delivery next fall, at favorable prices.

Trees, fruit and ornamental, in all varieties and of the highest grade may be had at all times of the well known nursery firm Ellwanger & Barry, established over 60 years. Shade trees, hardy roses, hardy plants, climbers, etc.

The copartnership known as Elm City Nursery Co., C. P. Lines and Ernest F. Coe, proprietors, has been incorporated and will be known in the future as the Elm City Nursery Co.; capital \$15,000, paid in. President and treasurer, Ernest F. Coe; secretary and manager, H. E. Turner.

### ASPARAGUS *Fine, two year.*

Worden-Seckel Standard Pears, first class,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Sweet Apples, first-class,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up, summer and winter varieties. Crab Apples, first-class,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up, Martha and Transcendant. Wickson Plums, all grades. English Hawthorne, Searlet and White. Clematis Paniculata, Heavy Plants. An entire unbroken block of 2-year apple. Grown at Geneva, N. Y.

WHITING NURSERY CO. BOSTON, MASS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.

**Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Apple,  
Peach,  
Standard Pears,  
Plum,  
Apricots,  
Grapes,  
Shade Trees,  
Evergreens,  
Shrubs,

Strawberries,  
Nut Trees,  
Japan Pear Seedlings,  
Gooseberries,  
Roses,  
Raffia,  
General Supplies,  
&c., &c.,  
&c.

**"SALZER'S SEEDS  
WILL MAKE YOU RICH"**  
This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

**Combination Corn.**  
Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.

**Billion Dollar Grass.**  
Greatest marvel of the age; 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing.

**What Is It?**  
Catalogue tells.

**FOR 10c. STAMPS**  
and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.) Oats, 219 (250 bushel per A.) Rye, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peas, etc. Worth \$10. to get a start.

**John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.**

# MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. WELCH  
Proprietor

SHENANDOAH, IOWA

Call

**Special  
Attention**

to the following

# SURPLUS

**For Spring of 1901**

**Apple.** All grades. Large assortment of varieties.  
**Cherry.** Two year. Best varieties, fine stock.  
**Plum on Plum.** Americana and European.  
**Plum on Peach.** Chickasaw and Japanese.  
**Plum.** Miner, on own roots  
**Pear.** Duchess Dwarf.  
**Apricots.** Russian varieties.

**GRAPE VINES, GOOSEBERRIES,  
CURRANTS, BLACKBERRIES, &c.**

**Shade and Orna-mental Trees.** Ash, Box Elder, Catalpa Speciosa, Elm, Linden, Silver Maple, Weir's C. L. Maple, Carolina Poplar.

**Shrubs.** Althea, Purple Leaved Berberry, White Tart. Honeysuckle, Hydrangea, Purple Lilac, Persian Lilac, California Privet, Snowballs, Spirea Van Houte, Spirea Billardi, Yucca.

**Vines.** Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, American Purple Wistaria, Large Flowering Clematis.

**Climbing Roses.** On own roots. Seven Sisters and other leading varieties.

**Hybrid Perpetual and Moss Roses.** General assortment.

**Forest Tree Seedlings.** Ash, Box Elder, Catalpa Speciosa, Elm, Black Locust, Silver Leaved Maple, Russian Mulberry, Osage Orange.

**Fruit Tree Stocks.** Apple Seedlings, Mazzard Cherry, Myrabolan, French Pear.

In addition we have one of the most **COMPLETE LINES OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK** west of the Mississippi. Write for Spring Trade List

**Special Attention Given Assorted Orders**

# SPRING BARGAINS

**75 VARIETIES OF 75  
STRAWBERRIES**

New and old kinds. Prices Reasonable

## SURPLUS IN RASPBERRIES

15000 Cumberland	5000 Golden Queen
40000 Kansas	10000 Marlborough
5000 Palmer	2000 London
5000 Souhegan	10000 Columbian
5000 Conrath	3000 King
2000 Gault	10000 Shaffers Col.
20000 Cuthbert	20000 Miller

## BLACKBERRIES

2000 Crystal White	20000 Eldorado
15000 Early Harvest	10000 Kittatinny
10000 Erie	5000 Lawton
3000 Maxwell	5000 Minnewaski
3000 Early King	5000 Rathburn
5000 Ohmer	10000 Stone's Hardy
20000 Snyder	5000 Taylor
10000 Wilson Jr.	5000 Agawam
2000 Iceberg	3000 Lawton
5000 Wauchussetts	5000 Lucretia Dewberry

**CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, ETC.**  
Prices Right

# W. N. SCARFF

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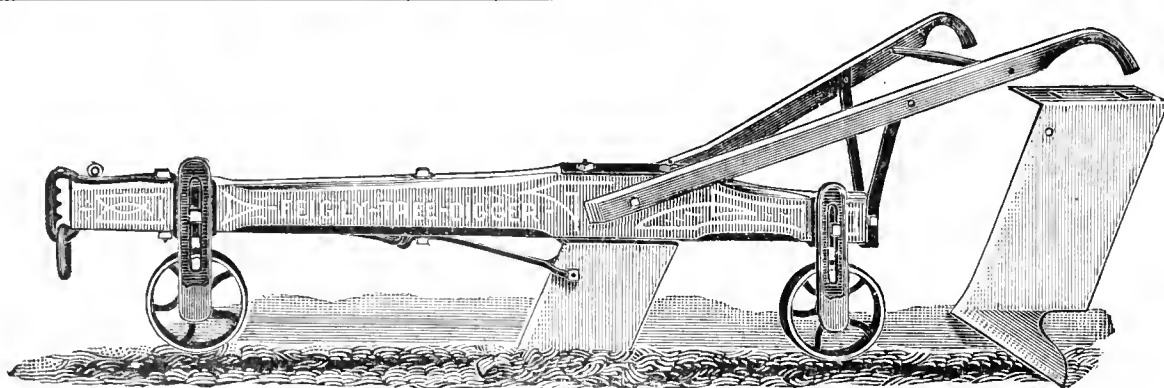
NURSERYMAN'S FRIEND.

# THE FEIGLY TREE DIGGER

Manufacturer and Sole Agent,

**D. FEIGLY, - Medway, O.**

CHEAPEST AND BEST. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.



# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

**Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.**

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.





**SOUTH TOWERS MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.  
PAN-AMERICAN-EXPOSITION CO.**

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"The nurseryman's responsibility should end when he has delivered the stock in first-class condition"*—PROF. N. E. HANSEN.

VOL. IX.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1901.

No. 5.

## TEXAS NURSERYMEN.

**Programme for the Convention at College Station, Texas, in July—  
Affiliation with Texas Farmers' Congress—Practical Topics  
to be Discussed by Men Especially Qualified—An  
Interesting Meeting for the Nurserymen of  
Texas and Adjoining States.**

On February 12th, last, the executive committee of the Texas Nurserymen's Association met in the parlors of the Worth Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas. The committee deemed it desirable for this association to affiliate with the Texas Farmers' Congress, and elected E. W. Kirkpatrick as vice-president of the Texas Nurserymen's Association to the Texas Farmers' Congress, and member of the executive committee of that body. This proposition was accepted by the executive committee of the Texas Farmers' Congress then in session in Fort Worth, all subject to the approval of both bodies at the coming regular meetings of the same.

The executive committee of the Texas Nurserymen's Association appointed the next meeting of this association to be held at College Station, Texas, on July 23 to 26 inclusive, 1901, and adopted the following programme to be carried out in connection with any other business or exercises for the good of the association that may arise at this meeting:

"Introduction of New and Improved Varieties, What and How"—Stanley Watson, Brenham; and O. K. Phillips, Rockdale, Tex.

"Propagation, the Best Methods"—John F. Sneed, Tylor, Tex.

"Adaptation of Varieties to Locations"—B. L. Adams, Bonham, Tex.

"The Evolution of the Plum"—F. T. Ramsey, Austin; and J. B. Baker, Ft. Worth, Tex.

"The Best Fruits for the Coast Belt"—R. H. Bushway, Alvin; and R. W. Holbert, Arcadia, Tex.

"The Transportation Problem, as Applied to Nursery Stock"—John Watson, Brenham, Tex; and J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.

"Our Insect and Fungoid Friends and Foes, and How to Adjust Them"—Prof. F. W. Mally, College Station.

"How Best to Reach our Retail Customers"—A. K. Clingman, Homer, Ia.; and N. T. Pirtle, Tylor, Tex.

"Louisiana as a Fruit Country"—E. Mixer, Richards, La.; and Yarbrough Bros., Stephens, Ark.

"Apple and Pear Trees, Best Manner of Propagation"—L. W. Clark, Paris; and J. E. Harman, Brenham, Tex.

"The Necessity for and Best Methods of Grading Nursery Stock"—W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.

"For a Higher Standard of Agency Trade"—George P. Murrell, Austin, Ark.; and C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Tex.

"Prices, Retail and Wholesale, and Their Proper Adjustment"—E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.

The papers and discussions, it is expected, will be brief, pointed, and well boiled down; also, that each member come prepared to make known his surplus and wants. The executive committee of the association is composed of E. W. Kirkpatrick, president; J. B. Baker; and John S. Kerr, secretary.

## VICTORIA MEDAL OF HONOR.

At the time of the establishment of the Victoria Medal of Honor in Horticulture we published a list of the sixty persons who were deemed worthy of the medal by reason of their prominence in horticultural matters. "In connection with this honor a new departure has now been made," says the Gardeners' Magazine, London. "The Victoria Medal of Honor in Horticulture was established by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1897, with the assent of her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of her reign, and the limit of sixty Victoria Medallists at any one time was fixed to record that event. It has now seemed good to the president and council to issue a minute and order of council that the number of Victoria Medallists shall be increased to sixty-three as a record for all years to come of the sixty-three years of her late Majesty's glorious reign, and that such number should never hereafter be added to or decreased. There having been one vacancy in the original number at the time of her Majesty's death, the president and council, acting on the above minute and order, have made the following appointments to the list of Victoria Medallists, viz.: Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, LL. D., etc.; Sir George King, K. C. E. I., M. B., F. R. H. S., F. L. S., etc.; Mr. George Norman, F. R. H. S.; and Mr. James Sweet, F. R. H. S. Miss Ormerod's life has been devoted to natural history, and it is very largely due to her that we now possess so wide a knowledge of those insects injurious to garden and farm crops, and are able to prevent their attacks or provide a remedy when the attack has been made. Sir George King is a renowned botanist, and one who has rendered great public service in connection with cinchona cultivation in India. Sir George was for a long time director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and only recently completed his term of service. Mr. George Norman, head gardener to the Marquis of Salisbury, Hatfield House, Herts, is a successful fruit grower, and has for many years had a seat on the R. H. S. fruit committee. Mr. James Sweet, of Finchley, is well known among market growers as the father of the grape growing industry in England."

## NURSERY STOCK IN MANITOBA.

In his report to the federal department in Washington, U. S. Consul W. H. H. Graham, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, referring to the open dates for admission of nursery stock to Canada, says:

There is a large and growing demand for nursery stock in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and the supply, notwithstanding the tariff, should come from the United States, as trees and shrubs propagated in the Northwestern States are better adapted to this climate than those produced elsewhere.

The Storrs and Harrison Co., Painesville, O., shipped 193 carloads of stock between March 1st and April 11th.

## PRICES SHOULD BE BETTER.

*Good Business Reported in the Central Atlantic States—Tendency Is Noted Among Nurserymen to Yield in Price—Belief That There Should be Uniformity in Ideas to Prevent Price Cutting — Secret of Maintaining Prices for Stock.*

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 12.—Hoopes, Bro., & Thomas: "We are still just in the midst of our spring business, the season being cool and very favorable, and from prospects trade will be larger than usual.

"We notice a great tendency among many nurserymen to yield, we think unnecessarily, in price both in fruit and ornamental stock, as we feel confident that when the season is over, there will be scarcely any surplus.

"We think that prices in the future should be better than in the past, but unless there is some uniformity in the ideas of the trade, there will still be a decided cutting from the figures as sent out in their lists."

BRIDGEVILLE, DEL., April 15.—Myer & Son: "It is very gratifying to us to be able to report such good spring business. We are entirely out of many items at this time, and are compelled to return orders unfilled which we had not accepted. At this time, we have not 1,000 one-year-old peach on hand, and very few June buds of the leading sorts; apples and pears about cleaned up, and many varieties of strawberries sold out.

"Prices have been entirely satisfactory, and we have had no trouble in holding them strictly to our printed quotations. Collections are much better than usual, and we see no reason why the prices on all nursery stock cannot be held up to a paying business to the nurserymen from now on, if all will make their prices and hold to them, and grow no more stock than they can sell at a fair price. Better burn the surplus than dump it on the market at a cut price below the cost of production, which ruins trade with the same customers for years to come, for when once you sell a man the same article at a low price, he expects the same thereafter, and in many cases you lose the customer if you do not do it. Now the public, in general, knows stock is much higher than a few years back, and there should be no trouble to keep it so, if we nurserymen do our part towards that end. The secret is to destroy what can not be sold at a fair price; but one nurseryman will not destroy stock and let his neighbor sell his by underselling him.

"We have maintained a uniform price to the planters in Delaware and Maryland for the last eight years on peach stock, but considerable has been sent in and sold to large planters at the wholesale and dealers' prices, and that at the very lowest. Owing to the reputation of our stock, to make these sales very tempting prices had to be given. But, being able to sell what we grow, we do not attempt to meet these cut prices, as we are often asked to do.

"About the only surplus we have now on hand is Maxwell blackberry and Sample strawberry. While we have yet a fair stock of strawberry plants, they will be pretty well cleaned up by the last of the month. We find Kieffer pear not near as much in demand as last season, especially in this locality, and there is going to be an over-production of this stock in the next year or two, which can be consumed only by fire."

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 18.—Nelson Bogue: "Spring sales very satisfactory. No surplus left of any kind of fruits. Shall make the usual plantings."

## PROPOSED CHANGE IN NEW YORK LAW.

Senator Ambler introduced in the New York legislature an amendment to the agricultural law relative to San Jose scale and the transportation of nursery stock. The bill passed both houses and went to the governor. The following is inserted in Section 83:

"All transportation companies within this state receiving or carrying nursery stock from any point without the state to any point within the state, shall immediately upon receiving such consignments notify the commissioner of agriculture of the fact that such consignment is in their possession, giving the name of the consignor and consignee and the point of destination of such consignment."

The following it is proposed to cut out of the law:

"A certificate issued by an official of the United States, setting forth the fact that the nursery stock is free from any and all such disease or diseases, pest or pests, shall be accepted in lieu of state inspection."

The amendment is not objected to by the nurserymen.

## A FORTUNE MAKING PLANT.

In view of the report that some nurserymen are entering upon the growing of ginseng, the following from the *Gardeners' Magazine*, London, Eng., is of interest:

The fiat has gone forth—grow Ginseng, and the inducement held out is that "a fortune may be made by growing the new root Ginseng. Commands twenty shillings per pound, an acre produces two thousand pounds worth." Who will not grow this root for a season or two, make a fortune and retire? The term "new root" is delightful, seeing the plant was introduced from North America in 1740. It is known as *Panax quinquefolium*, or more properly *Aralia quinquefolia*, a hardy herbaceous subject growing to a height of a foot or so. Rhind describes it as having "a round purple stalk about a foot high. The leaves arise with the flower stems from a thick joint at the extremity of the stalk. They are generally three, but sometimes more, each dividing into five simple leaves, which are of an irregular, oval shape, with serrated edges, smooth and pointed, and of a deep green color. The flowers are produced in a round terminal umbel, and are of a whitish color; they appear in June." That the Chinese ascribed wonderful virtues to this plant is certain. It was their specific for all disorders of the lungs or of the stomach, curing asthma, strengthening the eyesight, renewing a wornout constitution, delaying the approach of old age, and acting as a counter poison. One traveller states that he never looked into the apothecaries shops in China but they were always selling ginseng; that both poor people and those of the highest rank made use of it, and that they boil half an ounce in their tea or soup every morning as a remedy for consumption and other diseases. But the European experience of the drug has by no means borne out these assertions. It is seldom or never now employed, and when used it does not seem to produce any active effects.

## FORTY-SIX THOUSAND VISITORS.

Kew Gardens were visited during the Easter holidays by large crowds of people, and it was estimated that not less than forty-six thousand persons entered the establishment on Easter Monday, says the *Gardeners' Magazine*. The chief attractions in the open were the yellow crocuses near the Wood Museum and under the Turkey Oak along the Broad Walk, the green turf being for the nonce turned into a veritable Field of the Cloth of Gold; the chionodoxas and scillas under the shrubs, in many parts of the garden gave sheets of blue brighter even than the unusually kind Easter sky, while daffodils were showing color freely, and appearing to apologize for their lateness.

**IN THE CENTRAL STATES.**

**"Spring Trade Unusually Heavy, Sold Closer Than Ever on All Lines" — "The Best Trade Here for Twenty Years" —**

**"Planters Have Money and Are Buying Heavily"**

**— "All We Can Do and More, Too to Fill**

**Orders; Were Never Harder Pushed."**

PAINESVILLE, O., April 12.—The Storrs & Harrison Co.: "We have all we can do and more too, to fill our orders, and guess we are going to be sold out all right on about all kinds of stock. Were never harder pushed."

PHONETON, O., April 17.—N. H. Albaugh, President Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Co.: "The best trade here for twenty years. Peaches all gone; also cherries, down to small sizes, in two years; Kieffer pears 'slumped' though.

"Apples will be scarce for fall; also cherries. Peaches and plums, usual supply. Fall orders already coming in. Raspberries and blackberries very scarce. The fall trade cannot help being good. Planters have money, and are buying heavily."

VINCENNES, IND., April 16.—W. C. Reed: "Spring trade has been unusually heavy, and we are sold closer than ever before on all lines of stock. Have finished all my planting, except strawberries. Made somewhat larger plant than usual this spring—260,000 apple, 50,000 pear, 50,000 cherry; other stock in proportion.

"Budded stock is showing up fine. Will have a large stock of apple (two and three year) and cherry (one and two year) for fall. I think planting generally, in this section, is about normal."

VINCENNES, IND., April 13.—H. M. Simpson & Sons: "Our spring sales have been very satisfactory; more than double the amount sold last spring. The heaviest call was for cherry and peach. Apple went very well, and we are about cleaned out on everything. We sold the larger part of our one year cherry and will have but a few for two year trees. Apple will be plentiful next year in this part of the state, but cherry and peach will be scarce.

"Spring has been very backward, with considerable rain, and we have been unable to plant any until this week. The outlook for fall trade is very bright."

SPAULDING, ILL., April 13.—Spaulding Nursery & Orchard Co., Irving Spaulding, Secretary: "Spring sales have brought better prices both in wholesale and retail departments. We find a heavier demand for ornamentals. Collections good so far. We think the price of apple will be about the same this coming season; also cherry. Peach higher, if anything.

"We hear of fine reports over the country of fruit prospects. Good fruit crops will, of course, materially stimulate our business.

BRIDGEPORT, IND., April 17.—Albertson & Hobbs: "This is our fifth week of steady packing, but the last of this week will finish up the heaviest part of it, though trade will doubtless continue as long as weather will admit of the handling of trees.

"Business has been very good this season, and while there is still some surplus stock left on hand, it is mostly of odd varieties, and pears and plums which seem to be long on the market generally; but apples, cherries, and peach have been sold very close.

"In volume, our business this year is nearly double what it has ever been before, and we think that is the case of other nurserymen throughout the state as far as we have heard, and the supply of stock holds out.

"Prices also have been very satisfactory on all lines of stock, excepting pears and plums, which have been too low.

"Collections are coming in very well considering the shipping season is not over yet, and we think prospects for prices are good for the coming year. We do not expect to see much lower prices made on anything, unless apples go off a little, but do not think they will go off much. Hope to see prices on pears and plums advance.

"Think the planting this season has been much the same as last, though our own planting, especially of apple, will be much lighter than last year; in fact, not more than half as heavy.

"We have coming on for next year as large a supply of stock as we have ever had; and, everything having come through the winter apparently in good condition, we anticipate a nice lot of stock."

XENIA, O., April 19.—McNary & Gaines: "This being our first spring's business here, we cannot compare with former years, but it is quite satisfactory, and we have sold closely on all lines of stock. It is evident, however, that the demand for stock this spring has been greatly reduced by conditions wholly outside of the business, namely, the prevalence of the grippe throughout the country. Notwithstanding this fact, the reduced demand has been quite sufficient to use up all available stock, and we can only conjecture what might have been had the retail sales throughout the country been normal.

"All this indicates a healthy condition of the nursery business, which now certainly promises well. The stock has wintered well, indications favorable for good fruit crop, wheat promising well, while the prevailing business condition throughout the country—agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing—all seem favorable.

"Agents and dealers seem to be getting some of their old time enthusiasm, and every indication points to a good summer's trade with consequent heavy demand in the fall."

TROY, O., April 17.—George Peters & Co.: "Notwithstanding the slow approach of spring and scarcity of help, we are now about through with our shipments and have turned our attention to planting.

"The past year's business has been fully up to our expectations and more. By this we mean it has eclipsed all former records, and the outlook for the coming season looks equally as flattering. Have but little unsold stock on hand. Collections are good, and in, short, everything seems encouraging."

**IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK.**

The importation of nursery stock is not as large as heretofore, judging from the replies received from our nursery correspondents, says the Florists' Exchange. While this is true of their own experience, the agents of the foreign houses who reside in our seaport cities tell us that many of the European nursery firms are almost cleaned out of stock by demands from this side. They say that in both fruit stocks and ornamentals, an exceedingly large business has been done.

Henry Klehm, Arlington Heights, Ill., has, for the fourth time, been elected a trustee of the village.

**THE GENESEE VALLEY.**

*Wholesale Demand Large and Prices Generally Good—Apple Growers Inquiring for More Trees—Retail Sales for Spring Considerably Ahead of Last Year—Sharp Demand for First-Class Trees—In Dansville and Rochester.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 15—Brown Brothers Co: "The nursery business at the present time seems to be in very satisfactory condition. The wholesale demand has been large and prices generally good. We believe we may look for an improvement in prices on plum and pear the coming year, and we believe cherries will hold their own and possibly make advances. So much money has been made on the apple crop the past year that it is being already felt in the demand for apple trees, so that we think apple trees will be good property again next year.

"Our retail sales for spring are considerably ahead of last year. The prospects for the next few years appear to be excellent."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., April 13—Morey & Son: "The weather thus far has made it almost impossible to handle trees. The general shipping this spring is about as usual. Every first-class tree in Dansville will be sold at fair prices. The plant will be about the same as last year. We all anticipate a good season's business."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., April 15—James M. Kennedy: "Wholesale shipments from this point were unusually small this spring owing to the fact that about all the stock here was shipped last fall. All the wholesale shippers have completed their spring shipments at good prices. Very little if any surplus stock will be carried over. Some kinds of stock were so scarce that one year stock was used to fill the orders in place of two year stock, which indicates that good prices will prevail another year.

"The retailers have commenced billing out. The retail and catalogue trade have more than doubled that of last spring. I consider the outlook in the nursery business is continuing to grow better from year to year. I think this is largely due to the fact that over production has ceased and that we will be rid of it for a few years at least. Nursery stock has never wintered better; not one tree injured by the winter. Collections have been very good up to this writing. Nurserymen commenced planting this week."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 19—Irving Rouse: "Our sales this spring are not as large as usual for the reason we did not have the stock to sell, having sold out cleaner last fall than for the last 15 years.

"There has been a manifest disposition to curtail planting this spring as compared with last year.

"With the exception of apple, there is no more stock coming into the market, here in the East, than there was the past year. Old blocks have almost entirely been cleaned up, and present prices should be improved upon for next season's product; taken altogether the outlook is very bright.

The Toledo Times says the Henry Phillips Seed and Implement Company has received notice from Washington to the effect that the concern has been awarded a contract, amounting to \$90,005.90 to furnish "one-half of the entire lot of seeds sent out free by the United States Department of Agriculture for the year 1902."

**ACROSS THE BORDER.**

*Sale of Apple and Cherry Fell off Slightly, but More Ornamentals Were Sold and Sale of Small Fruits Increased Materially—Frost Early out of the Ground and Business Progressed Favorably—Fall Business Promising.*

TORONTO, ONT., April 11.—Stone & Wellington: "We have pleasure in saying that sales are in every way up to the mark. Not quite as much apple stock sold, in proportion, as other years, owing no doubt to the raise in prices.

"The same may be said regarding cherries, as far as our sales go. We thought we would have a shortage in sour cherries, but we have a surplus of the leading kinds.

"There are more ornamentals sold, however, and the sale of small fruits has increased very materially over the past few years.

"At our nurseries, frost has been out of the ground for two weeks, and already we have made our British Columbia and Northwest shipments, and have most of the stock dug for our regular packing. The weather is splendid for our business; frost being out, and keeping cool, enables us to handle stock in splendid condition. We look forward to being able to place our trees in the hands of customers in perfect condition this season.

"Fall business is opening up well, and we see no reason why the nursery business should not be fairly prosperous the coming year."

**DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG TREES.**

Regarding the proposition to distribute young trees under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, Joseph Meehan says in the Florists' Exchange:

To most every one the thought will arise, what has the government to do with distributing trees, seeds or other articles of commerce? And this thought is in the main correct. But putting this feature aside, my own opinion is that such distribution will do no injury to the nursery trade; rather the reverse, and that it will be a benefit to many of those who receive the trees. The distribution of these trees will place in the hands of many something which they never would have purchased; it will show them what kinds of trees are suited to their locality; it will interest them in something which they would have known nothing about, and in the end these recipients of trees will become good customers of the nurserymen—a something which never would have happened otherwise. That this is no fancy picture is proved by the work of the tree agent. The agent visits farmers and country folk, as well as the rich merchant, and prevails on them to buy trees. The greater number would never have had trees in any other way. With the little experience with the agent, whether it be good or bad, there is awakened an interest in trees; and in the end the nearest nursery gets a new customer. Several of the largest nursery firms in the country do not employ agents, and in their vicinity agents from other firms are busy, yet these firms invariably say that they have no objection whatever to the agents—in fact look on their presence favorably. This work approaches that accomplished by horticultural and fruit growers' societies, viz., the education of the people in matters relating to trees, showing them what they are and giving them the opportunity of deciding intelligently what kinds are adapted to their needs.

The decision of Secretary Wilson is more in keeping with the original design of the promoters of the Department, and from what is known of the proposed work now, there appears no reason whatever to raise any objection to it if kept within its proper limits.

**TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.**

**Spring Sales Satisfactory—Number One Apple Trees Sold at Highest Prices in Years—Plant in Apple Graft Reduced—Shortage of Peach—Nurseries Cleaning Up Close—Collections Reported Good—Season was Backward.**

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS., April 13—Peters & Skinner: "With us trade has been brisk in the demand for peach and apple, in fact, business in all lines of stock was good, excepting in plum and apricot, these are moving slowly. There seems to be a shortage of peach in the West, not enough to supply the demand. Nurseries here will clean up closer than they have for a number of years past. From present indications we look for good collections."

TOPEKA, KAN., April 12—F. W. Watson & Co.: "Spring sales have been very satisfactory. There has been a shortage in two year cherry and No. 1 peach—not enough to supply the demand. No. 1 apple trees have sold at highest prices in years, and no surplus to burn. There is a small surplus of the lighter grades of apple. Apricot slow sale. Plums, excepting the natives, surplus with low prices. Collections are good. The plant in apple grafts this spring, we believe, will not exceed 70 per cent. of last year's plant. More pear seed will be planted this spring than usual—especially Japan seed. About the usual amount of apple seed. One year cherry blocks have been dug close, which will cut the number of two year trees materially for next fall's trade."

OTTAWA, KAN., April 13—A. Willis: "The spring has been late and has been unfavorable for work almost beyond precedent as we have had in March considerable freeze-ups that checked work early and since the freeze-ups have ceased we have been delayed by snow and rain. Last week we only made about three days' work, and this week we have had rain so as to make it exceedingly unfavorable for work. Last week on Monday we had at night about eight inches of snow on the ground besides what had melted. I think perhaps there was a fall of about a foot of snow and then when that went off, the ground was in a very bad fix to get around and pack trees. After that we had a big rain that lasted all day Friday and the worst thing about it all is we can't plant."

"But we have had a good trade and have got along, when all the difficulties are considered, well; and while we have not yet received from collections what will enable us to judge to any extent what we will get, we hope for the best and we will say, as far as we can now, the amount of our trade for last fall and spring is about 15 per cent. more than for any year before."

"The outlook at this time for trade for the year to come is, we think, a good average; and as for planting, this is the first storm I ever saw that did not clear up. If we may judge from that, I think we will have the ground in time fit to plant and all will be well."

LOUISIANA, MO., April 12,—Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Co.: "We report the largest and most satisfactory season's business in the history of our establishment."

"Growing stock, also spring planting here and in our other nurseries, is in a favorable and promising condition."

SHENANDOAH, IA., April 12.—D. S. Lake: "We have enjoyed a good spring business so far, but we are not through as yet; I think, however, the spring trade will be good."

"There has been a weakening of prices and rather more surplus stock showing up than I supposed there would be; but on the whole, I look for a very satisfactory spring business, with fairly good prices and collections."

GENEVA, NEB., April 18—Youngers & Co.: "Trade has been exceptionally good, much better than last year. Prices have been somewhat higher on most lines of goods and collections are exceptionally prompt. The demand has been largely for the better grades of goods. There is quite a shortage in the West on cherries and Americana plums. There will be some surplus of European plums and the lighter grades of apples. Nearly all other lines of stock will be practically closed out in the West."

"The shortage on cherries has caused many western nurserymen to draw quite heavily on their one-year blocks, which will materially reduce the stock of cherries for next season. On the whole we regard the outlook for prices in the future very encouraging, at least for the next year."

"The demand for grafts and propagating stocks would indicate a rather heavier plant than usual. Conditions during the fall and winter have been very favorable. Young stock has come through in splendid condition, and with the abundance of moisture all over the West, we look for a good stand and a good growth the coming season."

SHENANDOAH, IA., April 19.—E. S. Welch: "We are through with the heaviest part of our spring business, but have a good many orders to fill yet. Are receiving lots of rush orders, which keeps us quite busy with our planting and other work in addition. Prices have held up well, and collections up to the present time have been as good as we could expect. I think that collections for the entire season will average better than for several years."

"The volume of business with us this year will exceed that of any former year. Cherry and native plum have been in the strongest demand of any staple lines. We will clean up very closely, taking into account the quantity and assortment of stock that we carry. Our heaviest surplus of stock will be of pear and small grades of apple."

"Another very pleasant feature is that stock on the whole has given excellent satisfaction, customers, as a rule, being well pleased. We will increase our planting some, except on apple, of which we are not planting quite as heavy as we did last year."

"We have had muddy, disagreeable weather for working, but it has been favorable for the handling of stock."

**SCALE EASILY CONTROLLED.**

Deveraux Emmett, St. James, Long Island, writing to American Gardening, says:

Although I have more or less "scale" through my fruit trees and my big willow trees around my place are full of it, I have no difficulty in keeping it in check at small expense. I wash all my trees with strong whale suds up as far as we can reach about April 1. Also spray with weak whale oil solution (10 lbs. soap to 40 gallons water) once early in April and once about July 6, when scale is breeding. In autumn, if any trees show much scale, wash again and also spray. This whole work only takes a day or so in a year. It amuses me to hear of the wholesale slaughter of affected trees in Ohio and elsewhere when it is easy to fight the scale. It will spread back into the replanted orchards from shade trees, and birds carry it on their feet. I use an ordinary Gould spraying pump with nozzle.

## LIVELY IN THE SOUTH.

*Unusually Heavy Demand for Peaches—Two Million Peach Trees Planted in Commercial Orchards in Georgia this Season—Many Inquiries for Next Season's Trade—Prices Inadequate—Spraying and Thinning Successfully Practiced.*

AUGUSTA, GA., April 15—P. J. Berckmans Company: "In this section, the demand for nursery stock, especially peaches was unusually large in the spring; during the month of February we refused more orders than we filled, the demand being greater than our supply. The intense heat of the last of August was very disastrous to many trees and plants, apples, cherries and roses were badly sun-scalded.

"Already there are many inquiries for next season's trade; prices in many lines are entirely inadequate. Unfortunately prices and not quality catches the eye of many purchasers, this in a measure tends to reduce the prices for first-class stock.

"The plantings of commercial orchards of peaches and plums is largely on the increase. Over two million peach trees were planted in commercial orchards in Georgia this season. From reports so far received from different sections of this state the fruit crop is perfectly assured. In some sections a small percentage of the fruit was injured by frost, but there will be, notwithstanding the small percentage of loss, a large shipment of peaches from this state; and July will keep the orchardists on short allowance of sleep.

"Many prospective peach planters are looking to Georgia as the field for embarking in peach culture. There are tens of thousands of acres of valuable land yet to be had for very small amounts in the most favored peach belts of this state.

"We are pleased to state that the majority of our orchardists are spraying their orchards for brown rot. Last year, in several sections, spraying with Bordeaux for brown rot was most successfully demonstrated and many of the skeptics are falling into line. Thinning out when fruit is too thick is also being adopted.

"Our state entomologist, Prof. W. M. Scott, is doing most valuable work in his department. He is thoroughly alive as to the wants of the fruit growers and does everything in his power to assist them in combatting fungous and insect pests. Recently the state has appointed W. F. Fiske as assistant entomologist."

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 18.—John Fraser: "My spring sales took everything I had of standard varieties, at higher prices than last fall. Collections better than usual.

"With the exception of apples, my planting of everything I grow is largely increased. Prospects of a stand the best I ever had at this date. I have no knowledge of the plantings made by my neighbors. I notice that Stark Brothers, at this point, have an immense planting of peach seed, plum and cherry stocks, and their stand appears to be perfect."

SHERMAN, TEXAS, April 18.—John S. Kerr: "The season just closed, in some respects, has been the best on record. Our trade has been very heavy and collections good. Prices have been fair, though not equal to most North-western trade lists.

"Prospects for nursery stock and a good fruit crop for 1901 were never better. Danger of frost is about over."

## In Nursery Rows.

CAMPBELL EARLY GRAPE—S. A. Beach, Geneva, N. Y., writing of this grape at the experiment station says: "So far as I have opportunity to observe, it ripens between Moore's Early and Worden, and is a much better keeper than either of these varieties. The berry hangs well to the pedicle and has the advantage over Worden in that it does not crack or drop from the cluster. Although it becomes edible about a week earlier than Worden, it improves in quality if allowed to remain longer on the vine. Early in the season, when it first becomes edible, it is no better in quality than Moore's Early or Worden, but if allowed to thoroughly ripen it becomes superior to either of them. The vine is vigorous and productive. The wood is much shorter jointed than that of Moore's Early. Altogether I consider it worthy of testing where an attractive grape of good quality is desired, having good shipping qualities and earlier in season than Worden."

PEDIGREE TREES—In answer to a correspondent's query regarding a nurseryman's advertisement of "pedigree trees," the Country Gentleman says: "It is always best to have stock from bearing trees, other things being equal. It gives some additional assurance of varieties being true to name. Furthermore, if the propagator is careful to select scions from trees, which are especially prolific, he is likely to give some practical start toward a fruitful orchard. We think this matter is worth attention, though it is not of prime importance in every case. As much as anything else, we should feel increased confidence in a nurseryman who would take the pains to select his scions with such special care. We would expect him to be careful in the other parts of his business, too. It is to be understood, however, that 'pedigree trees' is a convenient advertising phrase, and one must consider how much of the work is done for public effect, and how much for the improvement of the nursery stock."

INSPECTION OF OHIO NURSERIES—Chief Inspector F. M. Webster, made the following report of inspection of nurseries in Ohio from July 9th to Dec. 1, 1900: "Since July 9, there have been 144 nurseries inspected and 157 certificates issued; 13 nurseries having been inspected prior to that date. Total amount received from fees for nursery inspection, \$1,530; fees received for superintending fumigation, \$40, making the total receipts from fees, \$1,570. No treatment has been applied or property destroyed, by any person in the employ of the Board of Control, and therefore no fees received from that service, but the following numbers of trees and shrubs have been treated or destroyed by the owners, in accordance with my directions: Trees destroyed, 7,270; trees treated, 22,033; shrubs destroyed, none; shrubs, treated, 28,700; osage hedge destroyed, 60 rods. There were destroyed or treated on account of being affected, or in dangerous proximity to other trees and shrubs affected by the insects or diseases mentioned in the law, and in numbers as follows: San Jose scale treated, 50,681; destroyed, 6,597; black knot treated, 52; destroyed, 148; peach yellows destroyed, 26. The total expenditures to December 1, 1900, amount to \$3,040.58, which covers salaries, printing, traveling expenses of inspectors and three spraying machines.

## Obituary.

John S. Harris, prominently identified with horticultural interests in the Northwest, died in La Crescent, Minn., on March 24th, aged 75 years. He served in the Mexican war under General Scott, and in 1856 he established the Sunny Side Gardens in La Crescent, where he had lived continuously.

J. Frank Norris, head of the well known nursery firm of J. F. Norris & Son, Brighton, died April 14th after an illness lasting about a week. He had been in business in Brighton for fifty years and was well and favorably known. The business was founded in 1842 by Mr. Norris's father, and upon his retirement J. Frank Norris assumed it. Mr. Norris was 58 years of age. He is survived by Mrs. Norris, two daughters, a son, J. Frank Norris, jr., and a brother, George E. Norris, all of whom reside in Brighton. It is announced that J. Frank Norris, jr., who was junior partner in the firm, will continue the business.

## IN MARYLAND.

**Stock of Peach and all Other Kinds Except Kieffer Pear Ran Short—A Third More Buyers than Usual—"The Best Season in the History of our Business"—Collections Promise to be Satisfactory—Many Orders Booked for Fall.**

BERLIN, MD., April 12th—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "This season has been very satisfactory. A strong demand on peach, apple and strawberry plants. The demand on pear trees has been very light. Still we have cleaned up a good many Kieffer. Asparagus roots sold very well at a much better price than last year."

WESLEY, P. O., MD., April 13th—William M. Peters' Sons: "Business this spring has been very satisfactory, both wholesale and retail. In fact the best season we have had in the history of our business. Our only trouble is that we run short of stock. This does not apply to peach alone which was in demand beyond our expectations; but applies to general list of nursery stock. The only thing that seemed to go slow was Kieffer pear, and in our opinion this was caused by the advance in price over other stock. They were out of reach for the commercial planter to take hold of in quantity."

"Individual sales have not been as large as in former years, but we have had at least one-third more buyers and in the aggregate feel certain that net amount received will count more money at a slight advance of prices. On the whole our opinion is that business this season has been done at a fair profit owing to the fact that we have been fortunate to clean everything that was marketable very close. No old stock to carry over or burn as has been the case in former years."

"Our stock for the coming season will be in greater quantity especially on peach, apple and grapevines. Our plant this spring on grape cuttings alone, will be over a million; in asparagus about ten acres and will carry over in one year possibly 300,000 as they were not in our opinion heavy enough to sell at one year and we preferred to hold them over. Our stock of peach, budded last August, for next fall delivery shows upwards of a million. What the percentage of buds to start will be, it is too early yet to determine. Apples budded on whole roots last August which will be two years this fall are fine and after using possibly 20,000 to 30,000 of them for this spring's orders which thinned them nicely, leaves about 50,000 that should all make  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  trees. In one year budded last August on whole roots, 75,000."

"Our plant this spring of grafts and seedlings will be about 200,000. Strawberry, 30 acres or more—not through yet. In pear and cherry we are growing only in small quantities for retail trade."

"It is our intention to make the growing of grape vines a specialty as we find our land especially adapted to it. Our vines the past season, even under unfavorable circumstances were very satisfactory. Many customers who purchased them could hardly believe they were one year old. Consequently they duplicated their orders and cleaned us out. So we start another season determined if possible to make two-year vines from cuttings planted now, in quality. This we find can be accomplished by selecting good strong wood from our own vineyards."

"We see no reason why business should not compare favorably another season with the past one, provided prices are kept within the reach of commercial planters. In our opinion

it is not good policy to advance prices over the present season. Cherry and Kieffer pears especially were too stiff to justify anything but very small sales. Other stock in general might bear a slight advance."

"We do not think there is an over supply of anything to be put on the market the coming season and with prices held within reach of the planter stock ought to be cleaned up very close at a profit to the growers."

"Business for fall naturally will start up earlier than usual owing to the fact that a number of customers did not get their wants filled. We say this from the standpoint that many of our customers have already placed orders with us for fall so as not to be disappointed. Much will depend on the present year's crop and the profits, which with us at present time are very favorable."

"Season is very backward and until the past thirty days was very dry. This had a tendency to hold back the sap. Now we have plenty of rain and should give us sufficient moisture in the soil to insure a good start of all stocks planted out within the next ten days. In conclusion we really see nothing to cast a gloom over the nurseryman's interest for at least the next two years."

"Collections we think will be satisfactory. So far we have no reason to think otherwise."

## FAVORITES IN IOWA NURSERIES.

In a recent issue, the Fruitman summarized the reports of nurserymen of Northern Iowa with regard to the popular varieties of stock in their nurseries. Following are the reports on apples and plums:

APPLES.—Wealthy is far away and without rival the king of varieties in the nursery. Twenty-one out of twenty-three name it as the leader. Duchess makes the nearest approach, having sixteen growers out of twenty-three who rank it among their four leaders.

Northwestern Greening.—This new variety seems to have vaulted to the third place in the estimation of our North-central tree men. Fourteen claim that it is one of their four leading varieties for present grafting.

Ben Davis.—Here is another surprise. Our northern men scatter a good deal on the fourth leader. No variety comes any where within gun-shot of the three great leaders. Our friends along the southern border stick to old Ben, so he comes in with six votes for the fourth place in the list. Then we have an odd pair of twins with five votes each—Jonathan and Hibernial. Who would think of yoking them together, but that is the result when the north line and south line are counted in one district.

The next one and taking seventh place in the list is Patten's Greening. Four men call it one of their four leaders.

Yellow Transparent takes the eighth place with three votes. Then follows a list of twenty varieties, having each one or two backers for position with the grand quartette.

PLUMS.—There are sixteen varieties brought into the race for leadership. All but four are pure Americans. DeSota—This standby leads, having nineteen votes in its support. Wyant is only three behind, getting sixteen sponsors for its popularity. Wolf is third, with fourteen votes. Forest Garden completes the big four by nine votes. Hawkeye falls into fifth place by eight boomers. Surprise is next by four votes. Then come Cheney, Wild Goose, etc.

## THE ONLY PAPER FOR NURSERYMEN

IRVING ROUSE, LAKEVIEW NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 19, 1901:—"Enclosed please find my subscription for the current year. The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is a live paper, up to date on all current events of interest to the trade, and still maintains its position as the only paper devoted to the interests of the nurserymen."

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

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Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

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Committee on Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1901.

## THE SEASON'S TRADE.

Reports from all sections of the country to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN indicate a continuance of good trade and the prospect of a prosperous fall business. The season was backward, but, as usual, the spring packing went forward finally and the clean-up was on the whole satisfactory. Reports from the West show that owing to the good apple crop of last year there has been a demand for apple stock, and that higher prices than in several years were received for No. 1 stock. The prospect is that prices on cherry will hold their own and that there may even be an advance; also that there will be an improvement in plum and pear prices. There is a shortage of peach in the West. A Topeka correspondent states that one-year cherry blocks have been dug close and that this will cut the supply of two-year trees for next year materially.

From Canada it is reported that there is a surplus of the leading kinds of sour cherries. More ornamentals than usual

have been sold, and the sale of small fruits has increased materially over that of the last few years. At Toronto frost has been out of the ground since the first of April, and before the middle of the month most of the stock had been dug for the regular packing.

Throughout the country, fall business is reported as opening up well.

## FRUIT GROWERS GOING TO BUFFALO.

It is proposed to organize a special excursion of Western horticulturists to the Pan-American Exposition during the summer, says Farm, Field and Fireside. They will arrive in Buffalo in time for the meeting of the American Pomological Society September 12 and 13. The party will have a special train, will visit the fruit sections of Michigan and Southern Canada, and after attending the meeting of their society make side trips to the orchards of Western New York, and return to Chicago through the Chautauqua grape belt. The trip will cover about three weeks' time. The excursionists will live in the cars except when at Buffalo, and a programme of entertainment has already been arranged by a number of horticultural societies on the route. The management of this excursion has estimated upon a sufficient number to make a good train load.

## TO MAINTAIN PRICES.

The spring packing season finds the nurserymen enjoying a comparatively full measure of prosperity. It is well at this time to pause to consider what should be done to aid in maintaining or still further improving conditions. Prices are on an upward tendency. The experience of most of those who are in the business proves that prices will remain so only for a more or less certain time. The wiser ones will profit by that experience. Over-production is the bane of uniform prices. This, we believe, is admitted by all. The problem is to adjust matters so that the supply will in some nearly comparative measure meet the demand.

It is when considering this subject that the need of an understanding among the nurserymen in the matter of the production of stock is felt. Some form of combination similar to those in other industries has been suggested, but it has been deemed impracticable. The subject is certainly worthy of consideration, among others, at the annual meeting of the American Association. It is of a very practical nature and might well be discussed instead of an entomological treatise, which, thanks to the executive committee, is not likely to be on the programme.

So well-informed an authority as the firm of Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas says: "We think that prices in the future should be better than in the past, but unless there is some uniformity in the ideas of the trade, there will still be a decided cutting from the figures as sent out in their lists. We notice a great tendency among many nurserymen to yield, we think unnecessarily, in price both in fruit and ornamental stock, as we feel confident that when the season is over there will be scarcely any surplus."

Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del., say: "Prices have been entirely satisfactory and we have had no trouble in holding them strictly to our printed quotations. Collections are much better than usual and we see no reason why the prices on all nursery stock cannot be held up to a paying basis from now

on if all will make their prices and hold to them and grow no more stock than they can sell at a fair price. The secret is to destroy what cannot be sold at a fair price."

But there should be uniformity of action. At least the members of the American Association could act in unison in this matter, and they include the representative nurserymen of the country.

#### GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION.

There has been much comment upon the fact that the United States Department of Agriculture distributes annually thousands of dollars worth of seeds, under direction of Congress, on the ground that thereby the interests of agriculture are advanced. The popular opinion, freely expressed, is that this is a waste of public funds.

Nurserymen have not been so directly interested in this matter as have florists. Now, however, the nurserymen may be directly affected by the reported determination of the Secretary of Agriculture to distribute young trees throughout the country. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, says:

"A new plan, having for its object the distribution of young trees throughout the country, will be put into practical operation by Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, next year. Preparations for this work are now in progress by the Department, and many of the seedlings will be propagated in the grounds of the office here.

"An investigation has been made to discover the varieties which will thrive best in the various localities, and the distribution will be made in a manner somewhat similar to that employed in the seed distribution authorized by Congress. Especial attention will be given to trees of the nut bearing, shade and lawn variety, and oaks, ash and lindens also will constitute a prominent portion of the distribution.

"The Secretary believes the idea will prove popular, and in view of the rapidly diminishing forest reserves will be a decided benefit to the country."

Here is a subject that may be discussed at the convention of the American Association next month.

The following letter from Director Galloway has been received:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }  
OFFICE OF PLANT INDUSTRY. }

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1901.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

"My dear sir:—Your note of recent date calling attention to the newspaper articles in reference to a plan for distributing trees has been received. Judging from the inquiries which have come to us, there is considerable interest in this matter and I am glad to furnish you with a statement as to the general plan in view.

"It is not intended by any means to make a promiscuous distribution of trees. On the other hand, it is believed that any work of this kind should be limited to trees which are now only locally known and which through changed conditions obtainable by distribution might prove valuable.

"It is not the intention of the Department to interfere in any way with the legitimate trade. In fact, it is believed that by the proper handling of the matter, the trade can be stimulated by calling attention to the good things we have in our

own country in a limited way. It is thought that by the distribution of a few rare trees and similar plants to different parts of the country, interest would be aroused which would result eventually to the benefit of all lines of horticulture.

"Thanking you for your kind interest in the matter, I remain,

Yours truly,

B. T. GALLOWAY, Director."

#### RIGHTS OF THE ORIGINATOR.

Jacob Moore, the veteran propagator, again calls attention to the demand for protection for the originator of new varieties of fruits. Commenting upon this subject, the Rural New Yorker says:

It is a part of the shame of modern civilization that many of the men who have given us the new fruits, flowers and vegetables that have really added to the world's comfort and wealth, have in their old age been deprived of ordinary comforts, or been forced to live upon charity. Others have grown wealthy by handling their productions in a business way, but to the shame of society be it said that the profits and a good share of the glory have gone to the handlers. We doubt whether it is possible to remedy this by law. It is too easy to propagate and spread new plants, and too difficult to distinguish them when small. The nurserymen of the country might well afford to make up a fund out of which prizes or awards could be paid to those who produce really superior new fruits. A committee of reliable fruit men should decide which varieties are really entitled to such favor, and award the prizes to those who stand head and shoulders above the rest. Does anyone doubt that under such a system the improvement of our fruits in the future would be more rapid? Is there any class of men in this country under greater moral and financial obligations to do this than the nurserymen? Can anyone suggest a better plan?

#### DELAWARE NURSERY LAW.

A bulletin by the State Board of Agriculture, of Delaware, gives the following information relative to the enforcement of the law relating to the growth and handling of nursery stock:

##### TRANSPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK.

Especial attention is directed to Sections 13, 14 and 15 of this law. Agents of all transportation companies, railroads and express companies and postmasters, will be held responsible for compliance with Section 15, and any carload, bundle, bale or package of nursery stock shall not be received for shipment for points outside of the state, without the attachment thereto of the proper certificate signed by Wesley Webb, and dated within one year of the time such goods are offered for shipment; and if any such agent shall receive any nursery stock for delivery within this state, from points without the state, without having attached thereto the certificate of a recognized state or government inspector, said agent shall not deliver such uncertified nursery stock, but shall immediately notify Wesley Webb at Dover, Delaware, of the receipt of such uncertified stock, and the said Wesley Webb shall issue instructions directing the disposition of the said nursery stock in accordance with Section 14 of the above Act.

##### RULES FOR NURSERYMEN.

The attention of nurserymen, dealers, brokers and all other persons is called to sections 10, 11, 12 and 16 of the law. The certificate of Wesley Webb, given within one year from the date of shipment or delivery of nursery stock, must be attached to every carload or package of any kind of nursery stock offered for sale or delivery within this state. The penalties for the violation of these sections are severe; and section 16 provides that infested stock must be destroyed, and that the seller cannot collect pay for the same. After August 1, 1901, nurserymen in the state will be required to properly fumigate with hydrocyanic acid gas all nursery stock offered for sale or shipment or delivery. Further information will be furnished upon application to the inspector, at Dover.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

Employees of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio, to the number of 150, have formed an association.

Fire destroyed the residence and some of the neighboring buildings of W. K. Nelson, Augusta, Ga., on March 17th.

Robert George, of Storrs and Harrison Co., Painesville, O., is erecting a fine dwelling adjacent to that of J. J. Harrison.

Burglars blew open the safe in the Green Nursery Co.'s office, in Chili, near Rochester, on April 18th, and secured \$250.

New locations: Stoye & Steele, Eatonville, N. J.; Ernst Haentze, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. C. Clark, Colorado Springs, Col.

W. B. Clarke, Rochester, N. Y., and C. C. Cutting, of Kalamazoo, Mich., have opened offices of the American Nursery Co., at Kalamazoo.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$21,153 in February, 1901, against \$26,953 in the same month of last year.

In its issue of April 20th, the American Florist presents a photo-engraving and sketch of the veteran nurseryman, George Ellwanger, Rochester, N. Y.

The South Dakota legislature has appropriated \$10,000 for a plant breeding building, to be used by Prof. N. E. Hansen, of Brookings, who addressed the nurserymen last June at the Chicago convention.

J. T. Withers, who has been foreman of Keney Park Nurseries at Hartford, Conn., for five years, is the new superintendent of the Bay State Nurseries, W. H. Wyman, proprietor, at North Abington, Mass.

These officers have been elected by the Phoenix Nursery Co., Delaware, Wis.: President, H. C. Johnson; vice-president, D. E. Lee; secretary, treasurer, and manager, A. P. Wilkins. Other members of company are E. F. Williams and F. A. Rice.

The French government has conferred the decoration of the order of Merite Agricole upon the following officials of the United States Department of Agriculture for services performed at the Paris Exposition: G. B. Brackett, pomologist; W. A. Taylor, assistant pomologist.

The first box of cherries for the season of 1901, says a despatch to the California Fruit Grower, was shipped from Vacaville, April 11th, by Frank H. Buck, consigned to Porter Bros., Company, of Chicago, where, it was presumed, it would be sold for the customary \$10. The fruit was of the Purple Guigne variety.

The total exports of apples from Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were 956,458 barrels, valued at \$2,578,233; the exports from the United States for the same period were 526,636 barrels, valued at \$1,444,655. The exports of dried apples from Canada were 4,181,038 pounds, valued at \$210,892; from the United States, 34,964,010 pounds, valued at \$2,247,851.

The president of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, at the recent meeting said: "From all available sources I have estimated the value of fruit industry to Nova Scotia as follows: Annual value of fruit crop, average, about \$1,000,000. Value of orchards now bearing, 9,000 acres, at \$500 per acre, \$4,500,000. Annual additional value to permanent wealth of the province by young orchards, 5,000 acres, at \$200 per acre, \$1,000,000.

### TENNESSEE INSPECTION LAW.

At the recent session of the Tennessee legislature a bill was introduced creating the office of state entomologist, providing for the official inspection of nursery stock, and regulating the transportation of same. This bill passed both houses and became a law, which went into effect immediately after its passage. As this new law is of special interest to all nurserymen it is herewith presented:

A Bill to be entitled "An Act to create the office of State Entomologist and to prevent the introduction or dissemination of noxious insects or infectious or contagious diseases of trees, vines, shrubs or

plants grown in this State or imported from other States or countries.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, that the office of State Entomologist is hereby created.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that the governor is empowered to select a competent, scientific and practical entomologist, who shall be known as the State Entomologist, and who shall execute the provisions of this Act.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful to grow, keep, offer for sale, sell, introduce or transport within the bounds of the State of Tennessee, any plants, scions, trees, shrubs or vines, without a certificate from the State Entomologist, showing the same has been inspected and found to be free from San Jose scale, yellows, root knot or any other dangerous insect, pests or diseases. And each box, handle, package or car, shall be plainly labelled on the outside with the name of the consignor, and the name of the consignee. Every package shall also bear the certificate of the State Entomologist, as above set forth in this section, and no certificate shall be valid longer than twelve months from the date of inspection. Any person or persons knowingly violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine, of not less than Twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the State Entomologist to visit and inspect whenever he deems it necessary all nursery or floral premises where trees, vines, plants, shrubs, flowers, etc., are grown and offered for sale, and upon failing to find any of the pests here enlisted, or other dangerous insects, or contagious or infectious diseases, he shall issue a certificate to that effect. He shall report upon each inspection, in writing, to the owner of the stock, and file a copy of the report in the office of the president of the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, where it shall be at all times subject to public inspection. It shall be his duty and he shall have the power to enter any nursery or floral premises and examine all plants, trees, shrubs, etc., offered for sale when he has any reasons to suspect that any pests here enlisted exist. The State Entomologist shall have the power to determine whether infested trees, plants, vines, shrubs, etc., are worthy of remedial treatment, or shall be destroyed. And in each case he shall serve notice of same to the owner or owners of said trees, plants, vines, shrubs, etc. It shall be the duty of the State Entomologist when requested to do so, by the owner, to inspect orchards, gardens and private premises, and to exercise all powers set forth in this section, if the persons owning such property so required.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, that infected nursery or floral premises where their products are offered for sale or distribution be declared a public nuisance, and abatement thereof by destruction of or treatment for infested trees, vines, shrubs, plants, flowers, etc., as may be prescribed by the said entomologist, which shall be executed at once at the expense of the owner or owners. Upon satisfactory evidence of the owners failure or refusal to execute the directions of the said State Entomologist, the Attorney General of the Circuit shall bring proper proceedings to abate such nuisance, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the owner or owners. This section does not apply to farmers and orchardists who do not sell or distribute trees, vines, plants, etc.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, that any interference with the state Entomologist while in the performance of his duty under this Act, shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than Twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, that whenever any trees, shrubs, plants, or vines, are shipped into the State of Tennessee, from another State or country, every package shall be plainly labelled on the outside with the name of the consignor and the name of the consignee.

Every package shall also bear the label of a State or Government inspector, which shall indicate that the contents appear free from all injurious insects or diseases. Whenever any trees shrubs, plants or flowers are shipped into the State of Tennessee without such certificate plainly fixed on the outside of the package, box or car containing the same, the fact must be reported within twenty-four hours to the State Entomologist by the railway, express or steamboat company, or other person or persons carrying the same, and any agent of any railway, steamboat or express company or any other person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a mis-

demecanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than Twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, that any person or persons growing or offering for sale in the State of Tennessee, any trees, vines, shrubs, plants or flowers, commonly known as nursery stock shall, between the first of August and the first of September of each year apply to the State Entomologist for inspection of said stock under provisions of this Act. A certificate of inspection from the State Entomologist shall be good for one year. Any violation of this Act shall render such person or persons liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Section 9. Be it further enacted that the state entomologist shall be, and is hereby directed for the expense of inspecting nurseries and floral premises, to collect a fee of five dollars for each inspection of any greenhouse or floral premises, and a fee of five dollars for inspecting a nursery of less than fifty acres, and a fee of ten dollars for inspecting a nursery of over fifty acres, and less than one hundred, and a fee of fifteen dollars for inspecting any nursery of more than one hundred acres. But for the inspection of any farmer's premises, there shall be no fee, but in case the owner of any farm, garden, or orchard, who sees fit to have his premises inspected, it is the duty of the State Entomologist to make such inspection, and while superintending any insecticide work in treating such premises, a fee of two dollars per day is to be paid by the owner.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, that all fines and fees collected under all Sections of this Act, shall be paid to the University of Tennessee. All money so collected shall be used in carrying out the provisions of this Act and a statement of the receipts and expenditures shall be kept on file for public inspection, and the Treasurer of the University of Tennessee shall report to the Governor for transmission to the Legislature.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 12. Be it further enacted, that this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it, but where a nurseryman or florist already has an official certificate, it shall be valid until September 1, 1901, except where the premises are found to be infested with San Jose scale since said certificate was issued.

Passed April 12, 1901.

### PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

BUFFALO, April 15.—In both the Landscape and Horticultural Departments of the Pan-American Exposition matters are very satisfactory. All the shrubs set out last fall have come through the winter in fine style, none of them having been killed. The grass, wherever seed was sown, is also in good condition.

The bulbs which have been planted both in the Landscape and Horticultural Departments will make a most brilliant show during May. A quarter of a million or more have been planted by the Department of Works, and an equal number by the Horticultural Department. Most of them are already uncovered and up through the ground. The water plants are doing extremely well, as the winter has been very favorable to them.

An immense number of plants are being propagated—in the neighborhood of a million—in the conservatories and greenhouses. These will be used in beds about the Court of Fountains, in the Sunken Gardens, about the Pagodas, and in the hundreds of vases, and will fill the half mile or so of window boxes.

All the 175 beds of the Horticultural Department will present a gay appearance during the coming month, those not filled with bulbs now having pansies in them.

## Recent Publications.

United States Department of Agriculture—Sixteenth annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Experiment Station Record, Vol. XII, No. 6; Practical Assistance to Tree Planters, by Gifford Pinchot.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, have secured all the copies of a limited edition of Eugene Field's sketches under the heading "The Tribune Primer." The price, in Japan paper is \$25 per copy; in hand-made paper, \$10.

Those interested in Tolstoi will find a sketch of his life, with an analysis of his work, in Mrs. May Alden Ward's "Prophets of the Nineteenth Century: Carlyle, Ruskin, Tolstoi." The volume was issued last spring by Little, Brown & Co.

With the issue of April 18th, The Youth's Companion entered upon its 75th year. The "75th Birthday Issue" was a double number, counting among its contributors the Vice-President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, Mary E. Wilkins, and Sarah Barnwell Elliott.

The proceedings of the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society have been issued by the secretary, John Hall. As usual, the book contains a large amount of matter of value to all who are in any way interested in horticulture. The society has 800 members. The published proceedings are sent to all members; membership fee, \$1.

Recent Publications: Transactions of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, 1901, Wesley Webb, Dover, Del., Secretary and Treasurer; "Spraying for Profit," H. E. Weed; Dates of Cut Flower exhibitions, Pan-American Exposition; Experiment Station Record, No. 7, Vol. XII, United States Department of Agriculture; Catalogues, Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., Charles Fremd, Rye, N. Y.

The great work, the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey assisted by William Miller and many expert cultivators and botanists, is nearing completion. Volumes I, II and III are ready and volume IV completing the work is in press and will be published soon. In this encyclopedia will be found a complete description of all species of fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants in America. Directions for cultivating all kinds of crops and observations on marketing, etc., are given by experts. Sold by subscription. \$5.00 per volume. New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

"A Text Book on Plant Diseases Caused by Cryptogamic Parasites" written by George Massee, F. L. S., principal assistant at the Royal Herbarium, Kew, England, has been issued by the New York publishers, the Macmillan Company. It is one of the most complete and practical books of this kind that has come to our desk. The pages are literally filled with information, condensed yet amply sufficient for field and greenhouse work. The aim of the book, as set forth by the author in the preface, is to enable those directly occupied in the cultivation of plants, and with but a limited period of time available for study, to determine the nature of diseases caused by parasites of vegetable origin: to apply in the most approved manner those curative and preventive methods which experience has shown to be most successful in combatting the particular form of disease under consideration; and finally to include in the daily routine of work precautionary measures which, without being costly, frequently prevent a slight disease from assuming the proportions of an epidemic. In his introduction the author discusses the amount and kind of knowledge required by practical men, familiarity with names and habits of parasites, preventive measures, enres and rule-of-thumb methods of doubtful value. Succeeding chapters treat of fungi, lichenes, algae, myxogastres, bacteria, fungicides, economic considerations, spraying, fungous parasites, and diseases of uncertain origin. Nurserymen have become fairly familiar with the habits of pernicious insects and with some diseases, but they are often at a loss to account for ravages which a knowledge of cryptogamic parasites might enable them to prevent or to cure. The nature of fungi and parasites, mode of growth and reproduction of fungi, danger connected with pruning, selection of shade trees, nature of bacteria, methods of spraying, etc., are here described. The book is illustrated and the typographical arrangement makes easy reference to

any of the subjects, this facility being increased by two indexes, one of host plants and one of parasites, fungicides and botanical terms. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 458. \$1.60. London: DUCKWORTH & COMPANY. New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY. Rochester: SCRANTON, WETMORE & COMPANY.

#### AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The twenty-seventh biennial session of the American Pomological Society will be held in Buffalo, September 12th and 13th, 1901. A programme covering subjects of general and vital interest is being prepared. Meanwhile members are invited to inform the secretary regarding any subjects of general interest that are of special importance in their respective sections of the country. The National Bee Keeper's Association will meet with the society. A fruit exhibit is urged. Details of arrangements will be announced later. The biennial membership fee is \$2, life membership, \$20. The officers of the society are: President, Chas. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa; first vice-president, Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Wm. A. Taylor, 55 Q St. N. E., Washington, D. C.; treasurer, L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich.; chairman executive committee, Charles W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### INSPECTION IN OHIO.

Prof. F. W. Webster, chief inspector, describing the method of inspecting nurseries and orchards in Ohio, says that nearly 200 nurseries have been inspected. "Some of these are rather insignificant in dimensions," he says, "and there has been some complaint of injustice in requiring the inspection of strawberry fields, but where strawberry plants are grown among trees infested by San Jose scale, we have found the plants also infested, and for this reason, public safety seems to demand inspection. Every effort is put forth to make inspection mean precisely what it purports to mean, and, while a slight infestation might escape the vigilance of the inspector, once, it is not likely to a second time."

The city of Baltimore has bought a large quantity of Holland grown stock from the Boskoop Nursery Nursery Co., through Mr. Joosten of New York.

## Long and Short.

Suzuki & Ida have removed from 11 to 31 Barclay Street, New York City.

The J. G. Harrison Co., Berlin, Mo., announce a surplus list in another column.

F. H. Stannard Co., Ottawa, Kansas, have a fine stock of standard nursery stock in wide variety.

Jackson & Perkins, Newark, N. Y., are headquarters for roses, clematis, climbing vines, herbaceous plants.

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., offer for fall of 1901, the largest stock of trees, plants, etc., they have ever grown.

For fruit trees, small fruits and ornamentals, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., should be consulted in time of need.

This is the fiftieth year of the Knox Nurseries, H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind. They offer special inducements in apple, cherry, peach, and American arbor vitae.

Apple, peach, cherry, pear, plum and apricot trees may be had of Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kan., also apple seedlings in fine grades, pear seedlings and forest trees and seedlings.

D. Hill, the Evergreen Specialist, of Dundee, Ill., has several million of young evergreens, seedlings and small transplanted that he is offering to the nursery trade at very low prices. Send for his "Last Call."

William M. Peters' Sons, Wesley P. O., Md., will have a greater stock than usual the coming season, especially in peach, apple and grape vines. They will make the growing of grape vines a specialty.

The first introduction in America of Black Insoluble Insecticide Soap is announced by V. Casazza & Brother, 190 Prince Street, New York City. It has been awarded grand prizes at several expositions and is recommended by the largest nurserymen in Europe, as destructive of all pests of outdoor or indoor plant life, including San Jose scale.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., usually commence digging in the spring from the 20th of March to the 1st of April and continue through May. This is the forty-seventh year of the nursery. They have over one thousand acres devoted to the nursery business, with large and best equipped storage cellars. A full stock of ornamental trees and shrubs.

Inspector Harry Peck, acting under orders from the commissioner of agriculture at Albany, closely watched the packing grounds at Rochester, N. Y., this spring, and, so far as reported, he found everything satisfactory. Reports of similar close inspection of nursery stock came from other states.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

## Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

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Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

<p>Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,</p>	<p><b>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.</b></p> <p><b>Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,</b> BALTIMORE, MD.</p> <p><b>FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.</b></p> <p>50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.</p> <p><b>LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</b></p>	<p>Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.</p>
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When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"Violent crosses produce untold defects in fruits and plants"—CHARLES G. PATTEN.*

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1901.

No. 6.

## PROPAGATING FROM SEEDS.

**Serious Mistakes Due to Overlooking the Fact that Violent Crosses Produce Untold Defects in Fruits and Plants—Belief that Practice of Emasculating Stamens and Cutting Off Petals in Pollinizing is Faulty—Leave Flower Intact.**

In the course of an article by Charles G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., published in the Minnesota Horticulturist, on "Propagating New Varieties of Tree Fruits from Seed, Mr. Patten says:

"We know but little of the ancestry of our fruit trees, and so we have need to be wiser and more thoughtful than the stockgrower. To breed improved fruits for this climate every element of perfection in tree and fruit that it is possible to find should be brought together. Hardiness, freedom from blight, vigor, leaves that are resistant to unfavorable combinations of heat and moisture, fruits that hang well to the tree until mature, good size, freedom from defect in skin, beautiful, productive and of as good quality as possible. Such a tree should hold its leaves for a normal length of season for the latitude in which we are working. Judged by these points, the Oldenburg and Hibernial are defective, for they both drop their leaves seven to ten days earlier than they should in the average season, and both also drop their fruit too easily. Our northern native plums are defective in dropping their fruit and shedding their leaves too early, and I have no doubt that these defects will be improved upon by crossing them with the Miner plum and some of its seedlings.

"Innumerable and serious mistakes have been made all over the northwest in an endeavor to mingle the little Siberian with our cultivated apple, forgetting that violent crosses produce untold defects in fruits and plants as well as in animals. Some of our most noted originators of new plums here in the west are, I fear, making this mistake, getting too far away from line breeding and mixing widely distinct types. What was once one of the most important stock centers of the west for high bred cattle has greatly deteriorated on account of this mixing process. A little Holstein, a little Short Horn, a little Polled Angus, and a little Jersey has wrought the mischief.

"The mixing process is a scattering and diluting process nearly every time. In improving the apple for Minnesota and the Northwest, we must have hardiness. Then, says one, we must go back to the Siberian. Not so, for it has been demonstrated by actual experiment that some of the third hybrids, like Whitney's No. 20 and Briar's sweet that are at least seventy-five per cent., apple will produce seedlings that are hardy and more free from defects than where the old Siberians were crossed with the apple. So that if we would make an all-around advance with the apple, one of the parents should be such advanced hybrids as Sweet Russet, Minnesota, and Meader's Winter, and better, if you know them, being sure that they hold both leaves and fruit reason-

ably well, and first rate, if possible. However, holding a large part of the leaves too late would be an indication of immaturity.

The seeming advantage that the stock men have with their highest developed breeds may be more seeming than real. The horticulturist has at least this advantage, that when he has once secured a Concord or a Worden grape, or a Wealthy apple, he can multiply them by the millions and have them exactly alike, while the stock breeder can only rarely exceed the high average of his herd, even with the most thoughtful care, and at best his failures will be considerable.

And there is still another feature that most horticulturists have overlooked in the production of new varieties; namely, that such plants and trees as the Concord and Worden grapes, the Ben Davis, Wine Sap, Fameuse, Duchess, Wealthy and the Patten's Greening apples and the Richmond cherry are the crowning results in horticultural evolution. They are to horticulture, whether produced by natural or artificial selection or development, what the Morgan horse is to horse breeders, Stoke Pogis 3rd to the dairymen and Bates and Cruickshank Short Horns to the producer of beef cattle. Such plants and trees are even more than thoroughbreds. They are the highest types of their race. They are the culmination of all the cumulative forces toward a higher perfection in horticulture. They are the prepotent individuals that establish breeds and families in fruits. Their seedlings are often as pronouncedly stamped as are the offspring of the Holstein or the Jersey cattle. And if horticulturists would pay attention to the scientific laws of development and breed from such plants, we would hear less about the deteriorating forces of reversion to lower ancestral types, and our table would not be burdened with a multitude of small and worthless fruits.

Of course, if we plant the seeds of inferior seedlings and their crosses, that fairly represent generations of worthless fruits behind them, the law of reversion will be strikingly manifest.

On the grounds of the writer are seedlings of known parentage already in bearing. Such as Duchess crossed with Grimes' Golden, Patten's Greening and Grimes' Golden, Pink Anis and Jonathan, Maiden Blush and a Duchess seedling—a cross of fall Pippin and Duchess—and Briar's Sweet with Pound Sweet and Wolf River also, and so on. Also four or five grand-seedlings of the Duchess with parentage partly known.

When we know that in such crosses as Duchess and Grimes' Golden we have hardiness and excellence of fruit combined, why not pollinize that tree with its own pollen, or pollen of the Patten's Greening and Grimes' Golden cross, instead of taking chances of dissipating and scattering the forces that we have already combined with the uncertain pollen of any other variety.

According to the written experience of Mr. Budd, the

Duchess is a very prepotent sort, but by actual test on my grounds the reverse is true except in hardiness. I know of no variety that is more easily overcome by the pollen of another sort. It does perpetuate its hardiness to a reasonable degree. In one instance a cross of Grimes' Golden obliterated every trace of it both in tree and fruit, except as stated.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I believe that the practice of emasculating the stamens and cutting of the petals in pollinizing is faulty, and that we would reach higher results if we would let the flower remain intact. I believe that the Infinite Mind knows better than we whether the perfect maturity of both petals and stamens were necessary to the highest development of the embryo germ of the future fruit that is forming in the flowers.

There are so many instances on record of one plant when crossed on another where the pollinizing parent obliterated the characteristics of the other parent, that we cannot doubt that whether we practice heroic surgery or not on the flower, the fact still remains that one plant when crossed on another in its most natural and perfect condition will obliterate the distinctive characteristics of the other parent in their offspring. This is a broad field full of mysteries and surprises, and he who labors faithfully and lovingly in it will be sure to find happiness if not gold.

#### OSWEGO STRAWBERRIES.

Under this caption, Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, has issued a bulletin from which the following is extracted :

Oswego is the center of the most important strawberry industry of New York State. The leading natural advantages of this region for the commercial production of strawberries is the lateness at which the crop matures. When the berry season of New Jersey and Southern New York is past, the Oswego berries are in their prime. The lateness of the crop is still further emphasized in the selection of late varieties, as Atlantic, Parker Earle, and Gandy. The season opens about June 20th and continues for three weeks.

Oswego lies at the southeastern corner of Lake Ontario. The climate of the region is tempered by the lake, and the soil is well adapted to many kinds of fruits. Next to strawberries, pears are the leading fruit crop, and plums and other fruits are prominent. It is at Minetta, in this region, that Schuyler Worden originated the Worden grape and the Worden pear.

The strawberry business of Oswego County came into existence in 1863, when Morris Pierce brought into the city of Oswego a few quarts of cultivated strawberries and placed them on sale at the stand of Thomas Hart, to be gazed at as a curiosity by hundreds of persons, and sold at one cent per berry. The price realized and the interest created, so stimulated the new born industry that Wm. Adams, Seymour Coe, Justin Janny, W. J. Stark, and a few others, commenced the cultivation of strawberries to the extent of about 100 quarts per season each, and prices assumed a more natural tone.

In 1866, the first shipments were made from Oswego, and went by boat to Ogdensburg, N. Y., Kingston, Ont., and Montreal, and by rail to Watertown and Syracuse, N. Y. The varieties grown were the Scarlet and the Wilson. For shipment to Canadian parts and Ogdensburg the berries were put

up in crates about four feet square, requiring four men to handle. These crates held about 300 quarts.

In 1868, the trade extended to Rome, Utica, and Albany, and prices realized were about 6 cents per quart, the style of crate changing to a 45-quart and a 90-quart.

In 1872, the strawberry growing extended to other parts of the county east of Oswego city, and trade was opened with New York City. The first strawberries sent to New York were shipped in 1872, by express in about 100 crates, over the D. L. & W. R. R., at a cost of \$1.00 per crate for transportation.

It is impossible to secure complete statistics of the volume of business done in strawberries in the Oswego district. The best that can be done is to print the records of the express and freight shipments by rail, which shipments may be assumed to represent four-fifths of the commercial crop. The strawberry growing of Oswego County probably covers 1,000 acres. The average net f. o. b. price realized for berries ranges from 6 to 8 cents per quart. All berries are shipped in 36-quart crates. George A. Davis, Mexico, one of the leading growers, writes : "From observation I judge that ninety per cent. stay in the business, only ten per cent. changing yearly. I think, on the whole, that the berry business compares favorable with other branches of farming."

#### HOW THE BALDWIN HAS IMPROVED.

In New England, says the Rural New Yorker, when the hill farmers wish to give you their best, they will bring you a dark red, solid, rich Baldwin apple. Some things grow better as they go away from home, but this is not true of Baldwin. It was born in Massachusetts, and it still reaches its highest perfection on the hills of its native state. During the early winter many of the cellars under the New England homesteads are great pits of perfume. They are well stuffed with apples, and as you open the door a flood of fragrance rushes out. Western New York is a great apple country—settled originally by Yankees. The Baldwin apple is largely grown there, too, yet it has not been regarded as a first-class eating apple until recently.

"Why," said a large grower in Orleans county, "up to this year none of our best farmers thought of storing Baldwins for their own eating. They were good enough to sell, but not good enough for home use."

"What do they use?"

"Spitzenberg, Northern Spy and Greening are favorites."

"Did you say some of them have eaten Baldwins this winter?"

"Yes, continued spraying has greatly improved Baldwin—there is no question about it. It has improved in size, quality, and appearance!"

"What else has it done?"

"That ought to be enough, but the trees are becoming more vigorous. You will see whole orchards which now hold their leaves until after heavy frost, where five years ago the trees were bare as poles before frost came. This is due to spraying, which has kept the leaves green and thrifty all through the season. Several years of this have given the old trees new life and vigor. We are satisfied, too, that spraying and cultivation have prevented the off year in the Baldwins. They now bear every year."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

Ellsworth Brown has begun the nursery business at Seabrook, N. H. Prof. S. M. Emery has resigned the position of director of the Montana Experiment Station.

Henry Schroeder, Sigourney, Ia., read a paper on figs in Iowa, at the recent state horticultural meeting.

F. L. White, of the Moscow Nursery, Spokane, Wash., reports a large sale of fruit trees during spring of 1901.

Nashua, N. H., is to lay out a park of 160 acres. Young trees are to be planted. Judge C. W. Hoitt is a park commissioner.

S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., is president of the Ontario County Fruit Growers Association formed at Canandaigua, N. Y., on May 4th.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs, and vines amounted to \$50,986 in March, 1901, against \$54,655 in the same month of last year.

The Farmers' Nursery Company, Baltimore, has obtained a verdict for \$800 against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for plants destroyed en route.

T. V. Munson, Denison, Tex., writes: "Have had unusually good trade last fall and this spring. We always take much interest in reading the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."

A tree is wholly the property of him upon whose land it stands, notwithstanding the roots extend into, or the branches overhang, the land of the adjoining owner, say the New York and other state courts.

It is reported that the Enterprise Nursery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., has given a deed of trust to Maurice Phillips for the benefit of creditors. Irving Rouse, Thomas Meehan & Sons, Fairmount Nurseries, and W. T. Hood & Co., are creditors. The largest claim is \$70.50.

Dr. Galloway of the Department of Agriculture, in whose hands Secretary Wilson recently placed all matters connected with the governmental free distribution of seeds, is formulating a system of free distribution which will do away with the present promiscuous and unsatisfactory method.

Plans have been agreed upon for a new United States Department of Agriculture building to cost not exceeding \$2,000,000. It will be U-shaped, of white marble, four stories high, with a 400-foot front and two wings each 200 feet long. The present building will be incorporated within the new structure.

The imports of nursery stock into the United States during the five years ended June 30, 1900, were valued as follows: 1896, \$955,307; 1897, \$963,977; 1898, \$762,158; 1899, \$768,982; 1900, \$972,385. The exports from the United States were valued as follows: 1896, \$133,735; 1897, \$135,047; 1898, \$96,330; 1899, \$134,929; 1900, \$107,172.

The Pennsylvania legislature has passed a bill looking to the preservation of the forests and aimed to promote planting of highway trees. Any person liable to road taxes, who shall transplant to the side of the public highway on his premises, any fruit, shade or forest trees of suitable size, shall be allowed by the supervisor of roads, in abatement of his road tax, \$1 for every two trees set out.

The strawberry fields of J. G. Harrison & Sons of Worcester Co., Md., cover over 60 acres of newly cleared land. This firm now has about 1000 acres devoted to fruits. It is an interesting sight to see these happy negroes at work, says the American Agriculturist. There is one old auntie and 16 of her children. She says she has worked on this same farm for "nigh onto 20 years" and brought her children up "a-packin' and a-pickin' berries."

### WILL STIMULATE PRICES.

R. H. Blair & Co., proprietors Lee's Summit nurseries, Kansas City, Mo., write: "Our sales for the past spring have been very satisfactory, our stock closed out well and collections never better. Our plant starting off well in everything, owing to a favorable spring. Prospects for a sumptuous crop of fruit this season will stimulate prices for trees next spring, the supply not being in excess of the past season."

### TEXAS FRUIT GROWERS ENCOURAGED.

A correspondent of the California Fruit Grower writing from Austin, Tex., says: Just what the passage of the Dixon bill means to the vegetable and fruit interests of this state is hardly appreciated even by those whom it most affects. About eighty companies are organized already and will open up as soon as charters are received. Before the organization of fruit companies in California, Missouri, Georgia and Arkansas the growers in those states experienced the same trouble in marketing that the growers of Texas have had, and to engage in the industry was a precarious business. But it is different now. Land values in those states have about doubled and a general spirit of thrift prevails. The fruit crops of California last year brought the growers of that state \$30,000,000 or about \$20 per capita. Texas has a greater area suitable to this industry than California. She is a thousand miles nearer the great markets and from twenty to thirty days earlier in ripening period. It is impossible to conceive of what can be done in this state. Ten years will bring about a wonderful change. Fruit growing in Texas has just begun and thousands of acres stand ready for occupancy.

### SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL HORTICULTURE.

The formal opening on May 15, 1901, of the new school building and dormitories of the New York School of Practical Horticulture at Briarcliff Manor, Westchester county, N. Y., marks another pronounced step in the advancement of horticulture. Three hundred persons attended the exercises.

George T. Powell, under whose direction work at the school is done, announced that they had now thirty students. It is barely fifteen months since the plans were laid for the present school, yet such had been their success that they were able to open up for studies in September last with nine students; and now they boasted of thirty! He was furthermore delighted with the class of students which they had been able to bring together; with the thoroughness with which they had been imbued; their determination to learn and to succeed. He spoke of a New York city gentleman now at Briarcliff as a student in his overalls, doing some ditching. He was glad that he was able to make such an appearance, although it would shock some of his friends, glad that he was able to learn how to make ditch and lay tile, and to do it in such a workmanlike manner that no one could get beyond it. Mr. Powell thought that with students of that calibre, the efforts put forth at Briarcliff would be well rewarded. He spoke interestingly of the many advantages which the school has, its proximity to the model dairy farm belonging to W. W. Law, who has an estate of six thousand acres, and who has in his dairy department 1,045 Jersey cattle, over 1,500 pigs, 4,000 chickens and 400 sheep, and beside all this huge commercial greenhouses. The school has the privilege of studying all this work in the regular course. The proximity of the school to New York is also a distinct advantage, in that such business men who are beginning to think about making investments in land, will take advantage of the school and get information which will be of immense value. In that way the school will not only educate the cultivators, but it will educate the investors, and, as Mr. Powell looked at it, this will be a distinct advantage.

## SOUR CHERRIES OF AMERICA.

*Important Contribution to Literature on the Subject by G. Harold Powell of Delaware Experiment Station—Variations Perplexing to American Nurserymen and Fruit Growers*  
—Discussion of the Montmorency Cherries  
—Four Groups Considered.

One of the most valuable bulletins from the nurserymen's point of view is that regarding the sour cherries of America by G. Harold Powell, from the Twelfth Annual Report of the Delaware Experiment Station. The discussion of the Montmorency cherries by the American Association of Nurserymen in annual convention indicates the interest in this subject, and the need for a careful study of it. Mr. Powell says:

The sour cherries of the United States are European varieties or seedlings or variations of them. The Pilgrims brought seeds of the Kentish with them, but nearly all of the modern sorts have been introduced since the beginning of the nineteenth century. These cherries are grown in many parts of Europe, where they are much confused in classification and nomenclature, and the perplexities have been augmented after more than a century's experience with American nurserymen and fruit growers.

A classification of the true sour cherries presents many perplexities. There are no collections in Europe or America that embrace a large number of accurately named sorts, and the literature in both countries is hopelessly confused. Amongst botanists there is a disagreement as to the number of cherry species, but I have accepted, with Bailey, the Linnean classification, which refers the sweet cherries, including the Dukes, to *Prunus Avium*, and the sour cherries to *Prunus Cerasus*. The Dukes, from the earliest cherry literature, have been classed usually with the sour cherries, but the two classes agree only in the sourness of the fruit.

In America, Downing made no attempt to separate the sour cherries, but called them all Dukes and Morellos. In this he was followed by Barry, but Thomas recognizes, with the Germans, the two broad classes. Bailey adopts the term Amarelle for the first class, but calls the second Morellos, and in this he has been followed by the writer in former publications. Bailey, however, distinctly separates the Dukes, referring them to their proper species, *Prunus Avium*.

The varieties of *Prunus Cerasus* grown in America seem to arrange themselves in four well defined groups, viz., Montmorency group, (English) Morello group, Brusseler Braune group and Vladimir group,

### MONTMORENCY GROUP.

This group, of which the Montmorency is the type, is characterized by medium sized trees, reddish brown, slender, generally spreading or upright branches; light colored, medium sized, ovate sometimes approaching elliptical, rather coarsely and bluntly serrate foliage; fruit pale red, generally cordate at the ends; flesh light colored, watery; juice uncolored, moderately acid; stem  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long; ripening early in the season.

The Montmorency group is the most important pomological collection in America. It includes most of the Amarells of the Germans, of O. Thomas, and of Bailey, and the Red Morellos of Hogg. It is also the best defined group. There is much uncertainty, however, about the nomenclature of the varieties. The progenitor of the group as it exists in America, is probably the Cerise Hative of the French, a variety that dates back into the 16th century. This is the Kentish of the English, and, in all probability the (Early) Richmond of America. The Montmorencies are direct descendants of this variety, or of its progenitor C. Commune, but as the sorts have been grown under such widely differing environments, the varieties form a more satisfactory study for the plant evolutionist than for the systematic pomologist.

### MORELLO GROUP.

This group, of which (English) Morello is the type, is variable. It is characterized by small trees, variable in form, often bushy, generally open; branches reddish-gray, often tortuous, slender, spreading or

drooping; foliage medium to small, ovate, short, stiff petioled, dark, usually subject to leaf blight; fruit very dark red or black, spherical to heart shaped; flesh and juice deeply colored, very acid often astringent; stems slender, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches; ripening after the Montmorencies; bearing early in life; very hardy.

The Morello group is also an important pomological collection, chiefly on account of the (English) Morello variety. It has become much complicated by the renaming of the same variety in several sections, and by the practice of some nurserymen of sending out the same variety under several names. The group approaches the Brusseler Braune group through the Minnesota.

### BRUSSELER BRAUNE GROUP.

This group, of which Brusseler Braune is the type, is characterized by large, upright, compact trees; branches long, slender, spreading or upright, sometimes drooping, with short nodes, light gray, with small very numerous whitish lenticels; foliage heavy, deep green above and much lighter beneath, though not as light as the sweet cherries, small, narrow, elliptical or obovate, finely serrate; fruit variable in size, round cordate, usually compressed, mostly dark red or brownish black, with colored flesh and juice; stems long, slender, often tortuous,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; bear late in life; often shy; very handsome and ornamental.

The varieties of this group were largely introduced by Prof. J. L. Budd, formerly of the Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, in 1883, from Poland and the southern provinces of Russia. Most of them are of German origin. The nomenclature of the group is almost hopelessly confused. The varieties are mixed in American collections, many of them passing under several names. There is no European literature on some of the kinds, which are probably old sorts under local foreign names, or else local varieties. Nevertheless it is hoped that some light may be thrown on the varieties as they exist in America. The utility of the group is problematical. None of them are grown yet on a large commercial scale, and the differences of opinion regarding them make a more exhaustive trial imperative before an intelligent estimate can be made of the varieties. The group is best adapted to the colder regions of cherry growing.

### VLADIMIR GROUP.

The Vladimir is one of the most distinct, though variable groups. It is of little commercial importance in the United States, but it is grown in a limited way in Canada. It is closely allied to the Brusseler Braune group, the Bessarabian forming a connecting link between the more spreading, upright Brusseler Braune and the more compact and drooping Lithauer Weichsel. As I do not possess an intimate acquaintance with it, I have asked Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University, who has had much experience with these recent foreign cherries, to characterize the group. The following outline is from Prof. Craig:

Tree variable in form and size; always strikingly compact. Prevailing type round-topped with drooping tendency. Leaves medium size, ovate, elliptical. Flowers small, fragile, pistils frequently defective and of varying lengths. Fruit borne in clusters of two to four, medium to small, slightly heart shaped, apex rounded, stem 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long; color dark crimson, when fully ripe nearly black; flesh firm, meaty, deeply colored; flavor brisk acid with slight astringent quality; stone small, spherical.

### MONTMORENCY.

The Montmorency cherries are among the most confused in pomological literature. According to several French authorities, two cherries originated during the reign of Henry IV, in the valley of Montmorency, France, probably as seedlings of Cerise Hative, which is called Kentish in England, and Early Richmond in America. These cherries differed from each other principally in their stems and fruit, one having a long stem and medium sized fruit, the other a short stem and large fruit. The first cherry is undoubtedly the Montmorency, called ordinaire, by error, in America; the second, the Gros Gobet, or Montmorency a courte queue, called Large Montmorency in America. These cherries have been grown in various environments which have produced slight variations, from which a confusion in synonymy has arisen.

In French literature, the Montmorency is known principally as Cerise de Montmorency, Montmorency a longue queue, and Petit Gobet. In England, it soon became confused with its parent, the old Cerise

Hative, called Kentish, from the county of Kent, England. It replaced the Kentish in many nurseries and collections, and in some literature, which probably gave rise to the common error of making (Early) Richmond or Kentish and the Montmorency synonyms. In America the Montmorency is known as Montmorency, Long Stemmed Montmorency, and Montmorency ordinaire, principally by the latter name. The termination ordinaire, however, from Duhamel to the present, is hardly known in standard French, German, or English pomological works. It is sometimes found in catalogues, but it has no definite pomological significance in Europe as it has been applied to the Kentish and to the Large Montmorency as well. Therefore, this term ordinaire, leads to confusion and should be dropped from American cherry literature. The Montmorency and the Montmorency ordinaire in America, as Bailey has intimated also, are the same cherry. The name extra-ordinaire has been applied also to the Montmorency, and to the Large Montmorency as well, but this term, like ordinaire, has no pomological significance.

Individual trees of Montmorency have given rise to variations which have received varietal names, as in the Monarch. A tree in a Montmorency orchard on the farm of M. J. Wragg, Wauke, Ia., bore large fruit, which matured a little later, the tree being more open and vigorous. Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo., were attracted by this tree, and, thinking that its individuality would be transmitted through its buds, propagated it, and called it Monarch. Sufficient time has not elapsed to determine whether the variation in this tree was inherent or accidental. I have examined the fruit and tree of the two forms from the same nursery and in these specimens I can detect no difference between them whatever, both ripening together. I therefore place it, for the present, as a synonym of Montmorency.

In the west, the Montmorencies are badly mixed, some nurserymen using the French names and others the English, while still others are selling the Montmorency under the name of Large Montmorency. I am inclined to think, however, that there is only one variety now grown commercially in America, the Montmorency (commonly called ordinaire), and that the confusion in its synonym has arisen through local variations to which various synonyms have been applied, to the careless interchange of synonyms for the same form, and sometimes through the change of the name itself as the Montmorency for Large Montmorency. This variety has been grown in America since the beginning of the century, and on account of its age it forms a fertile field for the study of the plant evolutionist.

While these local variations lead to confusion in systematic pomology, they are valuable acquisitions to the fruit grower, as one of the emphatic needs in America fruit growing is the development of varietal strains with local adaptations.

*Description.*—Round, broad cordate, medium to large; cavity medium; stem long and fairly stout, 1-1½ inches; suture distinct; color bright, light red; flesh light yellowish, tender, firm; stone small; juice abundant, colorless; flavor sub-acid, good; season, a week or ten days after Richmond; tree very vigorous, upright, vase shaped becoming spreading; profuse bearer. It is the most valuable variety of the Richmond group for the open market or for canning. Differs from Richmond in later ripening, larger, less acid fruit, smaller stone, longer stem, and finer quality.

Montmorency, large or large fruited, originated as a seedling of Cerise Hative in the valley of Montmorency, France; not grown commercially in America, and rare even in collections. It is a large variety with short thick stems, ripening after Montmorency. It was widely distributed by Ellwanger & Barry twenty-five years ago, but the variety proved too shy for commercial use. Large forms of the true Montmorency are often thought to be this variety, especially in the west.

De Candolle dignified the short stemmed, light juiced sour cherries with the Latin variety name gobetta, and Poiteau says that these short stemmed cherries seem to constitute a race with many similar varieties, characterized by trees of small stature and by other similar characters.

#### EARLY RICHMOND.

This variety was secured early in the century from Richmond, Va., by William Prince, of the Linnean Botanical Gardens, Flushing, N. Y., and was distributed widely under this name. The same kind has been grown in the west as Early May, where the flesh is more firm and meaty, and in the south as Virginia May. Prince considered it the

Kentish of England, under which name it has usually been ranked as a synonym by European and by some American authors. The figures of the Cerise Hative, or the French form of the variety, in Langley's Pomona, 1729, Duhamel's Traite des Arbes Fruitiers, 1768, Kraft's Pomona Austriaca, 1792, are excellent representatives of our Richmond. In England the old Kentish has often been replaced by a modern Kentish, which is Montmorency, hence the confusion in the synonymy of these two kinds. Downing made Montmorency a synonym of Kentish. In France, Duhamel recognized a confusion between the C. Hative or Kentish and the Montmorency, and distinguished the latter especially by its longer stem.

The Richmond has been grown in this country from the time of the earliest settlers. It is considered by some European authors as a seedling of Cerise Commune, under which name a vast number of cherries were formerly grown near Paris.

*Description.*—Round oblate or heart, medium to small, cavity narrow, rather deep; suture indistinct; color bright, light red, growing darker at maturity; flesh light colored, tender, soft, juicy; stone large; juice colorless, acid; quality poor; tree vigorous, upright, spreading, round headed; branches slender, becoming drooping. Largely used for canning, but not equal to Montmorency, except where an earlier cherry is the principal consideration. Ripens June 15th in Delaware.

#### MORELLO.

One of the oldest and most esteemed cherries in America, where it has been grown for a century or more. It is known as English, Large, Dutch, Ronald's Large Morello, and Milan. It is much esteemed for canning.

*Description.*—Fruit round, cordate, or heart shaped, usually compressed; size medium; cavity shallow; stem 1¼ to 1½ inches; suture indistinct; color dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh deep red, tender, firm; stone small, slightly cling; juice abundant, red, very sour; poor quality for table, excellent for cooking; tree spreading, slender, becoming drooping; foliage subject to leaf blight; very hardy. Ripens a month after Richmond. Le Roy gives it as a synonym of the old Griotte a Ratafia (Grosse). This variety is greatly confused in some sections where it has received several different names. I have seen it in the collections of one of our experiment stations from a single nursery under the names English Morello, Suda, Northwest, Wragg, and Ostheimer. The Suda or Suda Hardy, as sent out by nurserymen, cannot be distinguished from it. This so-called variety originated in the garden of a Capt. Suda, Louisiana, Mo., some years ago. There is no reason to believe that the old tree, which was then 22 years old, was not an (English) Morello. The Northwest is said to have originated with D. B. Wier, in Illinois, as the best of a large number of seedlings. I have not been able to verify the assertion, but as generally sent out by nurserymen at present it cannot be distinguished from (English) Morello in fruit or tree. The Wragg has been the source of much profitless discussion. As sent out by most American nurserymen it is the (English) Morello. This supposed variety originated on the grounds of M. J. Wragg, Wauke, Ia., as a sport or a seedling amongst a lot of (English) Morello cherries said to have been purchased from Ellwanger & Barry some thirty years ago. It has been placed as a synonym by the American Pomological Society and by many leading pomologists. It is said by some reliable growers in Iowa to be larger in fruit, hardier in tree, and later in ripening, though in other respects like the Morello. There is so little difference in them that it may be classed as a synonym, but wherever a true difference is found, the Wragg ought to be preserved as a strain of the Morello. English Morello reproduces itself very closely in its seedlings, and it is possible that all of these named forms are of seedling origin. But for classificatory purposes they should be looked upon as one kind.

#### BRUSSLER BRAUNE.

Imported by Budd in 1883.

*Description.*—Fruit round, heart shaped, medium to large, a little larger than Montmorency, stem long, 2 to 2¼ inches, slender, with leaflet usually attached, which is very characteristic of the variety; color dark red, nearly black; flesh red, firm, tender, acid; juice red, slightly astringent; quality fair; tree very vigorous and distinctly upright, spire or round headed. Ripens South Haven, Mich., July 18-25. Like the Be-sarabian it is an uncertain bearer. At South Haven, twelve year old trees have never borne more than half a crop, usually

much less. The leaves on the stem are objectionable, as they would have to be removed before the fruit goes into the market. This variety has been highly mentioned in recent years for general planting. The fruit, as I have seen it, is generally much smaller than represented. The variety is still in the experimental stage, and should be planted only for trial, except in those sections where its merits are thoroughly established.

### HORTICULTURE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

One of the most elaborate exhibits of the kind ever collected may be seen in the Horticulture Building of the Pan-American Exposition, says the management.

The Horticulture Building is an exhibit in itself, being the handsomest temporary structure ever built for such a purpose. The approach to this building comprises an outdoor exhibit that is interesting and well worth a careful examination. From the Esplanade the approach curves past one of the elegant fountains, with its basins of aquatic plants, the pathway forming an incline that reaches to the magnificent eastern entrances of the building. This incline is bordered by many odd varieties of fruiting trees and shrubs, interspersed with massive vases containing beautiful tropical foliage effects as well as many odd bloomers and fruit plants that are unusual and seldom seen even in the greenhouses in the latitude of Buffalo.

Large as the Horticulture Building is, it will not contain all of the Horticulture exhibits, as many semi-tropical ferns, palms, and various other species of trees, vines, shrubs, and flowering plants are planted in different localities about the building.

Absence of straight lines in laying out the walks, with an apparent natural carelessness in connection with the whole plan, together with the blending of color with the quiet green grass plots, conspire together to render the surroundings of the Horticulture Building one of quiet beautiful significance. The area called the Music Garden contains about two hundred beds, aggregating over three hundred thousand square feet, comprising many different sizes and containing a great variety of flowering plants, which will be extremely gay with color during the Exposition.

One hundred and fifty thousand bulbs were planted last fall, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, jonquils, Spanish Iris, etc. These bulbs are now bedecking themselves in the brightest and most gorgeous colors.

All these beds are filled with exhibits contributed by upwards of fifty of the leading horticultural firms of the country.

For exotic plants, conservatories have been provided in connection with the Horticulture Building; these conservatories are semi-circular in form, connecting the Horticulture Building with the Mines Building. Temperatures herein are suitable for the proper care of exhibits of tender tropical growths. Here as everywhere in this section of the Exposition, continuous attraction has been carefully considered and it will make but little difference whether the visitor inspects these collections in May, July or October, the contents of the conservatories will be exceedingly fine.

An interesting feature of the Horticulture Department will be the series of Flower Shows to be held from the opening day till the closing. The dates have been selected to suit the largest range of exhibitors, and are as follows: Pæonies—May 28 to June 7; Hardy Roses—June 18 to June 25; Sweet Peas—July 23 to Aug. 2; Gladiolus—Aug. 6 to Aug. 17; Asters

—Aug. 27 to Sept. 7; Dahlias—Sept. 17 to Sept. 27; Chrysanthemums—Oct. 22 to Oct. 31.

In the Horticulture exhibit many odd varieties of fruits are shown from many different countries, green fruit exhibited preferably in its natural state relays, being carefully preserved during the whole time in cold storage to replace defective specimens on the trays as they decay. Where this is not practicable preserved fruits, both desiccated and in liquid are shown instead. In some instances manner of cultivation as well as products are shown in connection with the exhibit, as the management has made each exhibit as elaborate as possible.

Many of the foreign exhibits appear odd and interesting and no doubt will lead to commercial results of more than ordinary importance.

## Long and Short.

Hedge plants can be had of J. A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa.

Raffia can be obtained of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.

Lables form the burden of the song of Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H.

A full line of general nursery stock at R. H. Blair & Co.'s, Kansas City, Mo.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind., is headquarters for peach, apple, cherry, etc.

Apple seedlings, northern grown, are a specialty with W. H. Kauffman, Stratford, Ia.

August Roelker & Sons, 52 Dey street, New York, agents, have a large stock of raffia and fruit stocks.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., have an unusually attractive announcement this month on outside cover page.

D. H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y., have standard pears, dwarf pears, plums, peaches, berries and Kilmarnock willows.

Hardy American plants and Carolina mountain flowers are for sale by Harlan P. Kelsey, Tremont building, Boston, Mass.

Fruit tree stocks are offered in large assortment by C. C. Abel & Co., Box 920, New York, agents for P. Sebire & Sons, Ussy, France.

Brown Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., offer apples, pears, cherries, plums, ornamental trees and shrubs, evergreens, perennials, etc.

Wanted: Cherries, standard pear, dwarf pear, plums, peaches and quinces—at A. Willis's Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan. He has apple, grapes and apple seedlings.

The Snow Hill Nurseries, W. M. Peters & Sons, Wesley, Md., have peach, apple, grape vines, asparagus roots, strawberry plants and peach and apple buds in quantity.

The Painesville Nurseries, Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., stand at the head in acres of land and greenhouses, storage cellars and packing houses, amount of stock handled and variety of stock grown. See their announcement for fall.

### BUSINESS AT VANCOUVER.

M. J. Henry, Vancouver, B. C., writes under date of May 14, 1901:

"I enclose renewal of subscription for one year. Business has been extra good this spring. Sold entirely out of every two year apple tree in my nursery—and had to fall back on one year olds to fill orders—we are doubling up our spring planting. Have added seeds to my nursery business and had very satisfactory spring sales in that line."

## THE KEW GARDENS.

Nurserymen continually read and hear of the famous Kew Gardens in England. These gardens were described entertainingly by Benjamin P. Ware in a paper read recently before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Mr. Ware said:

Kew Garden was originally a private fruit and vegetable garden of seventeen acres, belonging to the Prince of Wales, the father of George III., who began to improve it as a botanical garden and pleasure ground in 1730. It has received additions from time to time, so that at present it contains 270 acres. It became public in 1840, and was placed under the control of Her Majesty's Office of Public Works, with an annual appropriation for its maintenance of £32,650, or \$163,250. It is said to be the finest and most complete botanical collection and arboretum in the world. As for tree planting it can hardly be excelled.

Kew Garden is accessible by steamboat, omnibus or steam railroad. It is seven miles from the center of London; the surface is undulating, with carriage drives around and through the grounds; with broad gravelled walks in various directions, opening long vistas through well-grown trees—some in rows, but generally irregularly planted with plenty of room for the full development of each tree. Every variety of tree, shrub and herbaceous plant is plainly labeled. It was intended that every variety that will grow in that climate should be represented in its very best possible condition, and as the winters in England are much milder than ours in New England, many more varieties may be grown there than here.

It is very delightful, when traveling in a strange land, to meet anyone from your own country, even though an entire stranger at home, and I found it even so to see in this collection of specimens our beautiful white pine, hemlock, spruce, elm, mountain ash, white ash and oaks, and among the herbaceous plants, our fall asters and goldenrod in variety and many other familiar friends, not excelled in beauty by those of any other country.

As tree planting there began more than one hundred and fifty years ago, some of the trees are very large; among these are a dozen or more cedars of Lebanon of immense size, four or four and one-half feet in diameter. As they stand well apart and were allowed to branch near the ground, they grew in a form peculiar to that species; with their deep green, compact foliage and majestic forms, they readily command the attention and respect given to this tree by early scripture writers, who frequently used the cedars of Lebanon as symbols of strength, beauty and grandeur.

Near the group of cedars in the garden is an immense Scotch pine, towering above all others, with a clean trunk, about one hundred feet to its first branches.

The shrubs are in such great variety, so well grown and plainly labeled that they afford a superior opportunity for study. Rhododendrons are especially fine here, and a collection of over 6,000 flowering hardy herbaceous plants, embracing more than a thousand varieties, may be seen—among them the original wild chrysanthemum brought from China 105 years ago. It was first introduced into Europe, making our magnificent chrysanthemum shows possible, as well as the one held last November at the Royal Aquarium in London, when its small yellow flower was shown in contrast with the latest triumph of the florist—a flower fifteen inches in diameter.

A very noticeable structure in the garden is the Chinese pagoda, built in 1761, the grounds around it so laid out that it may be seen directly in front from several points, through long irregular lines of trees. Another very prominent object is the flagstaff, a single spar of Douglas pine brought from Colorado, supposed to have been 250 years old. It is 163 feet high, with twelve feet under ground, enclosed in solid brickwork, to insure its security from wind and decay.

The Palm House is probably unequalled in beauty and grandeur the world over. It is 362 feet long, with an ell on each side, and is filled with a great variety of palms and other plants requiring the same conditions, many grown as high as the top of the building, and all in perfect condition. The Horticultural Museum is a large three-story brick building containing an herbarium library and many horticultural curiosities of interest. Between these two buildings is a very beautiful

artificial pond which makes a frontage for each building. Around this pond are beds of flowers of the most brilliant and showy kinds.

There is a Wood Museum containing specimens of wood from all of the British colonies and other countries; also seventeen or more green-houses adapted to the needs of different families of plants, one of them devoted to exotic water lilies, among which the *Victoria regia* is prominent. Another is devoted to the citrus family of fruits and another to the cactus in great variety.

A portion of the grounds is set apart as a wild garden, with a perfect tangle of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, without order or design. The collection of Marianne North's paintings of flowers, containing 833 pictures, is arranged in a brick building provided especially for it, adding very much to the interest of the garden.

Where there are no flower beds the surface is a beautiful English lawn, such as we have often read of—so closely shorn, so green, so soft is it, that one is reminded of a velvet carpet. The signs are not "Keep off the grass," but "Please do not tread upon the edge of the grass." When any portion of these lawns shows signs of exhaustion the sod is carefully removed, a heavy coating of old stable manure forked in, then the sod is replaced so carefully that no sign of its removal is noticed.

Kew Garden is so accessible, so beautiful and so instructive that it is not surprising that from 60,000 to 80,000 people visit it during the season annually.

## FUMIGATING BUDS AND SCIONS.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist writes:

As a nurseryman I am interested in the system of fumigating buds of new varieties for propagation. As I understand, buds cut from trees in July, August or September, cannot be fumigated with safety for fear of injuring them. I ask you, therefore, for advice and would like you to suggest methods for the fumigation of scions, buds, etc., such as nurserymen are obliged to procure. Since it is assumed that there is a possible danger of San Jose scale from almost any nurseryman, this question is of vital importance to us.

The answer by W. G. J. as follows:

Buds, cuttings, scions, etc., can be fumigated in a satisfactory manner during the season indicated above, if the proper precautions are taken in the preparation of the gas. Under no circumstances should it be used on nursery stock of this character stronger than 0.16 to 0.18 gramme cyanide per cu. ft. of space inclosed and exposed from twenty to thirty minutes. If the buds are properly handled and fumigated with gas at this strength there need not be any fear of injury to even the most delicate varieties. Many nurserymen throughout the country practice regularly the fumigation of all buds before putting them in the nursery. Small boxes, containing from 25 to 50 cubic feet can be used to good advantage for handling nursery stock used for propagating purposes. The chemicals should be handled with great care, as the amount used is exceedingly small and the slightest disturbance would interfere with the results. As a rule, chemicals are placed in a small earthen vessel, such as a teacup or small bowl, the cyanide being weighed carefully by a druggist and placed in small capsules ready for use. The acid and water can be measured by the nurseryman.

## STOCK ON THE JUMP IN MISSOURI.

F. A. Weber, Nursery P. O., St. Louis Co., Mo., writes: "We have had a splendid season here, and are well satisfied with the returns. We are now enjoying the finest kind of weather, which is making stock 'fairly jump,' in fact, you can almost see stock grow. We have peach and pear buds 10 and 12 inches high, where 14 days ago there was hardly a sign of a sprout."

LUKE BROTHERS COMPANY, MONTREAL, May 10, 1901:—"We have yours of the 9th inst., reminding us that our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN expires with the May issue, and we enclose you herewith our renewal order, accompanied by \$1 cash. The journal is all right, and fully merits our aid and support."

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Theodore J. Smith, ex-officio, chairman; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

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Committee on Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1901.

## RATES TO THE CONVENTION.

All who expect to attend the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen at Niagara Falls on June 12th-14th will be interested in the fact that the executive committee is of the opinion that a better railroad rate than a fare and a third can be obtained.

The following circular letter was issued on May 18th by the secretary:

When reduced rates were arranged for the approaching convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Niagara Falls, June 12, 13, 14, it was thought that the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo might result in a better rate than the fare and one-third given under the certificate plan. We did not think best to rely on such a condition however, and our application for a fare and one-third rate to Niagara Falls was granted. Already, however, railroads have announced special rates on account of the Pan-American in many cases better than a fare and third.

In response to many requests the executive committee have deemed it best therefore to instruct all members to secure the best rates possible

by personally arranging with their respective local ticket agents or passenger officials. It is not thought that it will be possible to secure one hundred certificates under existing conditions, therefore all members are to disregard instructions regarding Certificate Plan contained in former circular. Obtain best rates possible to Buffalo. Some of the railroads pass through the falls; if not, it is but a short distance by steam or electric line from Buffalo.

The Central Passenger Association has announced the following rates on account of the Pan-American Exposition and the attention of all who can profit by them is called specifically to the provisions:

Fare and one-third for round-trip going and returning same route, continuous passage in each direction, ironclad signature tickets requiring deposit and validation by joint agency at Buffalo, to be sold during the period June 1, to October 31, 1901, inclusive, with limit of 15 days including date of sale.

One fare plus \$1.00 for round trip, going and returning same route, continuous passage in each direction, tickets requiring validation by joint agency at Buffalo, good going date of sale only and good leaving Buffalo up to midnight of tenth day from and including date of sale, to be sold each day during the period June 1, to October 31, 1901. Such rates not to apply from points adjacent to Buffalo where \$1.00 added to one fare will create an abnormal rate.

On all through tickets reading east of Buffalo, privilege of stop-over for ten days may be granted at Buffalo, by deposit of ticket with joint agent at that point and payment of fee of \$1.00.

No stop-overs en route within Central Passenger Association territory shall be allowed purchasers of Buffalo Pan-American Exposition tickets.

The joint agency for the deposit and validation of tickets issued on account of the Pan-American Exposition will be located at 50 Exchange street Buffalo. It will be conducted by Harry T. Smith, joint agent, and all tickets will be executed in his name.

Tickets to be printed on Association safety paper of the quality used in the samples, with the following distinctive colors:

Fare and one-third, 15-day limit.....WHITE.

One fare, plus \$1.00, 10-day limit.....PINK.

It is believed that in a majority of the cases the rate of one fare plus \$1.00, ten day limit, will be the most advantageous. Therefore the executive committee decided to withdraw the certificate plan rate of one fare and one-third, although it will be noted that the latter rate gives a time limit of fifteen days.

## ORIGIN OF THE BEN DAVIS.

It seems that there have been three men named Ben Davis, and that each one of them did originate a Ben Davis apple, says T. E. Shelton in Arkansas Fruit Grower. The information I have concerning the origin of that famous apple was from the lips of my friend, John S. Downer, originator and proprietor of the Forest Nursery, Todd county, Ky. Mr. Downer was a man well educated, especially in horticulture. He was a life member of the Horticultural Congress and an expert in nomenclature of apples.

When Mr. Downer decided that the nursery should be his leading business he would travel over the country in the fall season and collect specimens of choice apples and take cuttings from the trees to propagate, and the people would carry and send to him such as they thought extra fine. It was in this way that the Ben Davis came into his hands, and as soon as he saw it he determined to find its origin. By diligent inquiry he learned that it was in Butler county, the county in which W. S. Taylor, the famous governor of Kentucky was born and raised.

Mr. Downer mounted his horse and rode until he came to the place where the large red apple grew. He found it on a

poor farm whose owner was an old gentleman named Ben Davis, who raised apple trees and sold to his neighbors in a small way. He had no name for the apple in question, and Mr. Downer named it for the man from whom he had obtained it. He said Mr. Davis claimed to have raised it from a seed. There is some question as to who is the originator of the Ben Davis apple, but to my mind there is no question as to its being the greatest money-maker, and one that adapts itself to all soils and is so generally popular for an apple of poor flavor and not a very good keeper.

#### SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS.

The Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists was incorporated in Washington, D. C., on May 14th, under a national charter, "a privilege and a franchise hitherto so jealously guarded by Congress, that the societies possessing these can be numbered on the fingers of one hand," says the Florists' Exchange.

The date of the annual meeting was fixed for the third Tuesday in August, at Buffalo, N. Y. The officers elected to manage the affairs of the society until the first annual meeting are: President, Patrick O'Mara; first vice-president, Wm. F. Kasting, Buffalo; secretary, Wm. J. Stewart; treasurer, H. B. Beatty; executive board, Messrs. J. F. Sullivan, A. H. Cartledge, J. D. Carmody, Alex. Wallace, Richard Witterstatter and Emil Buettner.

Provision was made for an exhibition to be held, whenever practicable, at each annual convention, of materials and manufactures used in and products of horticulture.

#### NOTED FRUIT SECTIONS.

An exchange has the following regarding the fruit sections of the United States of national reputation: First, the greatest fruit producing section is southern California, with an output of citrus fruits, oranges and lemons, for the year beginning November 1, 1900, of a minimum estimate of 18,000 cars and a maximum estimate of 23,000 cars. Probably 20,000 cars is about the right figure.

The second largest single fruit producing section is the Chautauqua-Erie grape district with a total output in 1899 of 8,000 cars. This includes fresh grapes and grape juice but not fermented wine. This district includes parts of two counties in Western New York and one county in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Third in rank in fruit shipments is the prune output of California which for 1899 was 5,711 cars of ten tons each. Following this, an industry only sixteen years old, is the California raisin industry which in 1899 amounted to 3,578 cars.

The largest single strawberry section is in Northwestern Arkansas, and Southwestern Missouri. We cannot give the total cars. One county in Virginia and Oswego county, New York, are also strawberry centers of national reputation.

The largest single peach orchards are found in Northern Georgia, but the total output from the state will not equal that from Michigan, the southern part of the state taking the lead, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor being leading shipping points.

In apples, a few counties bordering Lake Ontario, have perhaps the largest output, although the largest single apple

orchards are found in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas.

Pears, plums, and quinces do not seem to be exclusively grown in any one section to the extent to give that section a national reputation. New Jersey and California are each large pear growers.

#### OFF FOR MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES.

George C. Roeding, of the Fancher Creek Nurseries, near Fresno, says the California Fruit Grower, the gentleman who offers a substantial cash prize for a suitable and acceptable name for the California Smyrna fig, the maturing of which variety in this state was made possible by his investigations and experiments, backed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the latter's importation of the blastophaga, left on Wednesday of this week for an extended trip through the fig growing countries bordering on the Mediterranean, taking in portions of Europe, Africa, and Asia. He will be absent some five or six months, and undertakes the trip in order to learn more regarding the Smyrna fig and its culture, caprification and the method of gathering, curing and packing the crop, etc. Mr. Roeding will travel as a commissioner of the United States. In his absence Mr. Roeding's business interests will be in charge of his brother.

#### MARYLAND PEACH GROWING.

H. P. Gould of the Maryland Experiment Station, in a recent bulletin, gives the following information regarding peach growing in that state:

It is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the extent of peach growing in this state; but from data that has been collected, some conception can be formed of its present magnitude. The bulk of the peach crop is produced in five counties--three Eastern Shore counties and two Western Shore. As nearly as can be determined, the following figures represent the extent of the industry in the various counties: Washington county, 1,000,000 trees; Kent county, 450,000 trees; Caroline county, 450,000 trees; Anne Arundel county, 300,000 trees; Queen Anne county, 300,000 trees; all other counties, 500,000 trees; total, 3,000,000 trees.

There is nothing stable about peach growing. There are sections in Maryland once famous for great production of fruit, that now possess only here and there a dilapidated orchard. In all of the extensive peach growing sections of the state, the industry is even now waning. Tens of thousands of trees have been rooted up within the past six or eight years. At the same time the industry is being gradually developed in new areas with good prospects of success.

D. C. Rupp, of H. S. Rupp & Sons, Shiremanstown, Pa., has bought "The H. S. Rupp estate's" interest of the Cumberland Nurseries, of which he was a half owner. He will control the whole business as the sole proprietor. The address has been changed from H. S. Rupp & Sons, to D. C. Rupp. This firm did a good business this spring. They have sold out of nearly everything except Norway maple and apple.

W. B. WHITTIER, SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS., May 10, 1901:—"I consider the journal valuable, and don't want to discontinue it. Enclosed I hand you \$1 for another year."

GEORGE A. SWEET, DANVILLE, N. Y., May 20, 1901—"Enclosed find draft for \$1.00 in payment of above. We enjoy and profit by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and 'can't keep house without it.'"

## Foreign Notes.

Fire destroyed 1,000,000 plants and did other damage, amounting to \$5,000, in the nurseries of James Smith & Sons, Darley Dale, Derbyshire, England, on May 2d.

The Royal Horticultural Society has rejected a proposition to purchase for a new garden 48 acres in the county of Kent. The subject has been the principal topic in English horticultural society for a month.

Agricultural research and education is assisted in the United States by Federal grants to the extent of £700,000, in Canada by £156,000, in France by £152,460, in Württemberg by £65,000, and in England by £15,000.

Sir George King, late director of the Royal Botanic Garden, at Calcutta, the first botanic Knight of India, on May 24th, the anniversary of the birth of Linnæus, received the medal given by the Linnean Society annually to a botanist or a zoologist alternately.

On May 16th the bands under direction of the London County Council commenced their musical season in fifty-seven parks and open spaces, discoursing music for three hours every evening except Saturdays. £10,000 has been devoted to the maintenance of these bands during the summer.

At a general meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday, April 23, fifty-two new Fellows were elected, making three hundred and forty new fellows elected since the beginning of the present year—amongst them being the Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Henry Tate, Lady Helen Vincent, Lord Alverstone, the Bishop of Richmond, and the Right Hon. A. H. Smith-Barry.

P. Rudolph Barr discussing the subject, "Naturalization of Bulbs Under Grass" at a recent daffodil conference in England explained why daffodils do so well in grass, and fail in the cultivated border. This was ascribed by the speaker to the more equable and cooler temperature, to the arrested evaporation, to the fact that the soil was not so liable to be lifted by frost, to the retention of moisture for the benefit of the bulbs when these most required it, and further to the grass imbibing all the moisture in the summer when it was not wanted by the bulbs. Daffodils in grass, asserted the speaker, were advantageous in all gardens, but especially in those having broad slopes of strong, fairly moist soil. Here the bulbs grew vigorously, and multiplied with great rapidity.

Discussing the status of the Royal Horticultural Society, the Gardeners' Magazine, London, Eng., says of the work of the last fifteen years: "To briefly summarize what has been accomplished in the pursuance of a strictly horticultural policy: (1) The debt of £1,152 has been discharged; (2) the annual income has been increased to £8,193; (3) the Journal, which had fallen into abeyance, has been revived; (4) a sum of £10,237 has been invested, exclusive of the £2,122 of the Davis and Parry Trusts; and (5) the roll of Fellows has been increased to 4,700, of whom only 250 are life Fellows under the old régime. These figures if they have any value teach us that to maintain the society in its prosperous condition it must continue its horticultural work under conditions that permit of its successful accomplishment."

## Recent Publications.

No. 9 of Vol. XII of the Experiment Station Record has been issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The New York State Museum bulletins, department 1900, and March, 1901, treat of insects of New York state.

Professor L. H. Bailey will edit the new magazine, American Country Life, to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, and which will make its appearance early in the coming autumn.

The Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1900, soon to be issued, has in addition to the report of the secretary and the appendix, thirty one articles, five more than last year. Every article, except those prepared in the Division of Publications, covers some important line of work carried on in the bureau, division or office from which it emanated.

George Hansen, Berkeley, Cal., in advocacy of the children's garden, has published a monograph entitled "What is a Kindergarten." Mr. Hansen's landscape studies were made in the parks of Berlin, Potsdam, Muskan, Cassel, Hamburg, Magdeburg, Hanover, and those in Yorkshire and in the South of England, from London to Bristol. He has watched Nature's way in the forests of Silesia, Thuringia, Harz, Ruegen, and in the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada of our California through eight seasons' exploration.

Volume III. of the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey, assisted by many expert cultivators and botanists has been issued by the publishers, The Macmillan Company. We have referred to this as a monumental work, and each volume as it appears, bears out the assertion. The cyclopedia cannot fail to be of the greatest practical value to nurserymen from whom a vote of thanks to Prof. Bailey and his assistants is due. The volume just issued comprises subjects from N to Q inclusive. Prof. Bailey himself has written the article on "Nursery" in which he says: "The largest nursery center of North America, considering the number of persons engaged and the variety of stock grown, is Western New York. The headquarters of this industry is Rochester. Nearly one-ninth of all the nurseries enumerated in 1890 were in New York State, and these establishments employed a capital of over \$12,000,000. Very extensive nursery enterprises are now established in many other parts of the country, and it is probable that the center of the nursery business will move westward." At the close of this article on "Nursery" Prof. Bailey alludes to the one periodical devoted to the nursery business as "The Practical Nurseryman" published at Rochester. Of course he means the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and will correct the error in future editions. As showing the completeness of the cyclopedia, seventeen columns are devoted to nymphaea, the same number to opuntia, thirty columns to the peach, eighteen to the pear, etc. The horticultural capabilities of the Philippine Islands are discussed in an illustrated article by Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the United States Philippine Commission. Horticultural photography is described by J. Horace McFarland; plant breeding by Herbert J. Webber, who is in charge of the plant breeding laboratory, Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The article on "Plum" is by F. A. Waugh, of course; an acknowledged authority. Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University, contributes the article on "Pomology." Porto Rico as a field for horticulture is described by F. M. Pennock, horticulturist at San Juan, Porto Rico, and notes on the same subject from census reports are appended. Sketches of the Messrs. Prince who conducted the first large commercial nursery in America are contributed by L. B. Prince, Mesilla Park, N. M. Pruning is treated by Prof. Bailey, whose ability to discuss this subject is well known. The important article on "Prunus" is also by Prof. Bailey whose initials are likewise appended to the article on "Pyrus." Alfred Rehder, assistant at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., contributes eighteen columns on "Quercus" and Prof. Craig discusses "Quinces." The pictorial character of the cyclopedia is notable. There are over two thousand illustrations, all made expressly for this work from accurate photographs or from specimens. The cyclopedia has the unique distinction of presenting for the first time, in a carefully arranged and perfectly accessible form, the best knowledge of the best specialists in America upon gardening, fruit-growing, vegetable culture, forestry and the like, as well as exact botanical information. It is all fresh, and not a rehash of old material. No precedent has been followed; the work is upon its own original plan. In four quarto volumes. Volume IV. in press. Sold by subscription only. Cloth, \$5 per volume. New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, London: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY. Rochester: SCRANTON, WETMORE & COMPANY.

ROBERT C. UECKE, HARVARD, ILL., May 10, 1901:—"Enclosed please find \$1 for one year's subscription to your paper. I depend upon the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for keeping in touch with the trade."

### FRESH FRUITS AT PAN-AMERICAN.

When the Pan-American Exposition was opened, 3,200 plates, embracing 345 varieties, of apples were displayed. Cold storage had preserved the fruit in practically perfect form. Among the largest exhibitors are Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; S. D. Willard, and E. Smith & Son, Geneva, N. Y.

H. E. Van Deman says in the *American Agriculturist*: There will be at the Pan-American Exposition during the entire summer and fall a continuous exhibit of fresh fruits. These will be from all parts of the United States and other parts of this hemisphere, as far as it is possible to get them in good condition. Already many tables are filled from Oregon, California, Maine, and Florida. The exhibit of berries from the central states will be exceptionally fine. Apples from the crop of 1900 in cold storage will be shown by some states during the entire season.

Florida will show a splendid lot of pineapples of many varieties grown there, both on open ground and under sheds. Plants are already on exhibition with the growing fruit on them, which is something rarely seen by those who do not live in the tropics. This exhibit will be replenished from time to time, so that it will last all season. Tropical fruits, such as the sapodilla, guava, cherimoya, avocado, and many others will be on the tables from Florida and California. There are four large cocoanut trees in the center of the horticultural building, I got recently from the edge of Biscayne Bay in southern Florida.

The collection of fresh fruits of this year's crop from about all of the states will furnish a rare opportunity to those who wish to see just what character of apples, pears, peaches, etc., are grown in each, and how they compare with each other. The ornamental displays on the grounds are already so beautiful that many good judges have said that the like was never seen in the way of tulips, hyacinths, and other spring bulbs. In June, the roses will be a great attraction. There are several large collections that are in most excellent condition for blooming. The display of fancy evergreens and herbaceous perennials, such as phloxes, peonies, cannas, etc., will be exceptionally grand.

### RAFIA FIBRE IN MADAGASCAR.

Rafia, or as it is generally spelt, "rafi," is the Malagasy name of a palm which furnishes a staple article of commerce, called rafia fibre says the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. It is indigenous to Madagascar, and it is to be met with everywhere on the coasts, needing neither cultivation nor attention of any kind. It is not a stately palm, but sends its enormous branches from near the ground; in a fine specimen one branch is almost a tree in itself. The rib in each branch is as much as 20 feet long, of a pearly grey color, smooth and shiny, flat on the inner surface, but otherwise round, without any knobs, and so exceedingly hard. At the base it is as large as an ordinary champagne-bottle, and tapers to a point at the top. The inside consists of a light pith, which can be split into layers of any thickness. Possibly, says the United States consul at Tamatave, it is this, or an analogous production, which is used for making pith helmets in the East. Naturally these ribs combine great strength with wonderful lightness, and are used for shafts for "filanjanas" or palanquins, ladders, or other

purposes, but otherwise have no particular commercial value. It is the pinnate leaves which produce the rafia fibre of commerce. One palm frond will produce eighty or one hundred long green leaflets, from 2 to 5 feet in length, like the leaves of the sugar-cane, but of a dark, lustrous green, and both thicker and stiffer. These again, contain a round and pliant rib, which the natives utilize for making baskets and dredges for catching small fish and shrimps in the rivers after they have stripped off the green part which furnishes the fibre. The under part of this green leaf (which is not exposed to the light, as it remains folded), is of a pale greenish-yellow color, and from that side the inner skin can be peeled off in the same manner as the skin on the outside of a pea-pod, except that it peels off straight to the tip without breaking. It is then of the palest green, and after being dried in the sun assumes a light straw color.

This is the rafia fibre of commerce. It was originally sought for by the natives for use in articles of clothing. The men bring in the fronds, and women and girls weave it on hand-loom, of any coarseness or fineness. Woven just as it is peeled off from the fronds, it forms a kind of sacking used for wrapping goods, while the perfection of the art, as known by the Hovas only, is to weave a tissue of which the warp is rafia fibre split very fine, and the weft of white silk. This gives an article called silk lamba, which fetches fancy prices in Europe and America. The coast tribes use it for clothing, but of moderate fineness, with dyed stripes of indigo, saffron, black, and a dirty green. It is a cold, comfortless looking material, and refuses to adapt itself to any folds that a sculptor would care to copy.

Rafia fibre is used in Madagascar by nurserymen, gardeners, &c., for tying up vines and flowers, and possibly for grafting. It possesses the advantage of being as soft as silk, and is not affected by moisture or change of temperature so as to risk cutting or wounding the most delicate tendrils, and it does not break or ravel when folded or knotted. These qualities bring it into use all over Europe, and consequently maintain its price. It is virtually inexhaustible in Madagascar, the supply being limited only by the scarcity of labor. For export the fibre is merely collected in large skeins, twisted up or plaited, and then baled like raw cotton, Madagascar exports about 20,000 bales annually.

### VEITCH MEDALISTS.

The American holders of a Veitch memorial medal are Prof. Chas. S. Sargent, 1896; Prof. Liberty H. Bailey, 1897; Thomas Meehan, 1901. The Veitch memorial is a trust fund raised by subscription to the memory of J. G. Veitch, the famous English nurseryman and plant collector. For many years after its foundation the income was devoted solely to giving medals and cash prizes at the leading exhibitions, but it came to be felt that there were outside the ranks of exhibitors men worthy of honor, and so the system of bestowing medals *honoris causa* was adopted.

DES MOINES NURSERY COMPANY, DES MOINES, IA., May 11, 1901:—  
"Enclosed please find our check for \$1 for our subscription to your paper. There is no paper comes into our office which is read with more interest than your publication and we can assure you of our hearty support."

## In Nursery Rows.

**CHESTNUTS MISSING**—Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo., writes as follows to Colman's Rural World: A subscriber writes to me that the Paragon chestnuts he got of me last fall and planted are not where he planted them. I can whistle to the same tune. Last fall a half bushel was planted in nursery rows, six inches apart and two inches deep. On reading of his loss it occurred to me to examine mine. Not ten per cent are to be found. Whether mice or squirrels, or both, got them I cannot tell, but gone they are. Hereafter, if any are put in, they will be put in boxes in sand and protected.

**NEW APPLE**—A Charlevoix, Mich., correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says: "I am the ardent champion of fine-flavored fruits. Nurserymen often fail to grow deserving varieties because they do not make straight young trees, so they do not deliver well. The Mann apple is a well known instance of a very poor applesent all over the land for the reason, as I happen to know, that the young trees grew straight and "delivered well." Good quality is the only criterion of merit. Last autumn, while gathering a collection of 100 varieties of Winter apples for an exhibit of northwestern Michigan fruits at the Pan-American Exposition, I found a Kalkaska County apple I named Wolverine, which is the greatest hustler and barrel-filler of any apple I know. It was first spoken of in public and exhibited at Michigan State Fair in 1900. It bloomed at four years from seed, and has been heavily loaded every year for sixteen years without fail, and with its cloud of big leaves and large white blossoms, it gets there in spite of cold weather, having passed through 40 degrees below zero unharmed. This and another new variety will probably be exhibited at Buffalo.

**CROSS-BREEDING APPLES**.—For fifty years or more the best and most attractive Newtown Pippins grown in America came from Croton Point on the Hudson and brought almost fabulous prices in England, one shipment clearing as high as \$18 per barrel, says American Agriculturist. Some twelve or fifteen years ago S. W. Underhill, of Croton Point, noticed that the constitutional vigor of his trees was waning and he concluded that the only way to perpetuate the excellencies of the Newtown was by reproduction from seed. Out of hundreds of barrels he selected a peck of the most perfect specimens, and from the seeds of these he raised a considerable number of seedlings. In addition to this he grafted in the tops of some Newtown trees, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Russet and other varieties. These different kinds were allowed to grow together and cross fertilize naturally; in other cases artificial cross pollination was practiced. Contrary to the theory held by many that cross-pollination has no direct influence on the fruit, but only on its seed, Mr. Underhill soon noticed that some of the Newtowns had clearly marked characteristics of Northern Spy, others of Rhode Island Greening, and still others of Russet. The seeds of these characteristic specimens were planted in nursery rows, where they were left to grow without any special care. Finally they were planted out in poor, sandy land and left to themselves. Two years ago several of them produced their first fruit. At the Eastern Horticultural Society meeting in New York city, specimens of these cross-bred apples were highly praised.

**HEDGES**.—C. L. Zimmerman, Buffalo, N. Y., discussing hedges, in American Gardening says: "For a farm hedge that will turn cattle I know of no better than the Honey Locust. It is of rank growth and requires much trimming to keep it in bounds. The plow should not be allowed to cut its roots or it may sucker. Osage Orange comes next, but is not quite hardy. Our common wild thorn can be tamed into quite a fair hedge and the grafted varieties are beautiful when in bloom. Japan quince does finely as a garden fence, and like the thorn is very fine in bloom. Both lose their leaves early. For tall hedges the Norway Spruce is unsurpassed. A vertical wall twelve feet high can be grown in six years, planted four feet apart and not cut back until the desired height is obtained. Many gardeners are reluctant to trim the spruce, but it stands trimming as well as any hardy plant does, and forms a very dense hedge. Our common Hemlock is by far the most beautiful and graceful of all evergreen hedge plants. It should be allowed to grow very wide at the base so as to provide shade for its own roots. Height can be grown later. It stands shearing like sheep. The Arbor Vitæ are very useful hedge plants, requiring less shearing than the preced-

ing to make them thick and bushy. Red spider often makes them look rusty in dry seasons, but this can be overcome if there is plenty of water available for sprinkling the foliage. The list of evergreens suitable for hedges is quite long and the gardener may avail himself of the many different shades to bring out color effects. Of the deciduous plants the Privet comes next to being an evergreen, usually remaining green till Christmas, often later. The California Privet is of wonderful growth, not perfectly hardy, but nearly so, and for an all-around hedge plant has many points in its favor. It is becoming very popular in cities, and deservedly so, as there are few bad things to be said against it. Planted in single or double rows, six to nine inches apart, and not allowed to grow upwards until a good broad bushy base has been obtained, a perfect hedge may be hoped for. And this is the vital point in growing this and most other hedges. A bushy base can never after be obtained if the natural tendency of the plant to shoot upwards is not severely checked in the first years. Such hedges as can be seen at Newport, R. I., and at a few of the fashionable resorts in New Jersey, with foliage from the ground to the top, so dense that a sparrow can with difficulty enter, can only be grown in this way after years of patient labor. A low hedge is preferable to any other fence for dividing the rear of city lots used as gardens or lawns, but is in bad taste for the front yard."

## SUMMER PLANTING.

An attractive booklet upon an attractive subject is that entitled "Successful Summer Planting," issued by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa. The booklet says:

It is more than likely, since spring planting is over, you will find a bare spot or a wall that needs a Japanese Ivy; a fence, trellis, or pillar that would be beautified by being covered by a Clematis paniculata, a Crimson Rambler Rose, or a Honeysuckle; an old dead tree or stump which could be made attractive by having Virginian Creeper, English Ivy, or Trumpet Creeper clambering over it; or a barren rock or bank over which a Wichuraiana Rose would create a picturesque effect.

The disappointment is no doubt great that these places have been overlooked during the usual planting season, and you are regretting the loss of a year's time. Or perhaps you have been so busy with other planting the rapid advance of summer has overtaken you, and you are only ready now to set out your vines.

Potted vines, as usually sold, are small, insignificant plants in small pots, roughly staked. They are unsatisfactory in appearance.

Our vines, on the contrary, are selected from our best plants; the root-system being a strong and highly important point. They were potted last fall in good, rich soil, in large pots, and carried in a cool house till late winter, when they were brought into the greenhouse and kept at a moderate, easy temperature. They came gradually into leaf, and have made a vigorous, hard growth.

## Obituary.

T. G. Yeomans, Walworth, N. Y., who years ago made a specialty of hedge plants, is dead.

B. M. Lelong, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture of California, committed suicide on May 3d, by shooting at Sacramento.

Peter Kane died at his home in Rochester, N. Y., April 25. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and had been employed in the nurseries of Ellwanger & Barry for the last 40 years.

J. D. Mosby, Richmond, Va., formerly of the firm of J. D. Mosby & Bro., and who was prominently identified with the nursery business in Pennsylvania and Virginia for over 30 years, died on May 19th.

Harriet Heustis Barry, widow of Patrick Barry who until his death in 1890 was a member of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., died at her home, in Rochester, May 13th, aged 80 years. Three sons, William Crawford Barry, Charles Patrick Barry, of Rochester, and Dr. John Heustis Barry, of New York city, and a daughter, Mrs. Bernhard Liesching, of Rochester, survive. Mrs. Barry took an active interest in horticulture.

J. K. HENBY & SON, GREENFIELD, IND., May 20, 1901—"Enclosed please find \$2.00 for our renewal to NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Do not care to attempt to carry on business without the aid of your valuable paper."

F. E. WILLIAMS NURSERY COMPANY, DANVILLE, N. Y., May 14, 1901:—"Enclosed please find \$1 subscription for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN another year. Of course, we do not wish to miss a number. Hope to continue paper long as it is published. Find each number of interest."

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WILLIAM GILLEY, CARROLL, IA., May 10, 1901:—"On account of age and health I have concluded to quit the nursery business. Enclosed find P. O. order for \$1. I am sorry to part company with the journal. It is a live paper and up to date in all that interests the tree and fruit men of our country."

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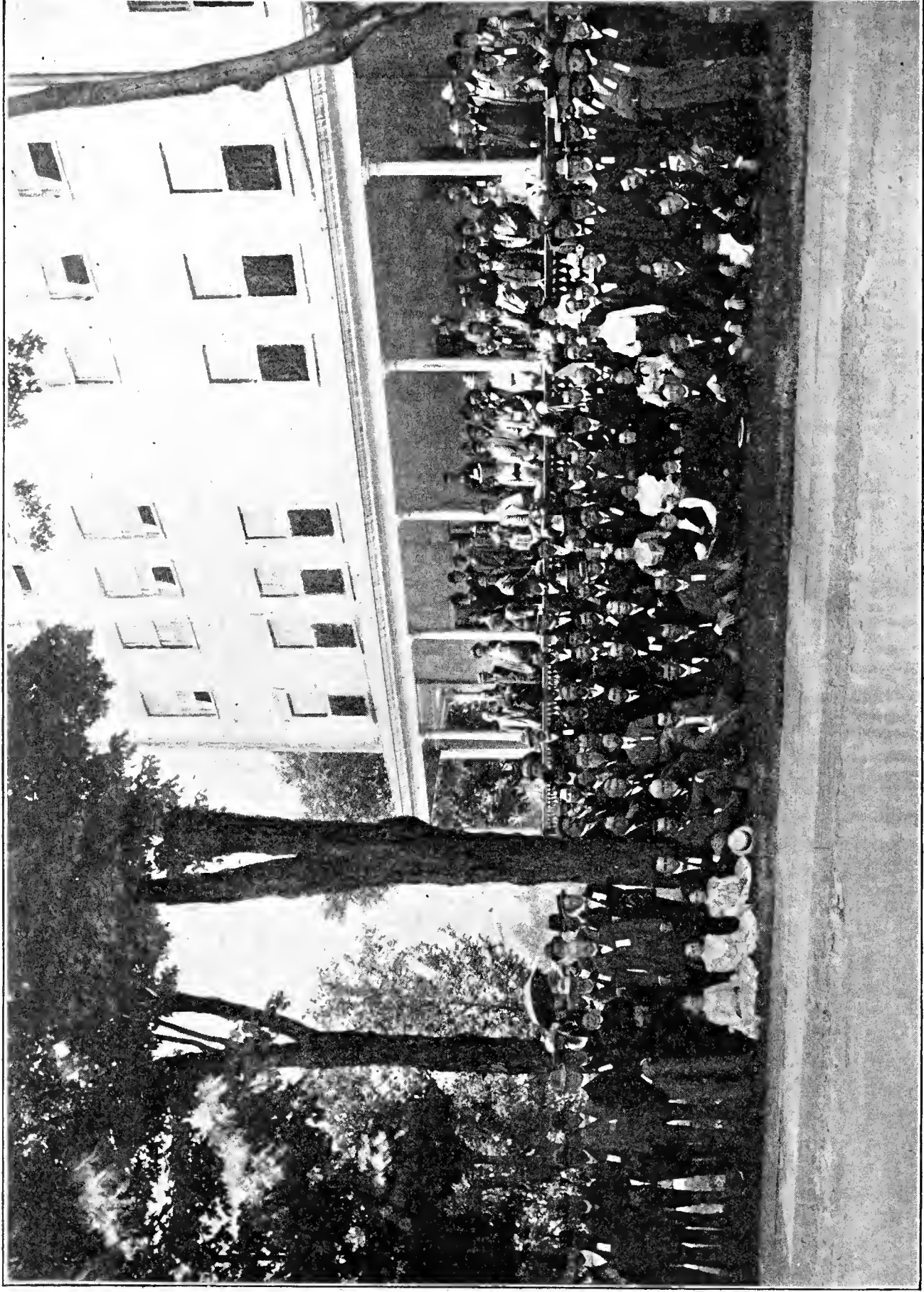
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MEMBERS OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.  
NIAGARA FALLS CONVENTION, JUNE, 1901.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"Cheap nursery trees tend to cause over planting."*—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

VOL. IX.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1901.

No. 7.

## THE FALLS CONVENTION.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

*Large and Representative Attendance—Practical Address by Professor Bailey—President Smith's Address—Important Reports of Standing Committees—The Association Opposes Free Distribution of Nursery Stock by Federal Government—Financial Reports—Robert C. Berckmans President—Milwaukee Next Year.*

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was held at Niagara Falls June 12-13. Members arrived at the Cataract House, the headquarters of the convention the day before the opening date, and thereafter every train, almost up to the time of the adjournment, brought more. The attendance was unusually large and representative. An attempt was made to prepare a list of those who were present. In the absence of an Association register, the hotel registers were depended upon as a basis for the following list, but it is known that the list is not complete.

#### AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; W. F. Allen, New York; W. S. Adam, Benderville, Pa.; B. F. Allen, Rochester, N. Y.

R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; A. L. Brooke, Topeka, Kan.; L. C. Bobbink and wife, Rutherford, N. J.; John S. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.; W. P. Bates, Winfield, Kan.; Herman Berkham, New York; W. Bendschodler and wife, New York; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; L. G. Bragg and wife, Kalamazoo, Mich.; C. E. Baldwin, Augusta, Mich.; F. F. Bernard, A. F. Bernard, Painesville, O.; G. S. Boren, Pomona, N. C.; Martin Barnes, Groesbeck, O.; J. B. Baker, Fort Worth, Tex.; C. V. Bowman, Wm. C. Barry, W. C. Barry, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.; E. H. Burson, Clifton, N. Y.; R. H. Blair, Kansas City, Mo.; H. L. Bird and wife, Benton Harbor, Mich.; T. G. Brown and wife, Knoxville, Tenn.; E. C. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; P. W. Butler, East Penfield, N. Y.; Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.; Prof. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.

John Charlton, J. M. Charlton, Rochester, N. Y.; R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; J. H. Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.; A. L. Causse and wife, Alice Causse, A. L. Causse, Jr., South Orange, N. J.; H. S. Chase, R. C. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.; W. G. Campbell, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.; R. G. Chase, Mrs. R. G. Chase, Mrs. H. A. Chase, O. G. Chase, Miss Ann Chase, Geneva, N. Y.; Gilbert Costich, Rochester, N. Y.; H. N. Camp and wife, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lewis Chase, Rochester; C. W. F. Carpenter, Winona, Ont.; Willis H. Coon, Rochester, N. Y.

J. H. Dayton and wife, Painesville, O.; Joseph Davis and wife, Baltimore, Md.; J. B. Donaldson, Warsaw, Ky.; G. E. Downer, Bowling Green, Ky.; T. J. Dinsmore, Phoneton, O.; E. T. Dickinson, Paris, France; George E. Dickinson, New York; R. H. Day, Massillon, O.

Evergreen Home Nurseries, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Otto C. Enscon, Elmer O. Enscon, Evansville, Ill.

William Felmer and wife, Springfield, N. J.; O. H. Felmy and wife, Newark, N. J.; M. B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.; Theodore Foulk, Flushing, L. I.; F. E. Freeman, Phoneton, O.; M. F. Foley, Baraboo, Wis.; T. J. Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wis.

J. W. Gaines, Xenia, O.; F. D. Green and wife, Perry, O.; Charles A. Green and wife, Marion Green, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles E. Greening, Monroe, Mich.; G. A. Gamble, Fort Smith, Ark.; T. E. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.; Hiram Gregory, Lockport, N. Y.

Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.; N. W. Hale and wife, Knoxville, Tenn.; W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; W. C. Harrison, Painesville, O.; W. H. Hartman, Dansville, N. Y.; B. L. Hoyt, Scotch Grove, Ia.; D. H. Henry, Geneva, N. Y.; F. M. Hartman, Dansville, N. Y.; D. Hill and daughter, Dundee, Ill.; Charles G. Hooker, H. Hooker, Miss K. T. Hooker, Rochester, N. Y.; Daniel D. Herr, Lancaster, Pa.; C. H. Hawks, Rochester, N. Y.

C. E. Ilgenfritz, W. T. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; James M. Irvine, St. Joseph, Mo.

George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.; C. H. Joosten and wife, New York; F. James, Ussy, France; Louis Jenet, Dayton, O.; H. T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.; Emma Jacobson, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.; Irving Jaquay, Benton Harbor, Mich.; W. E. Jones Co., Lincoln, Ill.

Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston; Harry E. Kelsey, Baltimore; E. W. Kirkpatrick, Miss Alice Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; Wm. F. Kelly, James M. Kennedy, Dansville, N. Y.; Wm. Kaufman, Kansas City; Miss Fannie Knapp, Rochester, N. Y.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; P. C. Lindley, Pomona, N. C.; J. S. Linthicum, Wellham, Md.; R. D. Luetchford, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Frederick Lee, Rochester, N. Y.

Jacob W. Manning, Reading, Mass.; J. B. Morey, Jr., and wife, Dansville, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Philadelphia; George H. Moody, Lockport, N. Y.; C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.; C. W. McNair, Thomas Maloney, W. J. Maloney, Dansville, N. Y.; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Henry W. Meade, Rochester, N. Y.; David Z. Morris, Brown's Nurseries, Ont.; F. Merriman, Painesville, O.; T. E. Mabee, Des Moines, Ia.; James McVitty, Perry, O.

J. F. Norris, Rochester, N. Y.; H. W. Nelson, Geneva, N. Y.

P. Ouwerkerk and wife, Jersey City, N. J.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.

Wilson Peters, Troy, O.; E. H. Pratt, Fredonia, N. Y.; Charles M. Peters and wife, Snow Hill, Md.; D. H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y.; Earl Peters, Uriah, Pa.; Alexander Pullen, Milford, Del.; E. C. Peirson, A. H. Peirson, Waterloo, N. Y.; T. R. Peyton, Mexico, Mo.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; A. D. Pratt, Pittsford, N. Y.

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; August Rhotert, New York; James C. Rolker, New York; W. Rolker, New York; W. C. Reed and wife, Vincennes, Ind.; E. Runyan, Elizabeth, N. J.

Robert C. Stœhr, Dayton, O.; George W. Sallee, St. Louis, Mo.; Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; George C. Seager and wife, Edward J. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; W. P. Stark, William Stark, Loy Stark, Eugene W. Stark and wife, Louisiana, Mo.; George A. Sweet and wife, Dansville, N. Y.; William G. Storrs, Painesville, O.; E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Ia.; Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga.; J. H. Skinner, N. Topeka, Kan.; W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.; G. C. Stone, Dansville, N. Y.; Nelson Smith, Geneva, N. Y.

T. C. Thurlow & Son, W. Newbury, Mass.; J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Indian Terr.; E. R. Taylor, Topeka, Kan.; F. W. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.

N. W. Uhl, Dansville, N. Y.

Charles W. Vredenburg, Rochester, N. Y.

Allen L. Wood and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; F. W. Watson and wife, Topeka, Kan.; Frank A. Weber, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Wyman and wife, N. Abington, Mass.; B. E. Wheelock, Fredonia, N. Y.; William

M. Wirt and wife, Alpha, Ill.; C. L. Watrous, Atlantic, Ia.; A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; Mark Welch, Painesville, O.; R. B. Watrous, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. T. Weldy, Phoneton, O.; George Winter, LaSalle, Ill.; Eugene Willett, N. Collins, N. Y.; W. E. Wellington and wife, Toronto.

C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; John A. Young, Greensboro, N. C.

#### CALLED TO ORDER.

Upon assembling in the convention hall at 11 o'clock President Theodore J. Smith greeted the members and called upon William C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., as a representative of the eastern nurserymen, to welcome the members to an eastern city. Mr. Barry extended a hearty welcome and assured the members that the nurserymen of the East had endeavored to care well for the nursery interests since the Association met in the East seven years ago. He said the nursery interests of the East are more diversified than they were. Nurserymen are branching into different lines of stock. Park and school grounds and city streets are being improved as never before. Mr. Barry closed with an invitation to visit the great nurseries of New York state, which extend from Buffalo to Albany.

Ex-President A. L. Brooke, Topeka, Kan., called upon by President Smith to respond for the nurserymen of the West said that the western members were grateful for the kind reception. "We of the West," said he, "always have our eyes open and looking eastward for information. We do not forget to look to New York, because we find that we can learn more from the State of New York than from any other portion of the globe. Also I can say that as horticulturists of the West we are improving every day. We plant largely. We have, we think, a great apple country. A ten or twenty acre orchard is not in it. When they get to planting quarter sections in fruit some of us crawl up with 40 or 80 acres, so that when the big fellows attract the market, we get a little of it: We try to supply the demand for 160-acre orchards. We have done so pretty well. Some stocks went to a poor market and I may say we do not need the ashes as much as they may in the East.

"Great strides have been made in horticulture since we met in the East seven years ago. In the next seven years we may have delegates from the Philippines."

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Smith delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the American Association of Nurserymen:

I wish in opening to express my appreciation of your kindness in appointing me to preside over your deliberations at this meeting, and I hope to have your co-operation in making this gathering a most pleasant and profitable one.

During the past two years nurserymen have had a fair share of the prosperity that has covered the land, and we should meet here to throw aside worry and work, and devote ourselves to sociability and recreation. In this connection I would suggest that this convention hold meetings in the mornings only, and that the balance of the time be given to social intercourse and to visiting the exposition; and that if thought best and necessary, that the meetings should continue through three days.

The value of this Association to its members, aside from its social features in bringing nurserymen together, must lie principally in its consideration of questions of a general character; questions that affect the whole body of nurserymen throughout the United States.

We have committees appointed each year on such important subjects as the tariff, legislation and transportation. If the convention has any well-formed ideas as to what action should be taken by any of these committees during the next year, the subjects should be given full dis-

cussion, and the committees instructed as to what action should be taken. But, if not so instructed, the committees must be expected to use their discretion in dealing with subjects as they come up, and these committees must be given the support of the Association in their efforts. Much good has been done by the committees mentioned in years past, and there is no doubt that much will be required of them in the near future.

On the tariff.—There are many nurserymen to-day who complain about the duty imposed on nursery stock, and think it money spent unnecessarily. We know, however, that it has greatly stimulated the growing of apple and evergreen seedlings in this country, and has been the means of our competing successfully with foreign cheap labor in the growing of roses and ornamental shrubbery. There is also little doubt that the tariff has been one of the causes for the seeming shortage of fruit tree stocks in France for the past two seasons, as it caused a conservative planting of seed. I say "seeming shortage", because there have been enough stocks to supply actual requirements, and this apparent shortage is the only thing that has saved us from a great over-planting, and its consequent result. There is a strong impression among many who know, that changes will be made in a general reduction of our tariff within the next two years, and if true, we should have an impartial committee with an eye single to the general interests of all, ready to meet the issue when the time arrives.

On transportation.—The great changes that are taking place in railroad combinations may require the strongest kind of work by our committee, and the co-operation of the whole body of nurserymen as well.

On legislation.—This committee has had more on its hands the past two years than any other, on account of the National Bill presented to Congress, and also in heading off adverse legislation. The Association should acknowledge gratefully the efforts made and the expense of time and money spent by this committee, and although the Federal Bill has yet failed of passage, still, as the report of the committee will show, a bill was killed which would have been extremely harmful to nursery interests.

We are now beginning to hear some nurserymen say that too much stock is being planted, and that we are very soon to suffer again from a great over-production, and its consequent evils. There is certainly need of some conservatism at this time in the matter of plantings, but I do not believe we have far over-stepped the mark as yet, when we realize the general prosperity which is now embracing our population of seventy-six millions—a population which has increased one-fifth in ten years, and added to this the great export trade in fruits, both fresh and canned, which is only now in its infancy. Scientific orcharding also is making fruit growing more profitable, and increasing the demand for trees.

In this connection also I should like to refer to the efforts being made by some nurserymen to discourage selling through agents, and to sell directly to the consumer. I say do all in our power to aid the tree agent, and make his vocation as lucrative and popular as possible. He alone makes it possible to market our stock in large quantities, and I believe I am within the truth when I state that half the amount of stock could not be marketed in any other way without him.

Nurserymen should certainly feel very hopeful over prospects of trade for this year. I know, that with every one employed at good wages, and money being plenty, the demand for nursery stock must be better than ever before.

#### PRESENTATION OF GAVEL.

John C. Chase, noting the fact that there has been no Association gavel, presented one to the Association in the following speech:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The traditions of a fraternity which represents an avocation second only in point of age to the agriculturist and nurseryman tell us that the gavel is an emblem of authority and should be in the hands of all who are called upon to preside over deliberative assemblies. That this Association has successfully rounded out a quarter century of existence unprovided with such an implement is a tribute to the intelligence of its members and their harmonious relations as well as the tact of its presiding officers.

It is naturally appropriate that a worker in wood should notice the deficiency and take steps to remedy it, and it affords me great pleasure to present this gavel to the Association and ask its acceptance. I re-

gret that I am not able to say that the material from which it is made came from some historic tree, beginning with the original apple-tree that cut such a figure in the early history of the human race and made the vocation of nurseryman possible, down to the immortal cherry tree, which, perhaps, might be selected as the emblem of the Association on account of the lesson which it is supposed to inculcate in regard to prevarication. With this implied lesson in mind I can only tell the truth and say that it is made of wood from an ancient apple-tree which stood on the ancestral farm of the donor in the old Granite State. Five generations have been regaled with its fruit and if perchance any of it found its way to the cider mill the product was religiously relegated to the vinegar barrel, though you may perhaps consider the last statement an incursion into the realm of fiction.

And now Mr. President, to use the words of the witty poet Holmes in referring to his classmate, the author of "America,"

"Fate tried to conceal you by naming you Smith,"

but you have the honor of being the first twentieth century president of the Association and the first one to preside over its deliberations vested with the proper badge of your authority.

President Smith thanked the donor in behalf of the Association, and grasping the gavel, announced that the convention was ready for business.

Upon motion of Mr. Brooke the chair appointed as a committee on order of business: A. L. Brooke, Kansas; Irving Rouse, New York; Thomas B. Meehan, Pennsylvania.

#### **SPRAYING NURSERY STOCK.**

Pending the report of the committee on order of business, C. L. Watrous asked for information on the subject of spraying nursery stock. "I am persuaded," said he, "that if we sprayed more it would put money in our pockets. I have been trying to study out a method of carrying the apparatus between nursery rows."

Charles E. Greening said his company uses apparatus on a platform higher than the trees which sprays with sulphate of copper and produces very satisfactory results. Fungus is avoided and trees grow better, ripening up well in the fall. Three men and a team can go over 10 to 12 acres in a day. The expense is nominal, the results wonderful.

Chairman Brooke of the committee on programme reported in favor of the order of business as suggested in the badge book, with the exception that Prof. Bailey's paper be heard at once, inasmuch as he was obliged to leave the city in the afternoon.

#### **PROF. BAILEY'S PAPER.**

The principal address before the convention was that by Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, one of the best known horticulturists in the country. His subject was "What Becomes of the Nursery Tree?" and, as anticipated, it is full of practical information. "There is no man in whom the nurserymen are more interested than Prof. Bailey," said President Smith in introducing the Professor. "We all know him and we all love him." Professor Bailey's paper is presented in another column.

President Smith suggested that after a ten minutes' recess the vice-presidents be announced and that the convention adjourn until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. This plan would allow the protective associations to meet in the afternoon and leave the evening for visits to the Pan-American Exposition.

#### **STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

The following state vice-presidents were elected:

Alabama, W. F. Meyers; Arkansas, G. A. Gamble; Colorado, George J. Spear; Delaware, Alexander Pullen; Florida, George L. Tabor, Georgia;

George T. Smith; Illinois, Guy A. Bryant; Indiana, W. C. Reed; Indian Territory, J. A. Taylor; Iowa, Silas Wilson; Kansas, A. L. Brooke; Kentucky, F. N. Downer; Maryland, Joseph Davis; Massachusetts, J. W. Manning; Michigan, Harry L. Bird; Missouri, R. H. Blair; Nebraska, Peter Youngers; New Hampshire, John C. Chase; New Jersey, William Flemer; New York, George A. Sweet; North Carolina, G. S. Boren; Ohio, Theodore Densmore; Pennsylvania, Thomas B. Meehan; South Dakota, N. E. Hansen; Tennessee, W. L. Wilson; Texas, J. B. Baker; Utah, Wm. Young; Virginia, R. A. Wickersham; Wisconsin, R. J. Coe.

#### **SECRETARY'S REPORT.**

Secretary George C. Seager presented the following report:

##### **RECEIPTS.**

Membership Fees.....	\$762 00
Advertising—Report.....	\$138 75
Badges, etc.....	443 00
	581 75
Exchange .....	2 06
	<u>\$1 345 81</u>

##### **DISBURSEMENTS.**

1900—Oct. 15, check to C. L. Yates.....	\$350 00
1901—May 31, check to C. L. Yates.....	800 00
1901—June 10, check to C. L. Yates.....	184 00
Exchange and Revenue Stamps.....	11 81
	<u>\$1,345 81</u>

The report was referred to a committee composed of Charles A. Green, New York; J. W. Manning, Massachusetts; J. H. Dayton, Ohio.

#### **TREASURER'S REPORT.**

Treasurer C. L. Yates presented the following report which was referred to a committee composed of E. Albertson, Indiana; Charles J. Brown, New York; D. S. Lake, Iowa:

C. L. Yates, Treasurer, in account with the American Association of Nurserymen:

##### **RECEIPTS.**

1900.	
June 14—To balance on hand.....	\$2,063 71
Oct. 15—To cash, Geo. C. Seager.....	350 00
1901.	
May 3—To cash, Geo. C. Seager.....	800 00
June 11—To cash, Geo. C. Seager.....	184 00
June 11—To cash, rebate from Trunk Line Association.....	17 00
	<u>\$3,419 71</u>

##### **DISBURSEMENTS.**

1900.	
June 16—By cash, Union and Advertiser Co.....	\$ 125 00
" " " cash, Whitehead & Hoag Co.....	35 00
" " " cash, Geo. C. Seager, salary, 1899-1900.....	300 00
" " " cash, Thos. B. Meehan, expenses to Washington	9 00
" " " cash, Geo. C. Seager, express charges, etc.....	30 65
" " " cash, Union and Advertiser Co.....	94 58
" " " cash, T. B. Meehan, ex. to New York, Ch. Com.	30 00
" " " cash, C. L. Yates, salary and postage.....	51 18
June 28— " cash, Miss E. Jacobson, expenses con. 1900.....	50 00
Aug. 1— " cash, C. L. Watrous, express charges, etc.....	14 75
Aug. 27— " cash, Union and Advertiser Co.....	219 67
1901.	
Jan. 10—By cash, M. E. Wolff, bond for treasurer.....	18 75
Feb. 26— " cash, Trunk Line Association.....	17 00
Feb. 27— " cash, C. L. Watrous, expenses to Washington...	93 80
Mar. 1— " cash, Silas Wilson, expenses to Washington.....	98 20
Balance cash on hand.....	<u>2,232 13</u>
	<u>\$3,419 71</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. L. YATES, Treasurer.

#### **REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION.**

At the opening of the second day's session the president appointed the following committee on exhibits: T. C. Thur-

low, Massachusetts; William Pitkin, New York; J. H. Skinner, Kansas.

The annual report on transportation, by the standing committee, was presented by N. W. Hale, as follows:

Mr. President—Your committee on transportation begs to submit the following report:

As a rule we find but little to say or recommend in reference to the transportation of nursery stock within the bounds of the United States.

Until recently we have had a very poor and high classification of nursery stock throughout the South, but through the efforts of the committee appointed by the Southern Nurserymen's Association we were able to get everything for which we asked, when we appeared before the Southern classification committee, viz: Minimum car was reduced from 24,000 to 20,000 pounds, and by releasing nursery stock to the value of 3 cents per pound, we procured a reduction in freight running from 25 to 100 per cent. owing to the amount shipped.

We recommended that the various Nurserymen's Associations try and procure a uniform release rate on the shipment of nursery stock, either made it all 3 cents per pound or 5 cents per pound.

We also recommended that an effort be made through Nurserymen's Association covering all the territory to more definitely and plainly make known the items which we call nursery stock, in order to get the benefit of the classification given the transportation of such stock.

We notice in many instances grape vines, seedlings, cuttings, roses, etc., are shipped at a much higher rate than other nursery stock, which should not be the case. However, the Eastern Nurserymen's Association have taken this matter up with the railroads, and expect a favorable adjustment of the same.

In our judgment the greatest demand by the nurserymen of this country is that a more rapid and careful movement of nursery stock is needed, and we feel like suggesting that the nurserymen of the country, especially the nurserymen's associations take this matter up and demand rapid transportation of nursery stock. We find that owing to the very large heavy boxes, railroad hands are inclined to lay them aside at transfer points until the very last chance before transferring or moving them, and on this account shipments often are two weeks en route, when the same help and the same railroad should get such shipments through in one week or less time, and with the same work and expense, they can do all this, provided the railroads of our country knew it to be a uniform and urgent demand upon the part of the nurserymen. In our opinion more losses come to the nurserymen from this one cause than all others combined, so far as transportation is concerned.

We beg to say in this connection that we believe the railroads of this country are willing and anxious to concede every demand that is honorable and legitimate upon our part. We have found this to be the case by closely inquiring into the success of the various nurserymen's associations who have gone before transportation committees and asked for favors. Hence we fully believe that a full, uniform and plain statement of the urgent demand of the nurserymen of this country upon the railroads along this line, they will procure what they ask,

Respectfully submitted.

N. W. HALE, Chairman, WM. PITKIN,  
PETER YOUNGERS, A. L. BROOKE.

#### SHIPPING RATES:

A. L. Brooke—"There are some excellent suggestions in that report. I move that it be received and referred to the new committee on transportation." Carried.

President Smith—"In connection with the report, I will read the following question handed to me by T. C. Thurlow: 'Would it not be economy for nurserymen to pay higher rates on perishable nursery stock?'"

In response to N. W. Hale's query as to the point in the question, Mr. Thurlow said:

"We have been working to get rates on nursery stock down to a low point and have succeeded—they are about the same as those on grain. I believe that in the case of perishable stock we can get better results by paying a higher rate. I find it so in Massachusetts. I ask for a special way bill—on the

Boston and Maine railway it is a blue way bill, while the common one is buff colored. When the railway employees along the line see that blue way bill they push along the stock; it goes by fast freight, and my stock is delivered within a week instead of dragging along the road for nearly two weeks. When I get valuable evergreens from the West I am willing to pay the extra rate, and my customers, in turn, never complain regarding the added cost of shipping."

Mr. Watrous—"How much is the added cost?"

Mr. Thurlow—"About one-third more."

#### TARIFF REPORT.

Chairman Irving Rouse, of the committee on tariff, stated that he had no formal report.

"You all know," said he, "the trouble and loss occasioned by the decisions of the appraiser at the port of New York during the last two years. The result has been to send most goods through the port of New York and enter them at an inland port of entry.

"Information has come to your committee that another year the government proposes to make the figures at the New York port apply to all inland points. So it is highly necessary to take action; and it is probable that expense will be attached to such action. I would like to see the new committee on tariff authorized to spend whatever is necessary to carry the matter through."

#### REPORT ON LEGISLATION.

The following report on legislation was presented by the chairman of the standing committee, C. L. Watrous:

At our Chicago meeting last year there was some discussion over the amount of money spent by the committee on legislation. It was stated that the amount expended had been twelve hundred eighty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents, which seemed a great deal of money; but further and more careful examination showed the amount to be only seven hundred nine dollars and seventy-two cents, as shown by the figures published in our last report. In the course of the discussion of the question whether it was needful to have a committee and spend money, the chairman of the committee made the following statements:

"Four years ago a committee of fruit growers and entomologists from various states met in Washington and drafted a bill which would have almost paralyzed the nursery trade of the United States—made by entomologists and made in the interests of the fruit growing interests and entirely disregarding the nursery interests. We had that bill before this association in St. Louis and agreed that there was not one section of it that did not bear hardly upon our trade and we appointed this committee, not because we ourselves were anxious to secure legislation, but solely to protect our business. We have continued in the same work, not because we wanted to have a law, but because we needed to protect ourselves and must oppose any bill which would, if enacted into law, unfairly injure our business. The result of the discussion was that the committee was continued with instructions from the president and executive committee to keep close watch of the movements in the National Congress but to be prudent to spend no money unnecessarily. In pursuance of such instructions the committee began correspondence with the committees of agriculture of the House and Senate and kept close watch upon all movements likely to lead to a consideration of our bill which remained upon the calendar for the second session of the same Congress. As the session progressed it became more and more doubtful whether the bill could be considered because so much very important legislation was up for consideration and the time was short.

"Finally, a letter came from Mr. Haugen, of the House committee on agriculture, saying that there was talk that the measure, amended to suit the Californians, would be offered in the Senate as a rider upon the agricultural appropriation bill. I immediately wrote to Mr. Wadsworth of the House and to Senators Proctor and Dolliver of the Senate committee on agriculture, asking to be informed by wire, at my expense, if any plan of that sort was contemplated and when the mat-

ter might be considered, saying that the nursery interests wished to be heard. On February 9th a second letter came from Mr. Haugen saying that there was strong talk that something of the sort would be done. The chairman of your committee, having in mind the criticisms of last year about spending too much money, hesitated about going to Washington, thinking that some of the gentlemen there would be sure to send the telegram in time to call the committee to avert danger. It was plain enough that a dangerous move was in contemplation but the time was quite uncertain. That same morning a letter came from Mr. Wilson of the committee, saying that he felt uneasy over the situation, and that if it met my approval he would be ready to respond to a call to go to Washington that same evening. After debating the matter for some time I wired him to come and also wired Mr. Berckmans of Georgia to meet us in Washington on Tuesday, the 12th.

We reached Washington late Monday night, and Tuesday morning were ready for business. The three of us went first to Senator Proctor of the Senate committee on agriculture asking to be informed if any legislation affecting the nursery interests was in contemplation and that we might be heard if necessary. The Senator was very kind, but informed us that he had not been informed of any such thing. He, however, referred us to Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, of his committee for further inquiries.

#### AN OBJECTIONABLE MEASURE.

"Senator Dolliver was readily seen and showed us a slip which had been furnished him by Senator Perkins of California, with the assurance that it was in his hands with the full approval of the department of agriculture, and in addition thereto, with the approval of all the nursery interests of the United States, so there being no objection to it there was no reason why it should not be attached to the regular agricultural appropriation bill and become a part of the law. Senator Dolliver, taking these assurances as worthy of credence, as he had a right to do, was prepared to consent for the committee on agriculture and unless your committee had been on the ground there is no reason to doubt, that the amendment, a copy of which is herewith submitted, would have become a part of the law. The amendment is as follows:

"In order to prevent the introduction from foreign countries of new and destructive plant diseases and insects which may be dangerous to agricultural interests of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to arrange with the Secretary of the Treasury for the inspection of original packages of plants, seeds, fruits, and cuttings being imported into the United States at such ports of entry as may be agreed upon; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages for the purpose aforesaid; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse to deliver to the consignee any such plants, seeds, fruits, or cuttings which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him as infected with diseases or insects liable to prove dangerous to the interests of the United States."

It will be plainly seen that every nurseryman who imports stocks from Europe would have been in a very serious predicament. Every case of goods would be liable to be detained at the port of entry and opened to await whatever examination the officials of the Treasury and of the Agricultural Departments saw fit to give its contents. The time occupied would have been entirely at the pleasure of the young scientific gentlemen entrusted with the work. It also appears that if one of them decided that some of the plants were diseased he might quietly confiscate the shipment under that clause of the amendment which specifies that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not deliver the goods to the consignee. It would have been an extremely serious situation and might easily have cost the members of this association dozens of times all that our legislation work has cost from the outset or is likely to cost in the near future.

Senator Dolliver assured your committee that the proposed amendment was all right, that it had originated in the department of agriculture and had the approval of the nursery interests and that we were not justified in opposing it. We assured him that we had never agreed to any such thing. The reply came in a flash, "But they say you have!" We responded: "No matter what any one says, we are here in the flesh and say to you positively that of our own knowledge we know that the nurserymen have never agreed to anything of the sort. We have been of the legislative committee from the first that such legislation has been talked of. One of us has from the first been chairman of such committee and this committee is the only body which has

ever had the right to speak for the nursery interests of the United States in this matter." He came back at us with the words: "But they say you have agreed to this," and we could only reiterate: "No matter what others say, you know us and that we are truthful men and we know that we have never agreed to any such thing as that. It would be extremely hard upon all the nursery interests of the United States which represent at least from fifty to seventy-five millions of capital and they cannot on any account submit to any such legislation if they are able to prevent it. Of course if it is enacted in spite of them, they will then be reduced to the necessity of raising such an outcry that the next session of Congress will willingly repeal it but the time for action is now. This is not yet a law. An objection from you will block it and we ask you in the interests of justice and fair dealing towards a great productive industry that no such thing be permitted to be smuggled into the law without a proper hearing. If your committee, after proper hearing, think this law necessary, we shall be overruled of course." He then answered us as follows: "I do not know much about this legislation but I know you men and if you say that the nursery interests do not want this and that it will harm their industry, I will object to it in the Senate which will prevent it going through in a hurry." That was all that we asked.

#### "HOW DID YOU FIND THIS OUT?"

Your committee then sought out the California delegation in the house. Mr. Needham of that delegation, upon being called into the lobby, said that he had prepared this slip in substance, had taken it to the division of plant industry in the department of agriculture, asking them to see that the language was such as would be suitable and had then taken it to Senator Perkins with the assurance that the nurserymen agreed to it. We said that the nurserymen could never agree to any such thing. He smiled at us and said: "What I would like to know is: How did you fellows find this out?" He continued, "I took this over to the department of agriculture only a few days ago and said nothing to anyone. It went out from there and here you are," with a strong accent on the word "you." We assured him that we suspected something of this sort without knowing just what it would be, went there and as we had made satisfactory arrangements with Senators Proctor and Dolliver in the Senate, it was absolutely certain that no such thing could be slipped into the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. Then he said: "Where are you stopping?" and "Can I see you to-night?" we said that we were at a hotel and should be extremely glad to give the evening to his convenience. He came and some time was spent in going over the bill, striking out those things which had been inserted by the effort of Mr. Daniels of California upon the assurance that the nurserymen agreed to them. The objectionable features were that after having had our nursery stock thoroughly examined in any way pleasing to the Secretary of Agriculture. It would still be liable to be opened and examined or held up or otherwise treated according to any law which any one might be able to secure in any state. He thought that Senator Perkins would like to offer the restored bill in the Senate and endeavor to have it passed as a part of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. Your committee assured him that if they would go forward in good faith we would assist in every possible way towards its success. Thereupon your committee began to do missionary work among such senators as could be readily reached, explaining that the bill, as it would be offered by Senator Perkins met the cordial approval of the nursery interests of the United States. This occupied another day during which the bill was under consideration in the Senate. It should be stated in passing that your committee reached the committee room of the Senate at eleven o'clock, February 12th and the Agricultural Appropriation Bill was laid before the Senate, by previous arrangement, at twelve o'clock of that day so that we had only one hour, but that hour was enough for our purpose.

After a couple of days we were informed by Mr. Needham that Senator Perkins had decided it to be unwise to offer the bill which would be objected to on account of its length. We said that to attempt to put anything in a paragraph that would protect the California orange industry and slaughter the nursery interests could not possibly go through this Congress because we were there and had assurances from the Senate agricultural committee that they would not consent to it. Thereupon he said that it would be necessary to drop everything. We agreed to that and spent another day in explaining the situation to senators and representatives of our acquaintance, asking them that nothing containing the words "Nursery Stock" should

be permitted to be attached to the agricultural or any other bill unless we had been notified and given an opportunity to be heard and as the time was very short such a course would be out of the question and we should be satisfied to prevent adverse legislation at this session and trust to the future, or such legislation as might be thought beneficial to the whole country.

#### VALUE OF COMMITTEE WORK.

It will be seen from the foregoing that if this association had not had any committee we should have been in a very forlorn condition. Mr. Haugen of the House agricultural committee wrote me a letter saying, "If this bill is attached to the agricultural bill, the bill will go to conference. The conferees will report back to the House the agreements upon the different amendments, and probably move the previous question, giving no opportunity to oppose one single amendment. And in order to defeat one amendment the whole report would have to be voted down. This, you see, would place me in a very embarrassing position, being a member of the committee, to antagonize any report from that committee. I advise that this matter be looked after in the Senate, and if an amendment is likely to be adopted, to have the amendment perfected in the Senate."

By this it will appear that if your committee had failed to be on the ground, this amendment would, without any reasonable doubt, have become a part of the law, and we should have suffered in consequence. Whether it may be advisable to attempt by correspondence to bring about harmony among the various interests and still secure the passage of a bill in substance such as had been more than once agreed to by the nurserymen and the California interests in conference, may be a question for this association. If we do not attempt any mutually agreeable solution of the question, one thing is certain—the nursery interests of the country must be prepared at any time to have very injurious legislation inflicted upon them by the fruit interests of California.

Having a little leisure time, your committee thought best to visit that division of the department of agriculture in which the amendment was written. We found there that the same impression prevailed which had influenced Senator Dolliver. They believed that the nurserymen had agreed to such an amendment and were greatly exercised when informed what would be the effect of such legislation upon the business of nurserymen from year to year. We laid the whole matter candidly before the Secretary of Agriculture, showing him how nearly a great interest had been to serious harm through the action of some subordinates, which action, though in perfectly good faith, had been entirely a mistaken one. We received from him the most emphatic assurance that nothing of the kind would happen again. We suggested, in the light of what had taken place as was evidenced by the proposed amendment which we put into his hands, that it might not be asking too much on our part that a thorough understanding be had that nothing of the kind should be again allowed to go out unless members of your committee, endowed with authority to speak for the nursery interests, had been consulted so that there could be no serious harm done in their absence. The Secretary was entirely agreed and seemed very glad that no harm had been done this time and assured us again that we might rest entirely easy that such a thing would not happen again.

It appears to your committee that the visit to Washington was productive of very great good, and we hope these views may be shared by this association.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

William C. Barry, after the reading of the report said: "Mr. President, as a member of the Association I appreciate the services of this committee. I do not think this committee should be obliged to apologize to this Association for its action. If this Association is good for anything, it is good for this very thing. If you have members who are willing to spend the time necessary to accomplish these things, instead of criticizing them you should take great pains to extend to them a vote of thanks. I hope we will have as good a committee during the next year.

"How does it happen that reports get abroad that we are in favor of measures against which we are really directly opposed? This seems to be done. I am glad we have such a wide-awake committee."

The report of the committee on the treasurer's report was that the items had been checked up and had been found correct.

#### OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACE.

The committee of vice-presidents reported as follows as to the officers and place of meeting for next year:

President—Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Vice-president—R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Secretary—George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

Treasurer—C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

Place of meeting, June, 1902—Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Watrous moved the adoption of the report. Motion seconded. Chas. E. Greening, Monroe, Mich., argued for Detroit as the next meeting place. The question on the report was then divided. That portion relating to the recommendation as to new officers was adopted. That portion relating to meeting place was declared open for discussion. Silas Wilson said he hoped the report of the vice-presidents would not be overriden, as it had been regularly voted upon in committee and Milwaukee had received a majority of the votes, 14 as against 10 for Detroit. Mr. Greening moved as an amendment that the convention be held in Detroit.

Mr. Brooke—"There is an under-current in this convention to the effect that our Association should locate somewhere instead of being a traveling show. We have just heard important reports from three committees. There is business enough in these committee reports to keep the convention occupied one day. I believe that Chicago is the place to meet; but other cities have asked us to come. Another thing we should consider is that New York knows that the most successful conventions have been held in Chicago. New York's representative to-day reported in favor of Chicago. But as Milwaukee is a suburb of Chicago, we may find it profitable to go there. The sooner we come to a knowledge of the fact that this is a business convention and not a sight-seeing one, the sooner will we get at the greatest interests of the nurserymen."

Mr. Greening's amendment was lost by the same almost unanimous vote that Mr. Watrous's motion to go to Milwaukee was adopted.

#### GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION.

The question of free distribution of nursery stock by the United States government was brought up. Mr. Brooke said it is an important one and he referred to the fact that the result of such distribution had already been felt in Kansas. He moved that the committee on legislation be instructed to submit a resolution condemning the free distribution of nursery stock by state or national authorities. The motion was seconded by Mr. Gamble.

Chairman Watrous of the legislation committee suggested that a state matter should be referred to the horticultural society of that state. William C. Barry said that the experiment stations have done and are doing much good work; but that if they distributed nursery stock free to the American public the nurserymen might as well go out of business at once. Mr. Brooke said the Kansas station was doing more than giving away nursery stock—it was growing it and selling it away below the prices of the nurserymen.

"This Association is the body that should speak out in this matter," said Mr. Brooke. "The legislation committee need not be known in it except impersonally. It is the backing of this

Association that is needed in a movement against free distribution that may prove as baneful as the free distribution of seeds by Congress."

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, argued for great care in the wording of the proposed resolution, lest the public should misconstrue the motive and should think it a blow aimed at the apple of the public's eye—the experiment station.

Chairman Watrous who was evidently not as well posted on the subject as readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN should be, said the committee on legislation was rather conservative and desired always to know what it was doing. He hoped the committee would not be called upon to draft a resolution on this subject on the spur of the moment, just as the convention was about to adjourn.

J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O., said it was important to take some action at once.

In view of the fact that Messrs. Brooke, Dayton, Barry and others had argued for action by the Association at once, and also that the committee on legislation rightly believed the question of such importance that the limited time of the convention did not warrant an attempt to formulate a resolution for presentation, the editor of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN moved that it be the sense of the American Association of Nurserymen, in convention assembled, that the Association is unqualifiedly opposed to the free distribution of nursery stock in any way; also that the matter be referred to the committee on legislation, with power to act.

This motion was unanimously adopted, thus placing the Association on record as opposed in general to such free distribution and referring the subject to the committee on legislation for special action as circumstances shall demand.

#### REPORT ON EXHIBITS.

The committee on exhibits reported as follows:

Rochester Lithographing Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Exhibit of hand-painted, lithographed and photograph plates, and wax fruit.

Baker Brothers, Ft. Worth, Tex.—Specimens of Rosedale Hybrid. Peculiarity seems to be that the tree is green to the center and is said to remain so.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.—Early peaches, new varieties. Thomas B. Meehan, Philadelphia,—Raffia.

Stecher Lithographing Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Fruit plates and nurserymen's supplies in large variety.

John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.—Labels.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.—Labels, blank and printed.

J. Austin Shaw, New York city.—Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.

Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala.—Chase's Tree-counter.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.—Raffia.

Your committee does not attempt to pass upon the merits of the exhibits, but commends them to the attention of all nurserymen.

#### FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Watrous presented a resolution which was adopted, expressing regret at the absence of and sympathy for ex-President N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O., who was detained at his home by the serious illness of his wife and his son.

Upon motion of ex-President Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., the thanks of the Association were extended to President Smith for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Association.

The convention was then adjourned until the second Wednesday in June, 1902, at Milwaukee, Wis.

#### MILWAUKEE'S INVITATION.

The Citizens Business League of Milwaukee, sent the following invitation to the Association to meet in Milwaukee next year:

To the Officers and Members of the American Association of Nurserymen, Niagara Falls.

GENTLEMEN:—The Citizens Business League takes great pleasure in co operating with Mr. Ferguson in extending to your Association a cordial invitation to meet in Milwaukee next year. We wanted you last year, but the particular attractions in and around Buffalo quite naturally won you over to that locality. Milwaukee is one of the most beautiful cities in the United States and we are confident that should you visit our city, all the delegates would be more than pleased with their reception here.

Our hotels are many in number and excellent in every respect. We are of easy access from all parts of the country, both by rail and water, and your convention should be very largely attended if held here. We hope the decision to meet in Milwaukee will be unanimous.

Yours very truly,

CITIZENS BUSINESS LEAGUE,

by R. B. WATROUS, Secretary.

The mayor of Milwaukee wrote as follows:

To the officers and members of the American Nurserymen's Association  
—In convention—Niagara Falls.

GENTLEMEN—It affords me much pleasure to invite your Association to meet in Milwaukee next year. As you may be aware, our city has entertained a large number of associations, large and small, of every character. We have wanted the nurserymen to come here for some time and I hope that our wishes may be gratified next year. You will find here every accommodation for the successful transaction of your business and few cities in the country have so much in the way of natural beauty to offer for the pleasure of the visitors.

Hoping you will honor us by voting to meet here, I am

Yours respectfully,

DAVID S. ROSE, Mayor.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

President Berckmans announces the following as the standing committees of the association for the ensuing year:

Transportation—A. L. Brooke, Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, N. Y.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.

#### CONVENTION NOTES.

The Pan-American Exposition proved quite an attraction. It brought the ladies too.

The first ballot for next year's place of meeting was as follows: Milwaukee 8, Denver 1, Detroit 7, Chicago 4. Final ballot: Milwaukee 14, Detroit 10.

The American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association at its meeting in Niagara Falls last month elected: President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Ia.

The Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association elected the following officers at the Niagara Falls meeting: President, N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor, O.; vice-president, William C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; executive committee, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

The American Nurserymen's Protective Association elected the following officers at the Niagara Falls meeting: President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke, Topeka, Kan.; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; executive committee, William Pitkin, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,

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The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

Committee on Transportation—A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1901.

## THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL.

In point of attendance the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was the most successful in its history. Counter attractions, however, did much to detract from the attention to a programme which is essential to the transaction of business. There have been other conventions at which it was shown that due preparation therefor would have resulted in much benefit by reason of the general discussion that might have followed the presentation of one or more questions of direct interest to every member of the Association. But it is probable that at no time was this fact more evident than it was at the convention at Niagara Falls last month.

It was thought by the officers of the Association when a programme was under consideration, that the Pan-American exposition would so engross the attention of the members that an extended programme of papers and discussions would not

be desired. However, the president had planned for a convention extending over three days, with sessions in the forenoons, leaving the afternoons for recreation. This plan was excellent but there was not enough of programme to engage the attention of the members more than two forenoons. At least there did not appear to be, until just before adjournment when the reports of the standing committees on transportation, tariff and legislation and the raising of the question of free distribution of nursery stock by the federal government brought forcibly to the front the fact that there was much business that might profitably engage the attention of the nurserymen of the country in annual session, and led ex-President Brooke to remark that it was time the Association realized the advisability of making these annual meetings occasions for the transaction of business such as could only well be done at these times, instead of regarding the meetings as primarily for rest and recreation.

It is not a new view of the matter. At almost every convention it is argued that once a year the nurserymen should meet and in making and perpetuating acquaintances rest from their labors; that business should be laid aside. We are of the opinion as we have argued repeatedly that the members of the Association would not be greatly wearied by attention to topics on a carefully prepared programme presented during the forenoons and afternoons of two days—four sessions—and we believe that a programme could be prepared which should be of such practical value as to command the attention of the majority of those in attendance. In any event such a plan would enable those who wish to discuss important trade questions in convention where the experience of many from many points could be exchanged, to do so, while others could reap the benefit by a study of the printed proceedings at their leisure; it would make those printed proceedings of greater value. The intermissions and the evenings would afford opportunity for intercourse and recreation.

## GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION.

The subject of free distribution of nursery stock by the federal government seemed to be new to a majority of the members of the American Association when it was brought up at the Niagara Falls convention. Yet two months ago, in the May issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN a column article called attention to it.

It was shown then that the New York Times had published a special despatch from its Washington correspondent in which it was stated:

"An investigation has been made to discover the varieties which will thrive best in the various localities and the distribution will be made in a manner somewhat similar to that employed in the seed distribution authorized by Congress. Especial attention will be given to trees of the nut bearing, shade and lawn variety, and oaks, ash and linden also will constitute a prominent portion of the distribution."

It was added that "the Secretary believes the idea will prove popular, and in view of the rapidly diminishing forest reserves will be a decided benefit to the country."

In view of the interest manifested in the subject at the Falls convention, and the fact that the Association passed a resolution opposing free distribution of nursery stock, we repeat the letter to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, published in the May issue of this journal:

My dear sir:—Your note of recent date calling attention to the newspaper articles in reference to a plan for distributing trees has been received. Judging from the inquiries which have come to us there is considerable interest in this matter and I am glad to furnish you with a statement as to the general plan in view.

It is not intended by any means to make a promiscuous distribution of trees. On the other hand, it is believed that any work of this kind should be limited to trees which are now only locally known and which through changed conditions obtainable by distribution might prove valuable.

It is not the intention of the Department to interfere in any way with the legitimate trade. In fact, it is believed that by the proper handling of the matter, the trade can be stimulated by calling attention to the good things we have in our own country in a limited way. It is thought that by the distribution of a few rare trees and similar plants to different parts of the country interest would be aroused which would result eventually to the benefit of all lines of horticulture.

Thanking you for your kind interest in the matter, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Washington, D. C., April 25, 1901.

B. T. GALLOWAY, Director.

## ROBERT CRAIG BERCKMANS.

Robert Craig Berckmans, president-elect of the American Association of Nurserymen, is the second son of Prosper J. Berckmans, ex-president of the American Pomological Society and president of the Georgia State Horticultural Society since its organization in 1876. After a three years course at the Richmond Academy (the fourth oldest institution of learning in the United States) at Augusta, Ga., he spent three years at Bingham's Military Institute; and completed his education at the University of Georgia.

After extended travel in Europe, visiting and studying the leading horticultural interests of France, Germany, Belgium, England and Scotland, he upon his return became a member of the firm of P. J. Berckmans, established by his father in 1857. In 1898 this firm was incorporated in the P. J. Berckmans Co.; associated with him in this business are his brothers, L. A. and P. J. A. Berckmans, Jr. Under their management the business has steadily increased in both area and diversity of their products; in addition to their extensive domestic trade they also transact a large export trade to South America, Africa, India and the West Indies. The subject of our sketch has traveled extensively in the West Indies, where he made the introduction of fruits from the states a study; and has been convinced that these countries can produce a good product in the line of peaches, plums and small fruits.

R. C. Berckmans has represented his firm for a number of years at the annual conventions of the American Association, and has always taken an active part to advance the interests of horticulture. He has been vice-president for Georgia for a number of years, also a member of the executive, legislative and other important committees. He is largely interested in fruit orchards in his state.



ROBERT CRAIG BERCKMANS.

Besides being active in the nursery business he has taken much interest in military matters in his state; and is now a retired officer of cavalry of the National Guard, having served about seventeen years.

Mr. Berckmans was the unanimous choice of the convention at the Falls for the position of president. His active interest in the Association gives assurance that he will care well for its affairs.

## PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITS.

During June the landscape effects at the Pan-American assumed form sufficient to indicate the plan of those in charge. The florists have done much to add to the attractions of the grounds. The work of well-known nursery firms is also seen. Among the exhibits out of doors are the following:

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.—Specimen evergreens, plainly labeled.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.—Three large beds of roses, Paul Neyron, General Jacqueminot and red varieties; also, Crimson Rambler.

Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.—Trained box, laurels and other evergreens in large number.

Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.—Six beds of roses in variety.

James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.—Five beds of geraniums, salvias, foliage plants, etc.

## Long and Short.

Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., suggests that orders for labels be sent in early.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., have an attractive announcement in another column.

Mazzard cherry seed may be obtained of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Natural peach pits, crop of 1900, may be had of J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C.

Budders and grafters are wanted by Stark Brothers, Louisiana, Mo., Dansville, N. Y., and Huntsville, Ala.

In exchange for evergreens 100,000 barberry are wanted by the Evergreen Nursery Co., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Black soluble insecticide soap for spraying may be had of V. Casazza & Bro., 190 Prince street, New York city.

Samples and prices of labels are sent upon application by the well-known firm, the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.

Apple seedlings, Kieffer pear seedlings, Russian mulberry and Black Locust seedlings are offered by J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

Apple trees, 3 years, hardy variety, for early fall shipment, in large quantity, may be had of Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill.

August Rölker, 59 Dey street, New York city, has roses, lilacs, rhododendrons, clematis, etc., from Jac. Smits, Naarden and Boskoop, Holland.

On another page in this issue is the list of apple and peach trees in the large stock of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md. They have Kieffer pear and buds of peach, pear and plum.

## PROFESSOR BAILEY'S ADDRESS.

*The Question Asked and Answered: What Becomes of the Nursery Tree?—The Fact of the Loss—The Cause of the Loss—What Will the Nurseryman Do About It?—A Practical Subject Concisely Treated by Acknowledged Authority.*

Following is the address delivered by L. H. Bailey of Cornell University before the American association of Nurserymen at the convention at Niagara Falls last month:

According to the eleventh census, 240,570,666 apple trees were growing in the nurseries of the United States in 1890. It is estimated that 150,000,000 apple trees are now standing in orchards in the United States.

### I. THE FACT OF THE LOSS

In other words, the number of trees standing in the nursery rows in any one year is nearly twice as great as the whole number owned by fruit growers. Moreover, the nursery trees represent the accumulations of but five years, whereas the orchard trees represent forty years or more. Or, the orchard trees may be considered as representing eight generations of nursery trees. This means that about one in sixteen of the apple trees grown by nurserymen find their way into permanent orchard plantations. It is safe to assume that not more than one in five of the trees actually planted in orchards ever return their owners either profit or satisfaction. A full crop of apples in the United States is about 100,000,000 barrels, or two-thirds of a barrel to a tree; and this crop occurs not oftener than once in five years. It is probable that not more than one in a hundred of the apple trees grown by the nurserymen ever produce the final result for which he grows them; and this disproportion is probably greater in other fruits than in the apple, since the apple is one of the easiest fruits to grow.

In Kansas in the census year, there were about 27,000,000 apple trees growing in the nurseries, yet ten years later there were less than 12,000,000 apple trees growing in orchards in that state; and yet Kansas does not ship an unusual proportion of her apple trees outside the state.

This remarkable loss is not peculiar to the nursery business. On another occasion ("Survival of the Unlike," Essay 1) I made an estimate of the loss in seeds. In 1890, according to the census, enough cabbage seeds were grown in this country to raise 1,014,400 acres of cabbages, yet the acreage of cabbages was approximately only 306,376 acres, being 706,024 acres less than the area which the seed would supply. The tomato seed grown in that year was sufficient to afford plants for 1,473,920 acres, yet only 91,802 acres seem to have been raised, leaving seeds sufficient to stock 1,362,713 acres.

Great as these losses are, they are small as compared with those that normally occur in nature. We like to think of the forces of nature as working with economy and exactness, yet the fact is that nature's methods, as measured by human ideals, are wanton and wasteful. The robin that last year built her nest on my porch, reared five fledglings. If only two were females, this year the progeny should be ten; if half were females, next year the progeny should be fifty; in ten years the progeny of the females would be more than 30,000, not counting all the males and saying nothing about the birds that live from year to year. If any single pair could gather all its progeny at the end of ten years, it should have a family of about 50,000; yet I doubt if all the robins from here to Rochester are as many as that. Not one in ten thousand of the seeds of elm trees ever produce trees. Not one in twenty of the blossoms on an apple tree ever set fruit. Very few of the buds and branches in a tree top persist long. Not one one hundredth of the fish eggs ever produce mature fishes, else the rivers would be so full that they could not flow, and the lakes would be stiff. All this represents loss when considered with reference to specific means working towards specific ends; but in the long run, nature knows no loss, for all things return to her bosom to be worked over again. She uses all her wastes.

### II. THE CAUSE OF THE LOSS.

You are now asking why the loss of nursery trees occurs. It is plainly not the fault of the nurseryman, for his plants are capable of

growing, else they will not sell. A small percentage of the loss is due to the inability of the nurserymen to find market for all that he raises. Most of the loss occurs after the stock leaves the nurserymen's hands.

(1.) Lack of definite ideals on the part of the buyer. The man who has no definite purpose in view when he sets his plantation, is likely to set more trees than he needs, or to set the wrong kinds; then neglect follows. Neglect always means loss. There is great contrast between the nurseryman and the fruit-grower in the care that is given the trees. With the nurseryman, every tree is an item in his inventory. It is an entity. Every tree is worth a definite sum. With the planter, the case is different. The trees are distinct and individual items when they are planted, but soon thereafter they lose their identity in the orchard. Too often the fruit-grower thinks of his orchard with trees in it, rather than of his trees in the orchard. That is, he loses track of each individual tree and thereby he cannot give it the special care and attention that it may need. It is probably not too much to say that nine-tenths of all tree plantings are neglected. With all our modern teaching, we have probably not rescued from neglect more than one-tenth of the tree plantings of New York State. We are still in need of the teacher.

Cheapness of trees is perhaps a factor in their loss. Cheap trees tend to stimulate overplanting. The planter buys more trees than he needs, and then neglects results. High priced trees, within reasonable limits, mean better trees, better care, and better fruit-growing. With trees of high enough price to afford the nurseryman a fair living, the planter may buy less, but he is likely to make the trees produce more.

The influence of the large planters has been disastrous to many persons who are not fitted to care for a large and complicated business. Only few people can plant very large orchards and make them yield a profit. Few of us are generals. Few men have motive power; most men are trailers. I still believe that nine-tenths of those who grow fruit must plant on a modest scale. Those who succeed in a large area are, I believe, the few, rather than the many.

(2.) Inability to market the produce is a cause of a loss of trees because neglect follows. Note the let-down after one failure to market a crop. Few people have definite commercial ideals when they plant a commercial orchard. One should begin to market the produce when the tree is set. He should know what he wants to do with it. It is no unusual thing for a fruit-grower to discover a crop of fruit some years after he has planted an orchard, and not to know what to do with it. Having no grasp on the situation the fruit brings no commercial return, discouragement results, and the plantation goes into decline.

(3.) There are specific difficulties that cause the loss of trees, such as droughts and cold winters, and the depredations of insects and diseases. Any or all of these things may be serious, but they are incidents and they do not defeat the man who has the ability and the determination to succeed. It is not to be expected that all men will succeed in fruit-growing or other lines of horticulture any more than in manufacturing or other business. The horticulturist has definite and serious problems to confront. All horticulturists run a gauntlet, and the San Jose scale takes the hindmost.

### III. WHAT WILL THE NURSERYMAN DO ABOUT IT?

If there are so many losses, what will the nurseryman do about it? First of all he will accept the situation. There is no use of kicking against a fact.

In the second place, the maintenance of the nurseryman's business depends in large measure on this perennial loss of stock. It may be thought that this represents loss of effort, but it is not so. Effort is its own reward. It is worth while to grow a good tree just for the sake of growing it,—and of getting the money for it. It is worth the while to plant a tree just for the sake of planting it. I like the retort of the old man who was told that he was planting for posterity. "I am planting for myself," he replied, "for I am having the fun of planting." My father, at eighty-one, is still planting trees, and he enjoys it. Always are we hoping for happiness and thereby do we fail to find it. The planting of trees is an educational process. It betters the community. When trees begin to be planted, fences are repaired and buildings are painted. It is too much to expect definite success from every effort in any undertaking. If one tree in a hundred comes to full fruition, it is worth while to have planted the ninety and nine.

Certain people are always predicting over-production by figuring the future yield from the number of trees planted. This is fallacy, for only a small part of the planting produces an eventual crop. In fact, the whole history of tree planting illustrates just the opposite,—the fact that the natural losses prevent permanent over-production and maintain the equilibrium. Consumption of fruit and demand for ornamentals are likely to keep pace with the actual production. The consumption of fruit per capita is increasing; the export trade is growing; manufactured fruit products are extending in amount and popularity.

In the third place, time sifts out the dross; this is the vital lesson of this discussion. If only a small percentage of our efforts is destined to result in permanent success, then there is all the more reason that we should grow only the best, for then are our chances of an enduring success the greater. One first class novelty is worth more than twenty indifferent ones. There will be less failures in the future. The state of intelligence is rapidly rising. More and more the planter is making specific demands of the nurseryman. No longer can the nurseryman do an indiscriminate business. More and more must he satisfy the special customer in his own geographical region. The tendency must be towards diversification.

Because there is loss is no reason for discouragement. The nurseryman has less occasion to be discouraged than the planter, for the nurseryman sells his trees to the planter. So long as the planter has enthusiasm, the nurseryman should have hope. Nature has not given up the nursery business just because she so often fails to realize.

All these considerations enforce the fact that, as nurserymen and plant growers, we are still far short of our greatest possible efficiency.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

B. Suzuki, of Suzuki & Iida, is on his way home to Japan.

Frank Vestal, Little Rock, Ark., died May 18th, aged 42 years.

P. Ouwerkerk, Jersey City, will sail for Holland on the 6th of July.

Mr. Schuette, of Schuette & Czarnowski, St. Louis, Mo., started on a European trip, June 15th.

The St. Elmo Nursery and Orchard Company, St. Elmo, Ill., increased its planting largely last spring.

A packing house fire at Fairbury Nursery Company's, Fairbury, Neb., caused a loss of \$1,000 on May 29th.

Irving Jaquay, Benton Harbor, Mich., has purchased a 200-acre farm at South Haven, Mich., for nursery purposes.

Smith Brothers, Concord, Ga., have just finished a new concrete packing house and are now building a new office.

William C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., attended the flower show at the opening of the new Horticultural Hall in Boston.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs, and vines amounted to \$73,188 in April, 1901, against \$70,166 in April, 1900.

Commodore Perry Lines, a veteran nurseryman, of New Haven, Conn., died recently. He was engaged in the nursery business for 45 years.

A plan is being considered by the Buffalo, N. Y., park commissioners' botanical committee for establishing a tree and shrub nursery in Cazenovia Park.

George L. Taber, Glen St. Mary, Fla., nurseryman, was re-elected president of the Florida Horticultural Society at the annual meeting at St. Augustine, May 21-24.

Thomas Smith, 102 years and 5 months old, died in Rochester, N. Y., May 15th. He had been employed by Frost & Co. and Ellwanger & Barry, working until he was 90 years old.

The fourth volume of the American Cyclopædia of Horticulture, of which Prof. L. H. Bailey is the editor, will be issued by the publishers, the Macmillan Co., New York and London.

Members of the Association who desire photographs of the group which assembled before a camera immediately after the convention was adjourned, may obtain them, for \$1 each, of the photographer, M. H. Zahner, 36 Falls Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Frederick W. Kelsey, New York city, sailed June 15th on the steamship Trave for a three months' trip abroad. He will visit Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Germany and England.

The nineteen annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association was held in Rochester June 11-13. These officers were elected: President, Jesse E. Northrup, Minneapolis; secretary-treasurer, S. F. Willard, Weathersfield, Conn.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the Gardner Nursery Company, Osage, Ia. The capital is \$50,000. The incorporators are Charles F. Gardner, Clark E. Gardner, William C. Gardner, Rosa M. Gardner and Grace B. Gardner.

Benjamin R. Palmer died at Gananoque, Canada, June 15th, aged 74 years. He was engaged in the nursery business in Rochester and Geneva, N. Y., for a time subsequent to 1874. He was the father-in-law of ex-President Irving Rouse of the American Association of Nurserymen.

Prof. L. H. Bailey started for the Pacific Coast last month after the Niagara Falls convention. He will deliver a series of lectures at the University of California. He expects to be absent two months. He will visit horticultural centers in California and Oregon in the interest of his new magazine, "American Country Life."

The nurserymen and florists of Los Angeles, Cal., met June 10 and effected permanent organization. The association will co-operate with the horticultural commission. Officers were elected as follows: E. H. Rust, of South Pasadena, president; A. Campbell-Johnson, vice president; Miss Lord, secretary, and J. F. Rupprecht, treasurer.

At the meeting of the Wholesale Seedsmen's League, held at Rochester, N. Y., June 14, the following officers were elected: President, F. W. Bruggerhoff, New York; vice-president, S. F. Leonard, Chicago; secretary and treasurer, Burnet Landreth, Philadelphia. Messrs. Landreth, Burpee, Maynard, and H. W. Wood were elected directors.

The New York State Fruit Grower's Association is not mapping out any new work other than that planned at the annual meeting at Syracuse. County organizations are being perfected in the fruit-growing section. Niagara, Orleans, Ontario, Wayne, Seneca, and Oswego counties have already organized. Yates county held a meeting June 1 for this purpose.

Nelson Smith who is always at the conventions is popular at home as well as abroad. He is a police commissioner and potentate of the Geneva temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. By reason of the latter fact he was able to translate many of the hieroglyphics on the Midway and therefore was called upon several times to chaperone parties of less fortunate nurserymen down the camel path.

The city of Denver made an active bid for the 1902 convention of the Association. Letters of invitation were received from the mayor of Denver, the governor of Colorado, the State Board of Horticulture, the Denver Chamber of Commerce and George J. Spear, the wide awake nurseryman and member of the Association, from Greeley, Colo. An invitation to hold the next convention in Detroit was received from the secretary of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

Among those who called upon Rochester nurserymen after the convention were: Ex-President Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; President R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; D. D. Herr, Lancaster, Pa.; Harry L. Bird, Benton Harbor, Mich.; A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; Frank A. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.; George Sallee, F. C. Weber, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.; W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; Charles F. Smith, Concord, Ga.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; C. F. Bernard, Painesville, O.; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; Herman Berkhan, New York city.

G. E. PRATER, JR., PAW PAW, MICH., May 9, 1901: "I enclose \$1 for paper. Excuse delay in remitting. We haven't had time to breathe, but can't do without the paper."

JOHN SIEBENTHALER, DAYTON, OHIO, May 8, 1901:—"Please excuse delay in remitting my subscription, I want you to continue sending me the paper as I consider it the most valuable paper I receive. Inclosed find \$1 with best wishes."

## Recent Publications.

In a booklet entitled "What is a Kindergarten" George Hansen, landscape architect, Berkeley, Cal., enumerates the list of subjects to be planted in the children's garden that will most interest the child and in a practical manner accompanied with various plans for lots of various size, tells how these plants may be treated to the best advantage. The kindergarten, he says, is the playground of the child, the home of the mother, the battlefield of the man, the anchor ground of patriotism. The book will be found of assistance to teachers of nature studies and to all who are interested in gardening. San Francisco: MORGAN SHEPARD.

The July issue of the "Delineator" contains the finest pictures yet presented of the Pan-American exposition. They show the harmonious blending of colors which is a distinctive feature of the exposition buildings. These pictures of two views of the electricity building and one of the restaurants are really far beyond anything of the kind that has been attempted. They were made possible by reason of the fact that the publishers of the "Delineator" had the advantage of working directly from the original water color sketches of C. Y. Turner, director of color to the Pan American exposition. All the beautiful effects of the originals, necessitating the most exact register of plates, have been obtained, though all the work was done at high speed. The July "Delineator" numbers 625,000 copies.

Bulletin No. 30, entitled "A Forest Working Plan for Township 40," by Ralph S. Hosmer, Field Assistant, and Eugene S. Bruce, Lumberman, of the Division of Forestry, has been issued. The working plan proper is preceded by a discussion of conservative lumbering and the water supply, by Frederick H. Newell, Hydrographer, U. S. Geological Survey. This bulletin contains a working plan for conservative lumbering on Township 40, Totten and Crossfield Purchase, Hamilton County, New York State Forest Preserve, prepared by the Division of Forestry in cooperation with the State of New York. It deals with one of the most important forest problems now before any of the States, and marks a step in forest policy; for this is the first instance of cooperation in practical forest management between the Federal government and that of any State.

We have received from L. R. Bryant, Princeton Ill., secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, the transactions of that society for 1900 being the proceedings of the 45th annual meeting at Champaign Dec. 11-13, 1900 and of district and county societies, edited by the secretary. The volume has 525 pages and is filled with valuable horticultural information. Special mention is due the very able and scientific articles by Dr. T. J. Burrill, Prof. Goff, Prof. Forbes and Prof. Blair; Dunlap's talk on "Illinois Fruits at the Paris Exposition," and the very valuable and practical papers by C. H. Williamson, H. A. Aldrich, E. C. Green, Prof. Keffer, Prof. Lloyd and others. The report is sent free to all members, to schools and other public libraries, in the state, on payment of postage, and 25 copies to each county Farmer's Institute, on application. Half-tone engravings of fruit of trees and of officers of the society add to the value of the book.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines, etc., amounted to \$95,830 in January, 1901, against \$47,666 in the same month of last year. The free imports of seeds amounted in January, 1901, to \$166,902, against \$182,622, the value of the imports of January, 1900.

**WILD GOOSE PLUM.**—Regarding the origin of this plum, T. E. Shelton, of Arkansas, says in the Arkansas Fruit Grower: John S. Downer, Todd county, Ky., was the first to propagate and disseminate the "wild goose" plum, its origin was purely accidental and somewhat veiled in mystery. It was in Tennessee, I believe, Montgomery county, a wild goose was killed as it was going South in the fall, and after being kept several days as a curiosity, it was thrown into a fence corner, where it lay and decayed. A scion sprung up there and grew to be a bearing tree. It was supposed a seed was in the goose's craw. The fruit was a new surprise, and specimens were sent to Mr. Downer, and he went immediately and procured the exclusive right to propagate from the tree.

F. S. PHOENIX, BLOOMINGTON, ILL., May 11, 1901:—"We enclose herein draft for \$1 in payment of subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and trust your subscription list is on the increase."

## THE ORANGE OUTPUT.

It has been calculated that there are in Italy 5,400,000 orange trees which yield on an average 1,600,000,000 oranges per year, or 300 oranges per tree. In the province of Seville, in Spain, where the largest quantity of oranges is grown in Europe, the average annual yield per tree is estimated at 600 oranges. The island of St. Michael, in the Azores, produces on an area of 265 acres 350,000,000 oranges, which are almost entirely shipped to England. In 1899 the total export of oranges from Spain exceeded 1,000,000,000. Greece exported in 1899 some 50,000,000 oranges.

## NURSERY AT DECATUR'S BIRTHPLACE.

The largest blocks of peach trees in the world can probably be seen at the nurseries of J. G. Harrison & Sons at Berlin, Md. They are now ready to start June budding. Their largest block of peach trees, of more than one hundred acres, is on the farm where Commodore Decatur was born. Their blocks of half million apple, half million asparagus, and sixty acres or more in strawberry plants are very promising.

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## The Official Journal.

Can you afford to do business without the only trade paper devoted exclusively to that business? Those who have taken this journal regularly say they cannot. Subscribe now and reap the benefit. \$1.00 per year.

## THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

305 Cox Building, - - - - - Rochester, N. Y.

# WANTED

—A competent bookkeeper, must have a thorough knowledge of the nursery business and give satisfactory references. . . . .

ADDRESS

FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES, Fresno, Cal. P. O. Box 2697.

**The Sparta Nurseries** have to offer their usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms. **Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.**

# NATURAL PEACH PITS.

CROP OF 1900.

Our pits are gathered from the rural mountain districts and are all genuine naturals. They are in splendid condition, as they have been carefully preserved.

**Write for Sample and Delivered Price.**

**ONLY A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS LEFT.**

We will not likely have a large supply of the 1901 crop this fall but hope to have a fair supply.

## J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.,

POMONA, N. C.



CENTER OF ATTRACTION, BUFFALO, N. Y., SUMMER, 1901.

# Grape Vines AND Currant Plants

Highest  
Standard  
of Grades

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

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Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

**GRAPE VINES**  
ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock, Warranted True  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.  
An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.  
T. S. HUBBARD CO.,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

# ROSES American Field Grown Plants..

The best of the Teas, Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals and Noisette varieties in stock.  
Send for list of varieties and prices.

**ORANGE TREES** grown in pots suitable for conservatory or window garden.

Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees

Also a complete line of nursery stock. Peaches, Plums, Pears, Japan Persimmons, Figs, Muscadine Grapes, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc.

THE GRIFFING BROS. CO., Jacksonville, Fla.

**Wholesale Nurseries** We have a full line of stock for nurserymen and dealers, including Apple Trees and Apple Seedlings by car load. Apple Grafts put up to order, Piece or Whole Root. Thirty-three years in the business.

The only practical Box Clamp in use—Cheap.

R. H. Blair & Co., PROPRIETORS OF LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.  
N. W. Cor. 11th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**100,000 PRIVET** 1½ FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler. . . . .

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

# ON THE MIDWAY

was where a large majority of the nurserymen who attended the convention were eventually seen.

It is hardly probable that they were looking for labels and we shall expect the usual orders in due time, which should not be set too far ahead.

BENJAMIN CHASE, DERRY, N. H.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

<p>Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,</p>	<p>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. <b>Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,</b> BALTIMORE, MD. <b>FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.</b> 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. <b>LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</b></p>	<p>Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.</p>
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When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"My father at 81 is still planting trees."*—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

VOL. IX.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1901.

No. 8.

## VIRGINIA REGULATIONS.

**Information of Importance to Nurserymen Doing Business in That State—Stock Shipped Into Virginia Must Bear Certificate of Inspection and a Special Tag—Why This Provision Has Been Found Necessary—Woolly Aphis and Gall.**

The following has been issued by the Virginia State Board of Crop-Pest Commissioners from the office of the State Entomologist and Pathologist, at Blacksburg, Va., under date of June 13, 1901:

**IMPORTANT TO NURSERYMEN**—The enforcement of the Virginia Crop-Pest laws has given rise to some confusion and annoyance to nurserymen in other states who do business in this state. This has been occasioned generally by the failure on the part of these nurserymen to observe the provisions of our laws and regulations, which require that each package of nursery stock shall bear a proper certificate of inspection, and, in addition, a special tag provided from this office. Some nurserymen have seen fit to take strong exception to these requirements, and one nurseryman in particular (though meeting with no obstacle whatever in his business in this state), has loudly proclaimed and published his opposition to the position we have taken. Hence I think best to state in this circular our position, trusting that it will lead to mutual understanding.

This state is unfortunately seriously infested with San Jose scale, and with slight exception the trouble is traceable to nursery stock coming from other states. Only a small amount of nursery stock grown in this state has ever been found to be infested and at present there is practically none. Our control is so rigid that the state nurseries are as free from suspicion as it is possible to be in a state having orchards infested with the scale. Every year since the passage of the first inspection law, the scale has been shipped into this state from outside our borders, on stock bearing a regular certificate of inspection. This is not stated to discredit any one's work, but it does show that there is either carelessness or dishonesty, when the same thing occurs repeatedly from the same nursery. Now, here is the point in a nutshell: If we make a regulation that all stock bearing an official certificate may enter this state, what recourse have we in the case of infested stock coming into our state under such certificate? None; unless we wish to make a lot of trouble and bring the offending nurseryman before the public notice. But if this nurseryman must have our official tag on his stock, we have a short and simple method, viz.: to recall the official cards. If these should be refused, of course we would resort to publicity.

The above fairly explains our purpose in requiring the use of an official tag from this office. This regulation was not adopted from choice, but from necessity. And I wish to state that we have found it necessary to withdraw our tags the past year. In one instance in mind, the official certificate of inspection remained in force regardless of this fact. It seems to me that any person familiar with the subject, ought to appreciate our position and not push this matter by irrelevant talk until it leads to serious quarreling and bickering.

Further, it is objected that we require inspection against woolly aphis, and an objector dramatically proposes to swear the the nurserymen present at a certain convention, as to whether or not they have this louse on their premises. Certainly we know that practically every one has it. And we further know from abundant experience that it is one of the most serious pests to young orchards in this state. We do not expect any one to certify that his premises are free from this pest, but we do expect that the stock shipped shall be free from the knotted

roots and living specimens of the louse, and hereafter we shall seize and destroy nursery stock carrying these knots or the living lice. You may ask, "How is one to comply with such a regulation?" By rejecting the plants showing knotted roots, and fumigating to destroy the lice.

After five years' experience, we can positively state that fumigation is a perfectly safe and sure method of destroying the woolly aphis, and that as a precaution against San Jose Scale in suspicious districts, it is invaluable. It must, however, be properly done, and cannot be left to the whims and caprices of ordinary laborers. I have planted trees encrusted with this scale, which had been given one fumigation, and during three years' observation was unable to find a single living scale.

This year we shall add crown gall to the list of troubles against which nursery stock must be inspected.

We have hesitated to place official ban upon the woolly aphis and the crown gall, but our practical observation in the young orchards demonstrates that these troubles are fatal to a large number of the trees at an early date, and that trees so affected can not be relied upon to produce a good orchard; hence we are ready to bear the responsibility of the regulation.

I do not believe that with honorable nurserymen it has simply become a question of selling so many trees to secure a profit therefrom, but that they will be willing to bear the burdens of just regulations, so that the orchard industry may flourish, and not be utterly wiped out in large sections of our country. No man honors more than I this splendid class of men who have done so much to built up our fruit interests!

A word as to how we have administered our state laws in case of error or negligence on the part of the shippers, may be appropriate. I could cite a string of cases of this sort, and whenever the nurseryman has appealed to us, if he was known in our office, and had not previously shipped diseased stock, we at once secured entry for his goods by telegraph, if the point of detention was given us. If not, we furnished him with all haste, the proper tags. There should, however, be no further occasion of oversight to secure tags in advance.

No man can justly charge us with a desire to interfere with free commerce between the states, and as to the importance of securing uniform national regulations for such troubles, I was the first man in the East to propose this step, and as chairman of the legislative and executive committees of the Washington convention of March 5th, 1897, I think my position is well known to the fruit-growers and nurserymen of America. I still stand squarely on the position taken at Washington in 1897, and at the Nurserymen's Convention in St. Louis in June of the same year. We are in need of uniform, sane regulations which can be strictly enforced by men competent to judge of these troubles. Unfortunately in the meantime state officers acting under state laws are obliged at times to take positions that may seem unwarranted and severe. This is because we know that there are grave faults in some of the inspection work which we are called upon to accept, and as we can not appeal to a central authority to control this, we must unwillingly put up the bars alike against all.

The following primary requirements must be complied with in certificates of inspection before they will be accepted in this office:

1st. The date on which the inspection was made. (Inspections made before July 1st of each current year will not be accepted.)

2d. The name of the person or persons who make the inspection must appear in the certificate.

3d. The certificate must certify that the stock is apparently free from San Jose scale and other dangerously injurious insects, pests, and plant diseases

4th. It will be the policy of this office to accept only certificates which show that the examination has been made by a person or persons

of proper credentials as to their competency, i. e., known entomologists, or persons vouched for by known entomologists.

All plants carrying San Jose scale, woolly aphis (or the knotted roots caused by this insect), crown gall, black knot, fire blight or peach yellows, will, when found in transit or upon nursery yard or delivered upon private premises, be seized and destroyed, and the tags issued to the shipper of such stock will be recalled.

It would be indeed a rare occurrence to find black knot, fire blight, or peach yellows on nursery stock.

The official tag from this office issued to cover nursery stock entering the state, will be substantially as follows:

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF CROP-PEST COMMISSIONERS.

Official Tag No.

Blacksburg, Va.....1901.

This is to certify that the certificate of a duly accredited inspector has been filed in this office, stating that the nursery premises of .....were examined on.....1901, and that the above mentioned certificate conforms to the laws and regulations in force in this state.

This card is not valid after July 1st, 1902.

Issued on certificate of.....

State Entomologist and Pathologist.

Official tags will be furnished on application accompanied by a proper certificate of inspection, at the following prices: 25 tags, 20 cents; 50 tags, 25 cents; 100 tags, 30 cents; 250 tags, 65 cents; 500 95 cents; 1,000 tags, \$1.50; post paid. Remittance must be made by postal order in advance, as we cannot keep accounts in relation to this matter. Checks for these small sums will not be received.

WILLIAM B. ALWOOD,

State Entomologist and Pathologist.

#### FRUIT CULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Board of Agriculture of Great Britain has issued an official statement for 1900 which shows, says the Gardener's Chronicle:

In the whole of Great Britain, 73,780 acres are now devoted to small-fruit culture, and 232,129 acres to that of orchards. Kent is very far ahead of all other counties as regards the culture of small fruit, no fewer than 22,466 acres in this county being allotted to these crops.

In Middlesex, 4,231 acres are recorded as given up to small-fruit culture. Cambridge has 3,428 acres, and Worcester 3,634 under fruit culture. In the other counties a much smaller area is thus utilised, Rutlandshire, the smallest English county, having only 49 acres so made use of.

Turning to orchards, we find Devonshire heads the list with 27,240 acres, followed by Hereford with 26,847; Kent, 26,340; Somerset, 24,992; and Worcester, 21,023 acres. The other counties show very largely lessened proportions; Rutland again being lowest on the list with 98 acres only.

So far as imports go in the year 1900, we imported 2,128,477 cwt of apples of the value of £1,222,655. Of oranges and lemons we take no note, as their importation does not directly affect our cultivators; but we paid the foreigner £308,395 for cherries, £595,000 for grapes, £366,871 for pears, and £392,696 for plums. Taking fruits of all kinds, including bananas, the total value imported in 1900 was £6,481,562.

Another table shows that the proportional value, per head of the population, of fruit imported amounted to 3s. 9d. a head, that of vegetables to 2s. 3d.

Another table shows whence all these products are derived, thus the United States sent us 1,248,403 bushels of apples, Belgium followed with 276,967 bushels, France 234,412, Holland 103,936, and Portugal 203,238, figures which seem to require explanation. Even Norway sent us 10 bushels of apples. The total from all foreign countries was 2,109,152 bushels.

France sends by far the largest quantity of cherries, viz., 195,883 bushels. Belgium contributes 15,113 bushels of grapes, double what France sends us; while Portugal is far in advance of all other countries in its export of grapes to Britain, the total quantity being 892,574 bushels. France sends us 315,610 bushels of plums, Germany 191,021 and the United States 8,862 bushels.

The total quantity of apples imported from our colonies was 1,752,020, by far the largest quantity coming from Canada, viz., 1,549,951; while Tasmania sent 154,713 bushels, and the whole of the Australasian colonies (inclusive of New Zealand and Tasmania), 172,371 bushels.

#### SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The farmer comes in from his field and says to his wife, "That blasted agent fooled me again. Of the fifty trees I planted, ten are as dead as 'Moses.'" Every year, and on countless farms, these are the questions: Has the buyer a right to expect every tree to grow? Why do the trees sometimes fail? Should the seller replace free of charge? Trees and plants, having life, cannot be handled commercially like sugar and stovewood, hoes and wheelbarrows, meat and molasses. The life principle is in danger from the time they are lifted from their first place until permanently located in orchard or garden. Large losses indicate ignorance or carelessness somewhere.

Both buyer and seller share the responsibility, and hence should share the losses. Replacing at half price is a good adjustment. Small losses of, say one in ten, the buyer should put up with and call himself a lucky man.—The Fruitman, Mt. Vernon, Ia.

#### Long and Short.

F. M. Hartman, Dansville, N. Y., has plums, cherries, pears.

J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn., offers 2,000,000 peach trees, well graded.

Raffia can be obtained of August Rolker & Sons, 52 Dey street, New York City.

The P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., have a list of offerings in another column.

Peach trees can be obtained of the Alabama Nursery Company, Huntsville, Ala.

Grapevines and currant plants are specialties with Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

Evergreen and forest tree seedlings, ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., at R. Douglas' Sons, Waukegan, Ills.

100,000 peach trees, 2,000 Irish Juniper, 2,000 plum trees, are offered by C. L. Longsdorf, Floradale, Pa.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., offers apple, peach, Carolina poplar by the carload; also cherry, pear, Japan plums.

California fruit, apple, plum and peach trees at West Jersey Nursery Co's, Bridgeton, N. J.; also Marianna plum stock.

Apple seedlings, Osage orange, Black and Honey locust, free from hot wind influence are offered by A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ill.

Roses, American field grain plants, all varieties; orange trees, budded or grafted pear trees and a complete line of nursery stock may be had of the Griffing Bros. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Natural peach pits, crop of 1900, gathered from the mountains of Western North Carolina, near the Tennessee line, by collectors who have been collecting them for years, and who have always given good satisfaction, are offered by W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va. They may be able to use some nursery stock in exchange.

The Syracuse Nurseries, Smiths & Powell Company, Syracuse, N. Y., offer a general assortment of budded apples, standard pears, plums, and an extra choice lot of peaches; also a fine lot of ornamental trees. They issue no trade list, but are pleased to make low prices by letter. They also have a fine assortment of extra size apples, pears, plums and cherries, at low prices in order to clear the grounds.

## FRUIT AT BUFFALO.

In a communication to the American Agriculturist, F. W. Taylor, superintendent of the horticultural exhibits says:

The pomological exhibits of all former expositions have consisted almost entirely at first of preserved and processed fruits. Such exhibits possess much merit, and they keep the space well covered until fresh fruits are available. At the Pan-American it was desired that every state should show examples of such fruits as may be kept in good condition by the use of artificial refrigeration until after the season of the opening, or during the months of May, June and July. The use of ammonia refrigeration, has, for the most part, grown up so far as its practical application to preserving fruit from decay is concerned, since the World's Columbian exposition was held.

It seemed necessary, therefore, to get all the facts possible before those who might have fruit of the crop of 1900, which they could keep over for the opening weeks of the exposition. To reach this end a circular was prepared which gave such practical reports of results that had been produced and could be expected to follow, as would enable intelligent plans to be laid with regard to the handling of the fruits that might be desired held for 1901. This circular was sent to the members of all the leading horticultural societies. Acting either independently or following the lines laid down in the circular several carloads of apples were placed in storage by various states, some at home and some at Buffalo, ready for use in the earlier weeks of the exposition. The result of this forethought and foresight has been noticeably apparent. Certainly no exposition has ever, in May and June, shown such splendid fruits in such great abundance during what is usually an "off" portion of the season.

The states participating in the apple exhibits, showing the crop of 1900, have been New York, which exhibited 358 varieties, the largest number, Illinois, Missouri, Ontario, Oregon, Michigan, Connecticut, Maine, Virginia, Minnesota. The varieties most noticeable by reason of their plentiness have been Esopus Spitzenburg, Yellow Bell, Lady, Ben Davis, Wine Sap, Jonathan, York Imperial, Newtown and Baldwin. The characteristics of the varieties frequently change as they pass through storage and are opened and placed in the open air. Some varieties which come out in apparently excellent condition last only a few hours or days, while others will endure even in the heat and dust of an exposition, in good form and flavor for two weeks or longer. This is one of the most important characteristics to be studied and recorded, and to be worked out and made the subject of a report later.

The method of installation is always a fruitful theme for discussion and disagreement. The two systems may be designated as pyramidal and flat. In showing fresh fruits of all sorts, no method can give the appearance of enormous mass and splendid color as can the flat. Tables built uniformly 30 inches in height, painted white, slightly tinged with cream, covered with white plates bearing the splendid specimens of winter apples, Catawba grapes and pears, are more effective than any other possible kind of installation. For jars

of processed or preserved fruits, pyramidal installation is usually effective and satisfactory. The Illinois exhibit produces good effects here, as was done at Chicago and at Omaha, by receding, stair-shape shelving with the risers covered by mirrors. This has been facetiously called the barroom style, referring to the lavish use of mirrors, but the many favorable comments indicate that it is attractive to a great number of visitors.

## NURSERYMEN'S NAMES.

An English author, says Meehan's Magazine, laments that the nurserymen of his country still doggedly continue to use the botanical names employed by Don, Loudon and others, though it has been clearly shown that there are other names which, under the "rules of priority," ought to have been adopted by these well known writers. But surely the English nurserymen may plead for mercy as against justice in a case like this. The nurseryman should not suffer because a good man went wrong. The names of Don and Loudon have entered into the commerce of the world, and to change his catalogue names annually,

however justly it may be proved he should do under botanical rules, would drive the nurseryman's business to endless confusion. There would be as much difficulty in filling orders as he now finds under the numerous common names. Now he is under continual reproof. "You have sent me the dog flower instead of the cat plant I ordered," writes one, and another declares, "Instead of the 'Blue as Blazes,' I received the 'Devil in the Bush.'" He finds botanical names his only safety.

We can all admire the heroism of the man who can stand still and have his head knocked off "because it was so nominated in bond." Even Shylock had to admit that his pound of flesh must go. So all of us grant that the "law of priority" ought to prevail in plant names; but in view of the inevitable confusion that must arise from its enforcement, we can only hope that some botanical Portia will turn up in time, so that the poor nurseryman may not lose his "blood" as well as his "flesh" by the changes.



FREDERICK W. TAYLOR,  
Superintendent of Horticulture.

## WESTERN WHOLESALE ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen was held at the Centropolis Hotel, Kansas City, July 9th. Morning session was called to order by President A. L. Burke. Roll call showed thirteen firms present. Consideration of membership applications and certain rules followed the secretary and treasurer's reports, and occupied the forenoon session. At the afternoon session the aggregate stock report showed quite a large increase in planting of some kinds of nursery stock. Mr. Skinner moved that the usual suggestive price list be postponed. Carried.

A statement of wrong-doing on the part of certain railroad companies was read, and their refusal to treat justly was noted. No action was taken.

The matter of insect pests injurious to nursery stock was thoroughly discussed, resulting in the appointment of Messrs. Youngers, Bagley and Stannard as a committee on experimental supervision.

Messrs. Bernardin, Starke and the secretary, E. J. Holman, were appointed a committee to prepare a program for the December meeting.

## PEAR AND APPLE.

*Superiority of the French Stocks for Northern Planting—Single Advantage of Japan Stocks Applies Only to Southern Planting—American Apple Stocks for Grafting, French for Budding—St. Julian Plum, Myrobolan and Mariana Compared.*

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I should be pleased to have your advice on the following in your valuable paper:

1. I was informed lately that the union of other varieties of pears on Kieffer stocks was not liked by nurserymen in general. What seem to be the objections?
2. Do you think the Japan pear stock superior to all others? Why?
3. Are native apple stocks as good as French stocks? If not, why? If so, what variety is believed to produce the most satisfactory stocks?
4. Will the pits from Abundance and Red June plums produce stocks suitable to bud other varieties on? How would the stocks from the Lombard seeds do? Or would the Myrobolan be better for all varieties?

W. S. N.

Glen Rock, Pa., June 17, 1901.

1. Kieffer have not been used long enough to determine definitely either their good or bad qualities.
2. Japan pear stock are not now used to any extent in the North and their use in the South is being greatly curtailed. French stocks are superior in all respects for northern planting. The single advantage possessed by the Japan stocks, i. e. thicker and stronger foliage less subject to leaf blight and hence easier and surer to take a bud, applies only to southern planting. Trees grown on these stocks are generally considered less hardy, shorted lived, and subject to all the ills the pear is heir to.
3. Western grown apple stocks are better for grafting purposes, as the nurserymen can get two or more grafts from a single seedling. The French are superior for budding, as they are branched roots. The American grown are nearly all from French seed.
4. St. Julian plum stock makes the best orchard trees and is the stock generally used in European nurseries, but Myrobolan makes the best nursery tree, and the latter is the stock almost exclusively used by growers of European sorts of plums in the United States. Mariana is largely used in the West and is undoubtedly a variation of the Myrobolan. Americana sorts do very well on this stock.

## BAGSHOT RHODODENDRONS.

"Again this season the firm of John Waterer & Sons, Ltd., of the Bagshot Nurseries, Surrey, are making a rhododendron display in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park," says the Gardeners' Chronicle, London, Eng. "Those, therefore, who desire to see a representative collection of this most useful of all flowering shrubs may do so during a visit to London without having occasion to travel into any of the more or less remote districts of Surrey. We have many times remarked upon the ease with which rhododendrons may be

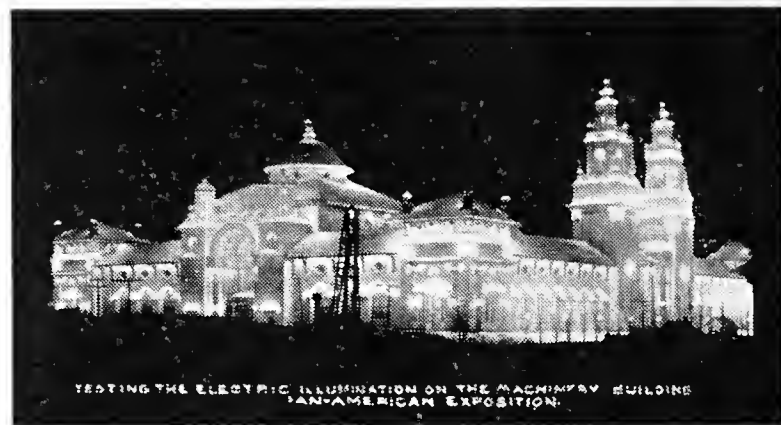
transplanted, after it is seen which plants have the most flower buds upon them, and this annual show of Messrs. Waterer's affords striking evidence of this fact, for some of the specimens are of considerable size."

DR. HERMANN SCHROEDER.

A local history in Illinois, referring to one of the oldest nurseymen of the country, says:

There are always a few men in every community who are recognized leaders in the growth of the localities with which they are connected, who are the promoters of its enterprises, the founders of its industries and the advocates of all the varied interests which will contribute to the prosperity and well being of their fellow-townsmen. Of this class Dr. Schroeder is a representative. He has been one of the most potent factors in the upbuilding of Bloomington, where for almost half a century he has made his home.

Dr. Schroeder was born in the town of Althaldensleben near the city of Magdeburg, in Prussia, May 22, 1821. His father was one of Napoleon's old soldiers who gave the signal to retreat from Moscow. On his deportation to Siberia he escaped from Russian slavery, and found after a long wandering a home and wife in the village of Althaldensleben. There the Doctor was born in a year of great famine, and taken in a basket to the Kloyster fields by his mother who worked therein. He was given the best educational advantages afforded in the schools of the town, and his parents, who were Catholics, destined him



Electric Illumination—Pan American.

for the priesthood. Aristocratic people and even the bishop became interested in him, for he was an excellent scholar, and furnished him the means of study, but after his mother's death he abandoned the idea of entering the priesthood and commenced the study of natural philosophy and medicine, but while thus engaged his benefactor, Herr Nathusius, died and he commenced the study and work of an architect, as it would sooner bring him financial returns, and he must depend upon his own exertions for livelihood. He met with excellent success in the new undertaking and soon became the contractor of government buildings. He prospered financially, but his love of republican principles led him to discuss the same from the public platform and through the press, and in the great historical year, 1848, he was to be found on the barricade and among the revolutionary speakers. Soon, however, a contra-revolution took place and Doctor Schroeder, together with many other revolutionists, was persecuted and would have been shot, had he not made his escape at night and fled America. In order to effect his escape he was obliged to kill a soldier who was pursuing him, and taking his gun, the Doctor brought it with him to America, it being the first needle gun in this country.

Hidden in one of the rotten, wooden ships Dr. Schroeder made his way to New York. He could not find employment there and so he went as an emigrant to Cleveland, Ohio, where he gained some kind friends and again took up the study of medicine, becoming, after two years of preparation, a physician of considerable note. He practiced in Mansfield and in Mount Gilead, Ohio, for a time and then by wagon started westward, reaching the little town of Bloomington, Illinois, in 1851. Upon the prairie, near the present site of the Illinois Central depot, he constructed a shanty out of the first log house ever built in the town, and began the practice of medicine, eventually directing his energies into other channels. He dealt quite extensively in real estate

for a time, first purchasing nine town lots on which he erected thirteen houses from lumber he had made from the timber on a forty-acre tract of land that he had purchased. Rents were high then and accordingly the investment was a profitable one. He soon accumulated money to buy from the Illinois Central railroad two hundred and forty acres, now the south side of Elpaso, and eighty acres on which the city of Gilman has been built. He named the place Schroederville, laid it out in town lots, and in 1856 sold it. He then commenced grape culture, probably establishing the first vineyards in the west. He was particularly successful in the propagation of grape vines, sold many million plants all over this country and even shipped to France and Germany. He continued in that line until a short time ago, and is even now engaged in horticultural pursuits upon his valuable land, comprising 100 acres which adjoins the city.

In 1866 he erected the Grand Opera House, the first in the city. In 1869 he aided in building Minerva Block,—for some years the finest in the city—and still owns the store at No. 316, in that block. Coal had been found along the creeks and in the hillsides in some sections of Illinois, but the Doctor thought it must surely underlie the prairies also. Accordingly he secured scientific experts to make examinations, and coal was found. He became the owner of nearly one-fifth of the stock of the Bloomington Coal Mine Company, and was twice its president, but sold out in order to devote his time to the nursery business. He also established a vinegar and cider factory, and developed a large and profitable business, but eventually disposed of the plant.

In 1875 Dr. Schroeder went abroad with his family and traveled all over Europe, where he first partook of the noted summer sausage, which sold for seventy-five cents per pound. After his return he began the manufacture of sausage, in 1878 erecting his steam sausage and meat pressing factory on South Main street, Bloomington.

#### EUROPEAN NURSERIES.

Professor Samuel B. Green, St. Anthony Park Minn., who recently visited European countries writes as follows in the *Minnesota Horticulturist*:

There are many scenes in European nurseries which strike the American nurseryman as peculiar. Among these there is perhaps no way in which they differ so much from us as in the use of hand labor, which in the European nurseries almost entirely takes the place of horse labor. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that hand labor is so very cheap there. It is a common sight, too, to see women at work hoeing and in the general work of keeping down weeds. The great demand for trees trained in espalier and fan-shaped forms necessitates the growing of these in the nurseries, and they are generally trained flat against several, perhaps six stakes to each tree. Thus an apple tree, instead of growing as with us, is very likely trained in fan-shaped form, extending from one row nearly to the other. Such plants must be handled with great care and occupy so much of the land that it is out of the question to get in amongst them with a horse.

The growing of gooseberries in tree form is also an object of interest, and in this section the gooseberry is a very important fruit and is eaten in a raw state in large quantities. Occasionally one will see both the currant and gooseberry on the same stock, and each worked about three feet from the ground.

In response for a demand for trees for setting out during the growing season, the larger nurserymen grow apple, pear and other trees in pots, tubs or willow baskets, in which they may be moved at any season of the year. This is a feature that in some sections of this country might perhaps be adopted to some advantage, at least in a small way. It frequently happens that in some of the retail nurseries in this country, where

a good retail business is done in high priced ornamentals, a customer comes around just after the season is past, or even late in June, and is willing to pay a good price if he can have his planting work done that season. It is under such conditions that it might be well here to grow some plants in pots or tubs. I noted that it was a common practice to grow evergreens in beds, even after they were, perhaps, a foot or more high. I inquired the reason for this and asked why it would not be just as well to plant in long rows and to cultivate with some hand cultivator, and was informed that it would not do to walk between the rows of seedlings, as it would interfere with their growth, and at the same time I was given a sort of look as though I was not quite on to such matters and had simply displayed my ignorance.

Among the few cases in which I saw a four-footed animal assisting in nursery work was where a small burro was used for drawing a spraying apparatus through the rows in a nursery near Berlin. This spraying apparatus, by the way, was of much interest to me from the fact that the power for forcing the spray came from carbonic acid, which was generated in the receiver by the use of acid and marble dust in the machine itself. It was too heavy and clumsy, however, to be practical; but it may possibly indicate the direction in which improvements should work in this country. It is certainly a novel idea.

It seemed to me that the nurserymen and seedsmen in Europe lay special stress on getting some land that lies along a railway track, and then making it beautiful with a succession of flowering and foliage plants. Near by, of course, they will have a large but neat sign indicating whose establishment it is. This form of advertising seemed to be a special feature among English nurserymen, and a very pleasant feature it is. There is a dignity and high standard and truthfulness about such advertising which no printing will take the place of. When such places are by the side of some suburban line that is patronized by hundreds of thousands of people daily, many of whom come to note the frequent changes in landscape effects produced during the season, I am inclined to think it a very desirable form of advertising.

#### COMMERCIAL ORCHARDING IN TEXAS.

An association of fifty orchardists will be organized in Denison, Texas, said an exchange last month. Extensive tracts of land have been purchased near that city; 18,000 peach trees will be planted this month. Early next month the Denison association will meet and select officers, and will probably take the first steps towards the establishment of a canning factory, an evaporating plant and a crate and box factory. The association expects to have 50,000 trees in the ground within the next two years. The fruit raised by the members of the association will be uniform in quality and limited in variety to three of the best peaches now on the market.

W. T. GOUGH, ABILENE, Kan., July 8, 1901.—“The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is O. K. in every respect, and should have a good support.”

M. J. GRAHAM, ADEL, Iowa, July 13, 1901.—“Herewith find one dollar, for which please extend my subscription for one year. Your journal is indispensable to one who would keep in sight of the procession.”

## Among Growers and Dealers.

P. Ouwerkerk sailed for Europe July 6th.

W. S. Hall has established a nursery at Hannibal, Mo.

Frederick Bimel has established a nursery at St. Henry, Ohio.

The storage buildings of L. Green, Troy, O., have been enlarged.

John Leppold, Haffey, Pa., has sold his nursery to William Lafferty.

George C. Roeding's California Smyrna fig has been named the Calimyrna.

Howard & Howard are proprietors of a new nursery at Spring Valley, Minn.

C. W. Chauncey and W. S. Marshall have established a nursery at Fresno, Cal.

E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb., was awarded a diploma for his fruit sent to Paris.

The Milford, Del., nurseries have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.

State Entomologist Otto Lugger, of Minnesota, died at St. Anthony Park on May 21st.

George B. Galbraith, Fairbury, Neb., visited Philadelphia after the convention at the Falls.

Ex-President Wilson Peters, Troy, O., called on Western New York nurserymen last month.

W. A. Peterson, of the Rose Hill, Ill., Nurseries, has been yachting off the New Jersey coast.

The National Apple Shippers' Association will hold its annual meeting in Toronto, August 7th.

The opening of the new horticultural hall in Boston on June 2d was one of the horticultural events of the year.

During the latter part of June and in July Thomas B. Meehan made a tour of the nurseries of the Central West.

The Clinton Falls Nursery Company, Owatonna, Minn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

E. Albertson, Frank Weber, Allen L. Wood, and Robert C. Berckmans visited Philadelphia nurserymen in June.

William Gibbs, foreman of the Phoenix Nursery Company, Normal, Ill., is on a tour of the eastern part of the country.

Professor Green of the Central Experiment Station, Minnesota, has received a consignment of apple scions from Russia.

W. T. Gough has purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Carter, and is continuing the nursery business at Abilene, Kan.

M. Butterfield has started a nursery business at Farmington, Mo.; Jesse Butterfield will manage the Lee's Summit Nurseries.

The Messrs. Bagby of the New Haven, Mo., Nurseries entertained the members of the Missouri Horticultural Society in June.

G. Miller, of Anita, Iowa, says: "With me the sand cherry stock for plums has passed the experiment stage. I shall henceforth use it largely."

Thomas S. Ware, a noted grower of hardy plants in England, died May 30th, aged 76 years. He and Peter Barr became well known as growers of narcissus.

G. A. Gamble, Fort Smith, Ark., editor of the Arkansas Fruit Grower, argues against the free distribution of nursery stock by federal or state governments.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$21,454 in May, 1901, as compared with \$52,303 worth in May, 1900, which shows quite a decrease.

The seventeenth convention of the Society of American Florists, incorporated by special act of Congress, March 4, 1901, is to be held at City Convention Hall, Buffalo, August 6 to 10.

Secretary R. B. Watrous, of the Citizens Business League of Milwaukee, has issued a special invitation to the Society of American Florists to hold its convention of 1902 in Milwaukee.

George C. Perkins, of Jackson & Perkins Company, who has been in ill health for the past year or more, has gone for a two months' cruising and fishing trip along the coast of Newfoundland.

Special Agent I. N. Mills of the Delaware railroads has completed his estimate of the peach crop for the season of 1901. It is 2,000,000 baskets. The estimate of last season's crop was 4,000,000 baskets.

W. H. Oakes, horticultural inspector for Stevens county, Washington, condemned a consignment of root grafts shipped from an Iowa nursery to W. B. Aris. The stock was infected with woolly aphis.—Northwest Horticulturist.

The new Rambler rose, Queen Alexandra, color pink with white center, is featured in the July 13th issue of the Gardeners' Chronicle. It has much the same habit as Crimson Rambler. It received a gold medal at the recent Temple Show.

Alfred G. Gelletly, Williston, Md., showed enterprise in exhibiting nursery stock on a float in a procession on July 4th at Denton, Md. The Denton "Journal" says: "It was rich in suggestion as well as an excellent advertisement of his stock."

August Rölker & Sons, 52 Dey street, New York, have sold to Reed & Keller their stock of florists' store supplies. Messrs. Rölker will limit themselves in the future to foreign and domestic bulbs, plants, seeds, nurserymen's and greenhouse stock, and will continue this line with increased energy.

Nurserymen at Shawnee county, Kansas, assert that 90 per cent. of the apple seedlings used in the nurseries of the United States are grown within a radius of fifteen miles of Topeka. It is estimated that between 600 and 700 acres of seedlings are growing in Shawnee county this year.—American Florist.

The International Society of Arboriculture was organized at Connersville, Ind., May 25, 1901. Dr. C. A. Schenck, of Biltmore, N. C., was chosen vice-president; John P. Brown, of Connersville, Ind., secretary and treasurer, and the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City, Neb., was nominated for the presidency.

"I have succeeded in getting about a thousand seedling cherries from last year's seed," says Professor Green in Minnesota Horticulturist. "I intend to make quite a point of this growing of cherries from seed, as I think the opportunities of getting something more valuable than we now have for Minnesota are very good."

Charles H. Hooker, of Rochester, N. Y., has received the Barry Medal offered by the Western New York Horticultural Society "to the originator or owner of any new fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, flowering plant or vegetable, which shall be considered worthy of it." Mr. Hooker won on the merits of the red currant Perfection.

J. H. Wisner, Port Elgin, Ont., says in Canadian Horticulturist regarding the hardiness of American sweet chestnuts in the North: "I have grown them here in nursery rows for the past 25 years; have 50 of them permanently set out and in bearing, and have proved them to be perfectly hardy, the frosts of all these years never having injured even a single tip of any of them."

E. F. Stephens, of Crete nurseries, says an exchange, is interested in several nursery establishments in different portions of the semi-arid region in the west end of the state. His display of cherries, plums and other fruits from those nurseries was very interesting, and showed conclusively that with a proper mixture of "brains" the western portion of Nebraska will make fine fruit.

Architect Burnham, Landscape Gardener Olmstead and Charles Moore, clerk of the senate committee of the District of Columbia, a committee appointed by the committee referred to who have been visiting the capitals of Europe for a few weeks to get suggestions to be used in the plan of enlarging and beautifying the park system of Washington, sailed for home from London on July 20th.

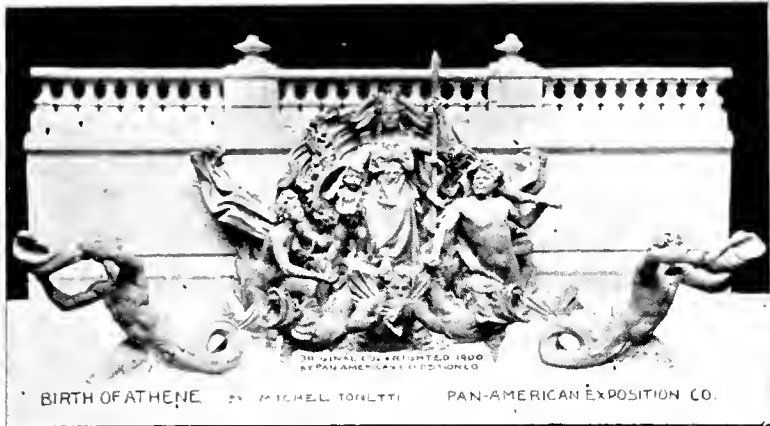
English publications print pictures and sketches of Thomas H. Cook, aged 33, who has been appointed by King Edward VII. to be head gardener at the royal gardens, Sandringham. Charles Turner, Slough, England, has been appointed, by royal warrant, nurseryman to the king; W. Paul & Son, Waltham Cross, are rose growers to the king; Messrs. Sutton & Sons, Reading, and J. Carter & Co., High Holborn, seedsmen to his majesty.

Under date of July 13th State Entomologist E. P. Felt, of New York, says: "Praying mantis eggs have hatched and living young freed in Washington Park, Albany; and they have also been liberated in Lockport, Niagara county. Egg clusters sent to other localities should have hatched before this." The praying mantis was illustrated in a recent issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. It is a beneficial insect, as it feeds upon insects injurious to vegetation.

## Recent Publications.

Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, announce the publication of "Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted," by Neltje Blanchan; "The Butterfly Book," by Dr. W. J. Holland; "Flame, Electricity and the Camera," by George Iles.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, London, England, issue of July 6th, will be treasured by rose growers and lovers of the rose generally. Its reports of the Temple show by the National Rose Society are especially valuable. Its illustrations are of great interest, especially the beautiful half-tone engravings of the four-page supplement showing Climbing *Devoniensis*, Souvenir d' Elise Vardon, Countess de Nadaillac, the Bride, Prince of Wales, Longworth Fairy.



Architectural Group—Pan-American.

"The World's Work" covers everything of important contemporaneous interest and achievement with no waste of words. Its illustrations are of generous size. It is sewed like a book. It is trimmed. No list of famous contributors has been sought—the idea of the magazine well carried out is relied upon to win respect. A section tells the busy man what are the tendencies in the chief businesses and professions, and without statistics or dry facts. 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

The issue of July 6th of the Gardeners' Magazine, London, England, was a special rose number. A fine colored plate of the tea-scented rose, Madame Moreau, formed a supplement. Many interesting articles, profusely illustrated, describe roses from various standpoints. The exhibition of the National Rose Society in the Temple gardens is reported at length. In an article on "Some Eminent Rosarians" pictures and sketches of W. F. Cooling, H. P. Landon, G. Moules, B. E. Cant, G. W. Piper, and R. Foley Hobbs are given.

THE INSECT BOOK—By Dr. L. O. Howard (Chief of Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture). A popular description by the foremost authority in this country of bees, wasps, ants, grasshoppers, flies and other North American insects. It has full-life histories, giving an intimate account of the most wonderful facts in that insect world all around us, which is so incompletely known, even to scientists. There is to day almost nothing that covers authoritatively, yet popularly, this vast field, so that the present volume has special importance. With the 300 text cuts and the 16 colored and 32 black and white pages made direct from the insects themselves, the subject is abundantly as well as beautifully pictured. Uniform with "Nature's Study" books. Price, \$3.00 net. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

The tenth annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, for 1901, has been issued under the direction of Dr. William Trelease, the director. The contents include reports of the officers of the board and the director and scientific papers on the following subjects: "A Disease of the Black Locust," by Herman Van Schrenk; "Crotons of the United States," by A. M. Ferguson; "An Undescribed Agave from Arizona" by J. W. Toumey; "A Critate Pellea," by Dr. Trelease, also, "A Pacific Slope Palmetto," by the same author; and "Garden Beans Cultivated as Esculents," by H. C. Irish. Each of these papers is illustrated by half-tone engravings. Including the border of the newly graded addition and the woody plants destined for the North American synopsis but yet in nursery, the Garden now contains 9,194 species and varieties of plants (including

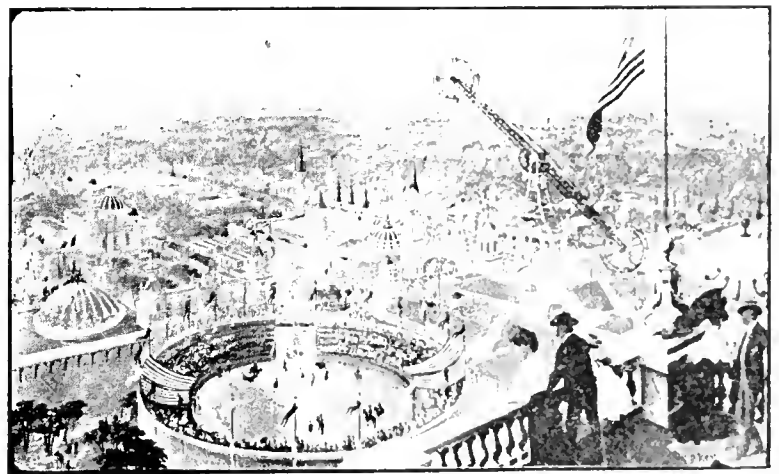
annuals which were cultivated in their season and are likely to be cultivated or replaced by others another spring of which 5,547 are annuals or hardy perennials, and 3,647 are cultivated under glass.

Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1900. Pp. 888, frontispiece, pls. 87, figs. 88. As provided by law, the first part consists of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture. The second part contains thirty-one articles, five more than last year. While the Yearbook for 1900 is not specially devoted to a review of the several Divisions, it is distinctively representative of the work of the Department. With the exception of two articles prepared in the Division of Publications, every article covers some important line of work carried on in the Bureau, Division or Office from where it emanated. The two articles prepared in the Division of Publications, while not relating directly to the work of the Department or to practical agriculture, will, it is believed, be found of interest to American agriculturists. The appendix contains the directory of the Department, the directory of colleges and experiment stations, lists of State officials in charge of agriculture, secretaries of State agricultural societies, officers of various agricultural and kindred associations, statistics of farm crops, and other information of interest to the farmer. A new feature of the appendix is the publication of requirements for admission to the agricultural departments of the land grant colleges, and the cost of attendance. The small quota (only 6 per cent.) of this publication assigned to this Department is insufficient to supply even its regular correspondents and coworkers, and miscellaneous applicants are, therefore, respectfully referred to their Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, to whom the other 94 per cent. is allotted for distribution. The Superintendent has them for sale at 75 cents per copy.

### DEMAND FOR BETTER APPLES.

On the subject of marketing fruit, Professor Bailey says:

My eyes were opened when I visited the old world. I had read about their painstaking methods of pruning and thinning, but it seemed to me trivial. I remember, on going to see a famous apple orchard that I was impressed with the large building in which the apples were kept and packed. It was a building with a floor space as big as this



Pan American as seen from Tower.

room, but there were only two acres of the orchard. The trees were trained on wire trellises, not more than six feet high and ten feet apart. The buds on the trees were all known and perhaps counted. Now, how could they make money on apples in that way? I will tell you. They sold those apples for thirty to forty cents apiece. I do not think we have much demand for apples at that price, but there is demand for better apples than we raise. I heard a man say a few days ago that the best crop he had this year in New York was watermelons. Think of it—and Georgia watermelons sent all over the country! The dealer said they were not so big as the Georgia melons, but it was the taste that sold them. We once grew hothouse tomatoes and thought we must get them on the market before February or March, because after that the Florida tomatoes would be in the market; but we found ours would sell for double the price of the Florida tomatoes at the same time. I believe thoroughly in Kieffer pears, but I do not believe in growing them everywhere. We must grow those things that thrive in our locality, and that our special market wants.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Foreign Subscriptions, in advance,	-	-	-	-	-	1.50
Six Months,	"	"	-	-	-	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

Committee on Transportation—A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1901.

## DECREASE OF SCALE.

When it was proposed to amend the New York state law relating to the inspection of nursery stock so that it should require the fumigation of all stock, a compromise was affected by the agreement that should the records of the commissioner of agriculture show that there had been an increase in the spread of San Jose scale during 1901, the objection of the nurserymen to the proposed amendment would be withdrawn.

So confident were the nurserymen that the investigation would show a decrease in the amount of San Jose scale that this proposition was accepted at once.

A press despatch from Albany, published throughout the state in the daily press on July 13th, says:

ALBANY, July 13.—The State Department of Agriculture has been most active in protecting the fruit trees of the state from the San Jose scale. At the beginning of the season

inspectors were stationed at New York city, Geneva, and Rochester to look after shipments of nursery stock arriving in the state. Several lots were found to be infected.

Up to July 6th, 326 orchards, embracing 4,776 acres, and containing over 56,000 trees, were examined. In less than fifty of the orchards the scales were found.

The department reports that the maple worm or forest caterpillar has appeared in great numbers in the apple and plum orchards of the state and in some sections the canker worm has done great injury.

## THE DROUTH IN THE WEST.

The daily press has kept the nurserymen posted as to the drouth in the Central West. F. A. Weber, Nursery P. O., St. Louis Co., Mo., wrote to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN under date of July 11th.

"We are having one of the worst drouths we have ever experienced, have had no rain for five weeks, with the thermometer ranging from 90 to 110 degrees in the shade; it is to-day in the coolest place we can find 106 degrees, with a wind as hot as if it came out of an open furnace. Blackberries and raspberries have dried up on the vines; peaches and apples are dropping, and in some cases in uncultivated orchards are shriveling on the trees. Truck gardens are dried up; corn will be a total failure; in fact, the last five weeks have been the worst on record.

"The writer often recalls to mind the remarks made on a number of occasions throughout the East there were twenty-six days of rain in May; could this only have been divided, our crops would have been assured and the East would not have known the difference; twenty-six days of rain in one month is no doubt rather moist, but twenty-six days of heat as we have had it for the last month with no rain, makes it very uncomfortable, besides being dry."

## WONDERFUL FACTS.

Among the season's publications of works of special interest to nurserymen is "The Insect Book," by Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture. This is a popular description by the foremost authority in the United States of bees, wasps, ants, grasshoppers, flies and other North American insects. It has full life histories, giving an account of the most wonderful facts in the insect world which is so completely unknown even to scientists. The layman is generally of the opinion that this subject has been nearly exhausted by the scientists. Dr. Howard says at the outset, regarding the order Hymenoptera, for instance: "It is a very large order and comprises about 30,000 described species; but the enormous number of undescribed species, particularly of the smaller parasitic forms inhabiting tropical regions and out-of-the-way localities would probably swell this number to more than 300,000. To indicate the work still to be done in this order it is safe to say that a single day's collecting in Central Park, New York, almost under the windows of the great American Museum of Natural History, or in Logan Square, Philadelphia, within 200 yards of the Academy of Natural Sciences, would result in the capture of a number of species new to science."

"Most books tell what is known," says Dr. Howard, "but we shall here try to point out what is not known, but which, nevertheless, can be more or less easily found out." The author encourages the study of insects and indicates frequently where research is especially needed in the interest of science. He describes entertainingly the work of the carpenter bees, the leaf-cutting bees, and the potter bees, and gives the life history of a bumble bee. He shows how the digger wasp, attracted by the vibratory notes of the cicada, during the latter half of July, is often seen flying about the trees from which the song comes. Suddenly the regular note of the harvest-fly ceases and in its stead a distressing, discordant cry will be emitted; the wasp has caught his victim and with a quick sting has paralyzed it and thrown it into a comatose condition from which it never recovers. The wasp carries away the cicada to its burrow. An egg is laid upon the body of the cicada, and the larva of the wasp feeds upon the cicada.

Nurserymen will be especially interested in Dr. Howard's description of the gall-flies which cause the formation of galls upon trees; the ichneumon flies which attack caterpillars and may be responsible for the saving of great damage to the shade tree; of cities as well as to agricultural crops; the seventeen-year locust, due next year; the long list of bugs; the praying mantis and other insects for the mention of which there is not space.

The book is illustrated profusely with original plates photographed from insects collected especially for the purpose or taken from the collection of the United States National Museum. Suggestions regarding the collection of insects, the apparatus needed, etc., are given; also, a bibliography of the subject and a copious index. The volume is uniform with "Nature's Study" books and is published by Doubleday, Page & Company, New York.

#### AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The twenty-seventh biennial session of the American Pomological Society will be held at Buffalo September 12 and 13, 1901. Among those announced to speak are L. H. Bailey, J. H. Hale, S. D. Willard, L. A. Goodman, H. M. Dunlop, Geo. T. Powell, Wm. B. Alwood and Judge Fred. Wellhouse. The fruit exhibit of the society will be held in the Horticultural Building at the Exposition, and all exhibits of the society will be eligible for Exposition awards.

The officers of the society are: President, Charles L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; first vice-president, Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, William A. Taylor, 55 Q street northeast, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Michigan; chairman executive committee, Charles W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### GOVERNMENT ARBORETUM.

Secretary Wilson has decided to placard the splendid collection of trees in the Agricultural grounds, something which should long ago have been done, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. He has assigned the work to Mr. B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the work will be done in a thoroughly systematic and scientific manner. It is known to but few persons that there is growing in the Agricultural grounds probably the finest collection of trees in the

world. For nearly forty years the late William Saunders, superintendent of the grounds, occupied himself at intervals in the collection of rare trees. Mr. Saunders was a trained horticulturist and an ardent botanist, and no better mind could have been interested in the task which he set for himself. With great painstaking and persistent application he enlisted the sympathies of American officials in the consular service and naval officers, and persuaded them to secure for him from all parts of the world the trees which he desired to welcome into the government arboretum.

#### IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

It may be of benefit to nurserymen to turn their attention to work of the National League of Improvement Associations, the headquarters of which are at Springfield, O. John L. Zimmerman is president; D. J. Thomas corresponding secretary.

Some of the objects in which town and neighborhood improvement associations and other organizations are interested, and for which the National League of Improvement Associations seeks increased interest and wider co-operation are:

Arbor Day, artistic home planting, botanical gardens, children's improvement associations, cemetery improvement, care of vacant lots, county park systems, factory planting, flower and fruit mission, floral exhibitions, foot-paths for reaching scenic beauties, improvement of city back yards, increased attractiveness of farm life, lectures on nature and outdoor topics, model children's gardens, nature study, neighborhood gardens for boys, parks for all the people, private residence parks, prize awards for home planting, popular instruction in landscape gardening, pleasing church exteriors and surroundings, photography as promotive of improvement, preservation of native plants, railway station grounds, school gardens, school yard planting, street, road and river side planting, vacant lot cultivation.

These are subjects which bear directly upon the nursery trade. The league invites the co-operation of horticultural societies.

#### GEORGIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The twenty-fifth annual session of the Georgia Horticultural Society will be held at Milledgeville, Ga., on August 7-8. The president of the society is P. J. Berckmans; the treasurer L. A. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; the secretary G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga., all well known nurserymen. The society was organized in 1876 and for years the railroad companies of the state have granted free transportation to the annual meetings. This year the certificate fare and a third plan has been adopted. It is proposed to devote a large part of the meeting to a discussion upon insect pests and the state law as now enacted. Eminent scientists of national reputation have promised to attend the sessions and their presence will largely add to the success of the society.

#### CHOCTAW SEEDLESS BLACKBERRY.

Samples of the Choctaw Seedless blackberry were received from G. A. Gamble, Fort Smith, Ark., in the latter part of June. The berry is of pleasant flavor, large and juicy. There were seeds in the berries we received, but compared with some blackberries these were nearly seedless. The six points claimed for this variety are: Size, flavor, shipping quality, hardiness, productiveness, seedlessness. It is declared that the Choctaw Seedless is free from rust and bears annually, that it begins ripening just after the early harvest.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

*Annual Meeting at Asheville, N. C.—Improved Conditions Reported—Visit to Biltmore Nurseries—Date of Meetings Changed to January to Accommodate Members—J. Van Lindley the President; W. Lee Wilson, Sec. retary and Treasurer—Resolutions.*

The Southern Nurserymen's Association was called to order at Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., July 16th, by President N. W. Hale at 10 A. M.

An address of welcome was delivered by J. Van Lindley, of Pomona, N. C. W. Lee Wilson replied in behalf of the Association. The secretary's report was read and approved. The treasurer's report showed expenses \$120.30 and a balance on hand of \$36 99.

The report was referred to an auditing committee composed of H. B. Chase, W. T. Hood and J. C. Killian.

The committee on transportation reported everything running smoothly. Very few complaints were received, and conditions of transportation were considered to be much improved in the South. The railroads are making every effort to help the nurserymen on to success both as to freight rates and the dispatch of nursery stock. The report was adopted.

Prof. Franklin Sherman, Jr., state entomologist for North Carolina, read a paper on "Some Thoughts on Nursery Legislation."

At the afternoon session Mr. Merrill, representing the manager of Biltmore Nursery and estate, presented an invitation to the Association to view the nurseries and estate under his supervision. The invitation was accepted and 4 o'clock was set for the hour of departure.

The minutes of the meeting of 1900 were read and approved. Moved by J. Van Lindley and seconded by Mr. Killian that the by-laws be changed so as to read: "The time of meeting shall be the third Monday in January."

Mr. Van Lindley—"I think this change will result in good to the Association. Many are kept away at this season of the year on account of having peach crops to handle."

The change was made by a unanimous vote.

Charleston, S. C., was selected as the next place of meeting on account of the Midwinter Exposition that will be held there which will enable members to attend both at the same time.

The committee appointed to audit treasurer's report handed in their report as follows: "We, your committee, have examined the report of the treasurer, together with all vouchers, and find same correct. Respectfully submitted, H. B. Chase, W. T. Hood, J. C. Killian." The report was adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C., president; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala., vice president; W. Lee Wilson, Winchester, Tenn., secretary and treasurer.

Executive Committee—N. W. Hale, chairman, Tennessee; W. T. Hood, Virginia; Chas. T. Smith, Georgia; W. L. Killian, North Carolina; W. D. Griffing, Florida.

Transportation Committee—G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga.; L. A. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Legislative Committee—S. Dougherty, Winstead, Tenn.; G. L. Tabor, Glen St. Mary, Fla.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.

Mr. Wilson presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the thanks of this Association be extended to Mr. E. P. McKissack, Proprietor of the Battery Park Hotel, for the courtesies he has extended to the Association and the kind manner in which he has entertained us.

Resolved, the thanks of this Association be extended to Mr. McNamee for the courtesies extended the members of the Association in showing them over the Biltmore Nurseries and estate.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Smith of Georgia, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be extended to our retiring president and to our secretary and treasurer for their untiring efforts in behalf of this Association.

## TEXAS ASSOCIATION.

In conjunction with the Texas Farmers' Congress, the Texas Nurserymen's Association held an interesting meeting, July 23rd to 26th, at College Station, Texas. The following Nurserymen were present: E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas, President; J. B. Baker, Fort Worth, Tex.; B. L. Adams, Bonham, Tex.; F. W. Mally, Hulen, Tex.; R. H. Bushway, Alvin, Tex.; John F. Sneed, Tyler, Tex.; R. W. Holbert, Arcadia, Tex.; Col. R. G. Pickett, Floresville, Tex.; A. K. Clingman, Homer, La.; F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Tex.; C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Tex.; C. P. Orr, Arp, Tex.; J. H. Higginbotham, Dublin, Tex.; G. A. Shattenburgh, Boerne, Texas; John S. Kerr, Secretary, Sherman, Tex.; Mr. Shamburger, Tyler, Tex.; S. Z. Alexander, Jacksonville, Tex.; J. H. Baker, Granbury, Tex.

Many members did not appear owing to season discouragements. Reports from a large part of the state show a good supply of stock on hand but suffering generally from a two months drouth, with a prospect, however, of seasonable rains which are expected, and now beginning to restore normal conditions.

There was a wide range of discussion on important subjects. There is a growing sentiment for a decided difference between wholesale and retail prices, with a tendency toward better grades, and better prices generally, realizing, however, great difficulty in uniform co-operation. Origination of new varieties adapted to our peculiar conditions is receiving much attention. "The Evolution of the Plum" by F. T. Ramsey and J. B. Baker is rich. In Prof. Mally's treatment of "Our Insect Friends and Foes" arsenate of lead appears far superior to the old forms of the poisons, as it does not scorch the foliage.

The Transportation Committee report no perceptible progress in their efforts for a reduction of tariff rates under the jurisdiction of The South-western Rate Committee.

Grain crops throughout Texas are reported poor, owing to the "wheat louse" and the drouth. Cotton, of which there is large acreage, now the main dependence for the money crop, is promising. The long drouth is being broken by copious showers which will greatly benefit cotton, though rather late to help corn; which, however, will make from one-third to one-half crop.

Officers for ensuing year: E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas, President; B. L. Adams, Bonham, Tex., Vice-President; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex., Secretary and Treasurer.

A budder, employed by Smith Brothers' of Concord, Ga., recently set 5,160 peach buds in one day. This beats all local records.

## FILING OF CERTIFICATES.

Charles A. Wieting, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York, has issued the following notice, which is of interest to nurserymen:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
Albany, N. Y., July 1, 1901. }

DEAR SIR—The Commissioner of Agriculture is prepared to issue duplicate Certificates of Inspection of Nursery Stock to be filed with the State authorities of other States. If you desire such duplicates, please fill out attached blank and forward to Chas. A. Wieting, Commissioner of Agriculture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. A. WIETING, *Commissioner*.

Some states, do not, by statute, require the filing of duplicate certificates, but the control of insect pests is often left to the entomologist or other State officers who make rules regulating the transportation of nursery stock.

Any person desiring to ship into the following states should file duplicate certificates with the officers named:

Georgia—Hon. O. B. Stevens, Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta, Georgia.

Illinois—Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist, Urbana, Illinois.

Indiana—Prof. James Troop, State Entomologist, Lafayette, Indiana.

Iowa—Prof. H. T. Summers, State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa.

Maryland—State Entomologist, College Park, Maryland.

Michigan—D. W. True, Care of State Board of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Michigan.

New Jersey—Dr. J. B. Smith, State Entomologist, New Brunswick, N. J.

North Carolina—Board of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Ohio—Dr. F. M. Webster, State Entomologist, Wooster, Ohio.

Virginia—Board of Crop Pest Commissioners, Blacksburg, Virginia.

## ROSES AT BUFFALO.

Describing two beds of roses at the Pan-American Exposition, William Scott says in the July 15th issue of the *Weekly Florists' Review*:

One is a bed of Paul Neyron and contains 500 plants, being nearly 900 square feet in size. The other is a bed of Ulrich Brunner, and has the same number of plants as the other and the same area. At one time we could have cut 5,000 perfect Ulrich Brunner off this one bed.

Now, it occurs to me that if roses could be grown as successfully by the average cultivator, there would be far more planted and more encouragement to plant, and it might be interesting to a few to know just how they were cultivated. To begin with, the spot on which these beds exist was one mass of clay, excavated from the mirror lakes, and raised above the normal elevation more than four feet. The beds were excavated out of this clay to a depth of fifteen inches and filled up with a strong, heavy loam, which had been the surface soil of this territory and used as a pasture for many years. To it was added about one-fourth of cow manure. No other fertilizer of any kind was or has been used.

The roses for these two beds were received from Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, about the first day of June, a good many weeks later than any customer would receive them. They were budded low and evidently their own growing, not imported stock, and I do not believe that any such success could have been had with imported stock. This well-known firm accompanied their shipment with a note which read: "We have pruned them to save you trouble." That I appreciated, but if I had left them as they had pruned them I don't believe I would have saved 10 per cent of the plants, with all the care, so I immediately cut them down to within three inches of the ground; in fact, you could scarcely see the roses when we finished planting.

Last June was the reverse of this. Hot, dry winds, but not a drop rain. I do attach a great deal of importance to the simple, yet the

only way to plant—viz., there was ample room made for the roots, only sufficient soil put in to keep the roots in place, then the hole soaked and a few minutes afterward the excavation filled up with dry soil. That's the beginning and the foundation of success and the right way to plant. As this four feet of clay beneath the beds was in all kinds of lumps, water poured through it as through a sieve; entirely different from the natural hardpan. So every four or five days the beds were soaked and then, as soon as possible, hoed.

This treatment was continued until the roses showed decided signs of breaking, which was almost the first of July; then they were mulched with two inches of rotten manure, but the weekly watering was continued. From this on they grew rapidly, and by the end of the growing season, say the middle of October, we had canes as thick as your little finger and five feet high. As we had abundance of rains in September the watering was dispensed with.

If there was any mistake made in the cultivation of these roses up to this date it was simply this: That they had made such a prodigious growth in this soil and with the watering that the wood was rather green and soft when winter came on, but that could not be helped. If planted at the proper time and the growth produced earlier in the season we would have had a chance to ripen them off, but the growth was all made long after the usual season.

About the middle of November the canes were shortened to about

two feet from the ground and a string put around them to keep them from breaking down. After one good frost I had six inches of leaves and litter put all over the beds. Nothing more was done until the spring, when the beds were uncovered, the bushes loosened up, and I then found that the canes were all killed back to the line where the litter had protected them, so hard pruning was necessary. But even if they had not been killed back I should have cut them back almost as hard.

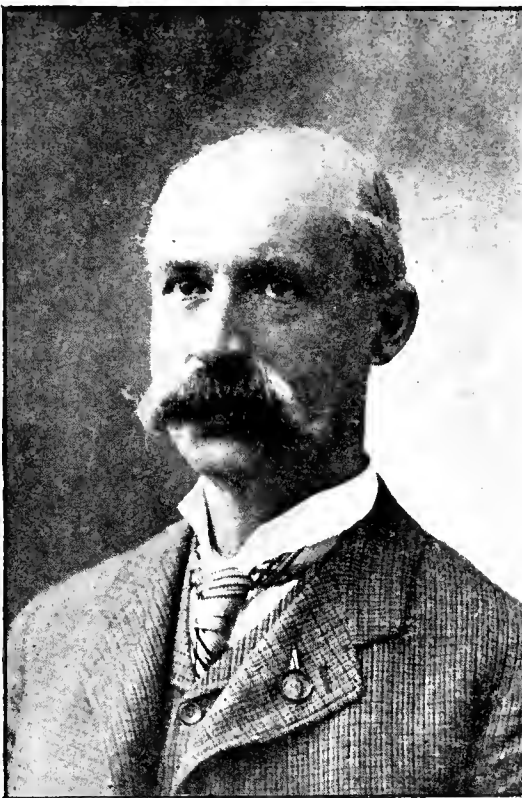
On an average not more than three to four inches of last year's growth was left on. The beds were forked over as soon as the ground was dry, and during a week's dry weather we gave them one good soaking of water. No more cultivation was done to them.

We are asked repeatedly, mostly by ladies: "How did you keep the bugs off them?" That did trouble me slightly, and I thought perhaps I would have to resort to tobacco water, but I made men get down on their knees and throw water at them hard enough to put them out if they had been on fire, and that put out all bugs and aphids.

It is only fair to say that there were two other beds of the same size as those described. One was Jaques and one was of mixed varieties. Nelson Bogue of Batavia also had eight other beds, holding each about 200 plants, equally good in quality and

giving a magnificent display, but consisting of many more varieties and consequently not quite such a show.

If these roses had been planted the middle of April, the usual time, I would consider that any good gardener could have produced these results, but being planted seven weeks later and being very much dried up when received I do consider it a triumph of science and soil.



WILLIAM SCOTT,  
Superintendent of Floriculture.

# Pecan Trees

For FALL 1901

and

SPRING, 1902

A fine lot of 3 and 4 feet and smaller grades.

Grown from selected Texas Thin Shell Nuts.

Can supply in quantity and solicit correspondence.

ALABAMA NURSERY CO., Huntsville, Ala.

("Chase's Alabama Grown.")

# 100,000 PEACH TREES

2,000 IRISH JUNIPER, very fine

## 2,000 PLUM TREES

1,000 NORWAY MAPLE

C. L. LONGSDORF,

Floradale,

Adams Co.

Pa.

# 2,000,000 Peach Trees

Largest Peach Tree Nursery in the world. Don't buy until you get a hearing from me. Write for prices and catalogue. Trees well graded, free from diseases of all kinds. Address

J. C. HALE

Prop. Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries

Winchester, Tenn.

## APPLE, PEAR, PEACH AND PLUM TREES.

York Imperial, Ben Davis, Gano and Baldwin by the Thousand.

Trees two and three year, No. 1. Correspondence solicited. Write for prices.

VILLAGE NURSERIES,  
HARNEDSVILLE, PA.

I have to Offer for Fall, 1901, and Spring, 1902,

The following choice

PLUMS, European and Japan.

CHERRIES, Sweet and Sour.

PEARS, Standard and Dwarf.

This is the finest stock that I have ever grown. Send me your list of wants before placing your order elsewhere.

F. M. HARTMAN, Dansville, N. Y.

## The Syracuse Nurseries

A General Assortment of

BUDDED APPLES, STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS

an extra choice lot of

PEACHES

also, a fine assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We issue no trade list, but will be pleased to make low prices by letter. Send your want list. We also have a fine assortment of extra size Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries which we offer at low prices in order to clear the ground.

SMITHS & POWELL CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

## Vincennes Nurseries

VINCENNES,  
INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar

by the carload. Also good stock of

CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.

General assortment of small fruits.

Correspondence solicited.

# Ornamental Trees

Extra Size, 10 to 20 Feet, 4 to 6 Inches.

ELM, MAPLE, LINDEN, HORSE  
CHESTNUT, CUT-LEAF BIRCH,  
WHITE ASH, CATALPA, OAK.

A Fine Lot of  
Ornamental  
Shrubs

Standard and Dwarf Pears  
and Plums, also

Currants and Gooseberries

If you want large trees and fine stock, here they are.

NELSON BOGUE,

Batavia, N. Y.

# FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
SEEDLINGS

TITUS NURSERY,

Nemaha, Neb.

100,000 Barberry Wanted *In Exchange for  
EVERGREENS.*

Must be Bottom Prices. State size and number you can offer.

Address, EVERGREEN NURSERY COMPANY,  
STURGEON BAY, WIS.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

Ornamental . . . . .  
LARGE  
SMALL TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue  
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

California Privet  
Asparagus Roots  
Apple Trees, 2 and 3 yr.  
Japan Plum, 1 and 2 yr.  
Peach, fine, 1 yr.  
Golden Glow also  
Marianna Plum Stock

West Jersey Nursery Co

STANTON B. COLE

Bridgeton, - N. J.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"No longer can the nurseryman do an indiscriminate business."*—PROF. BAILEY.

VOL. IX.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1901.

No. 9.

## NURSERY LEGISLATION.

*Discussed at Convention of Southern Association by Professor Sherman of North Carolina—Believes That Should San Jose Scale Become Extinct There Would Still Be Need for Nursery Inspection Laws—A Thoughtful Address.*

At the annual convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, at Asheville, N. C., July 16th, the following paper on "Some Thoughts on Nursery Legislation" was read by Professor Franklin Sherman, Jr., state entomologist for North Carolina:

Within the last few years many states have enacted laws that affect the fruit trees and nursery stock. In some cases the laws of the different states are so different, that considerable loss has sometimes resulted to the nurseryman. An imperfect understanding of the laws of any one state may result in the delay of a shipment of stock, thereby causing a direct loss to the grower, and indirectly to the nurseryman.

The main factor in bringing about all this legislation is the San Jose scale. But, while it has been mainly instrumental in bringing these laws into effect, it is my belief that, should the scale now perish from the face of the earth, nursery inspection laws would still be in order, and, for one, I should favor them. The systematic inspection of nurseries has revealed to us a number of insects and diseases that were not so well understood by the fruit grower or nurseryman a few years ago.

In times past a fruit grower might simply say that his orchard "didn't do well" or "many of the trees died," but now the careful grower will tell you that his peach trees are "hurt by borers" or his apple trees are attacked by "leaf rust." Growers are becoming more careful and are investigating more and more to determine with absolute accuracy the cause of every failure in the orchard. This is a good sign, and is to be commended. This close application to details has resulted in bringing us to more fully appreciate the losses that we suffer every year.

We are now ready to believe the estimate made some years ago, that insects commit depredations on the agricultural interest in this country to the extent of over \$300,000,000 annually. Of this the San Jose scale is responsible only for a small per cent. Nursery inspection, therefore, though called into effect mainly to check this scale has, like many other of our institutions, expanded, and we now recognize it to be benefit aside from all consideration of this insect.

The speaker is not one of those who maintain that this scale is a "blessing in disguise." We have seen too much of the havoc wrought by it in this and other states. It is a pest to be avoided with the greatest care, and, when discovered, should be fought with energy and perseverance. We do believe, however, that the agitation of the scale problem has awakened fruit growers, as they were never before, to the ravages that their orchards suffer through insects and disease. This awakening is not to be called a "scare," but rather a "reform"—a reform from the old neglectful methods once practiced to a method which brings into play all of one's talent and skill, accompanied by the four primary operations in successful orcharding, namely, tillage, fertilization, pruning and spraying.

We consider the pest to be indeed a curse in every orchard where it becomes established, but, leaving the pest itself out of the reckoning we think that the agitation has been a blessing, and it had been a benefit to both the grower and the nurseryman. This pest is not yet (so far as we know) so thoroughly disseminated over the country as to be

a very important factor in the total yearly production of fruit. In this state we have been agitating the question with considerable energy during the past year, yet at this writing we only know of the existence of this pest in twelve postoffice localities in this state. It is true that these localities are scattered from Wilmington in the east to beyond Asheville in the west, but when we consider that there are more than 2,800 postoffice localities in the state, we see that the infestation, so far as determined, is small, including less than one-half of one per cent. of the localities of the state. Let it not be forgotten, however, that this is a small matter only by comparison, for with each grower whose orchard is affected the question is as serious as if the whole state were in the same condition.

And it is not for us to wait for the pest to become more widely distributed before taking the matter in hand. The fact that its rate of spread is slow is one of the very reasons why we should be energetic in our measures against it, for our chances of successfully fighting it will be correspondingly greater—and the fact that its distribution to new, distant localities, it is mainly dependent on the transportation of infested plants, at once shows that with a well-administered system of nursery inspection and control, we may do a great deal to keep the insect from new localities. We cannot expect to exterminate this pest in this state, and not from localities, except in especially favorable circumstances, but by carrying out this inspection work conscientiously, we may keep it from spreading rapidly, as it otherwise would. The small-pox quarantine does not eliminate the disease, but prevents a worse condition, and we do not dispense with the services of physicians because they do not cure every patient.

The reform which has been fostered by the scale agitation has resulted in many old orchards, that were unprofitable, being reclaimed and put into good cultivation, with the result that they now yield a good profit, and this is an encouragement to the orchard industry generally, and hence an advantage to the nurserymen. But if the fruit grower should be told that the nurseries were no longer to be inspected and that he must run his own risk, unaided in the matter of purchasing infested trees, it is safe to assume that great discouragement to the industry would be the immediate result. The inspection is, therefore, of great advantage to both parties. Nursery inspection is a new feature in the nurseryman's business, just as spraying is a new feature in the business of the apple grower—a special feature created to meet special conditions.

Probably we are unanimous in wishing that all the state laws were uniform. Many of us, myself among the number, are in favor of a national inspection law that shall be enforced by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Such an arrangement might take employment from some inspectors and give it to others, but on the whole we believe that it would be hailed with approbation by the entomologists and nurserymen of the country.

At this point it may not be amiss to remark that the matter of nursery inspection has added very greatly to the labors of many of our entomologists and time that could be profitably employed in making the necessary inspections. The inspection season is the very hottest part of the summer, and it is not easy work, when done with the thoroughness which it deserves. We believe that nursery inspection is as hard on the inspector as it usually is on the nurseryman. The average inspector wishes much more to co-operate and be co-operated with than to antagonize.

Then there is the question of the fumigation of nursery stock. In this state the commission controlling crop pests has adopted a regulation compelling the fumigation of stock by all nurserymen in the state. In New York the fruit growers and nurserymen are having a veritable war over this question, but in this state we anticipate no such difficulty. It will be some time before every nursery in our state will be fumigated though the more progressive concerns will be practicing it this

fall, but the matter will be urged upon them, and they will give personal instructions in the matter until we get the whole system in working order.

We are not rushing blindly ahead and forcing our nurserymen against their will, without giving them full opportunity to see the "whys" and "wherefores." Fumigation is not an experiment, and, if by spending 25 cents and an hour of time, the nurseryman may prevent a fruit grower from losing 5,000 trees, is it not a fair expense? We have shown that the scale is not the only pest to be guarded against in this way, for with the green aphid, woolly aphid, oyster shell bark louse, scurfy scale, round-headed borer, flat-headed borer, bag-worm, peach borer, and others that are a hundred times more common than the San Jose scale, we have abundant justification for the position that we take.

In this connection I will read an item of my own which appeared in a recent issue of the American Agriculturist:

"I think it is only a question of a very short time before it will be one of the regular operations of the nurseryman, whether it is compelled by legislation or not. In the meantime, where great interests are at stake, I do not think laws compelling fumigation are out of place, but rather a necessity. Some people are inclined to look upon fumigation requirements only with reference to the San Jose scale, but it is equally fatal to other insects and cannot fail to be of very great benefit to the fruit grower. The cost of fumigation to the nurseryman, as compared with the cost of spraying, etc., to the grower, is small. Of course, a system of fumigation will not do away with the necessity of spraying but will greatly decrease the loss that growers now sustain from the attacks of various insects."

After all, the nursery legislation will benefit the nurseryman, for whatever encourages the grower to increase his orchards and to give them better care, will benefit the man who sells the trees. We have heard it said that the nurserymen are satisfied to have the growers careless, for by the dying of neglected orchards they are able to make new sales.

This may sound plausible, but a healthy and profitable tree will do much more to encourage orcharding than a dead one. In spite of all that science and teaching can do, there will be plenty of trees to die, to make room for a normal number of sales.

Let us hope that the Southern Nurserymen's Association will stand ready to encourage all that goes to protect the fruit grower. No one objects to high taxes if he see the benefits, and the intelligent, progressive fruit growers will not be the ones to object to paying the cost of the fumigation or inspection, in the slightly increased cost of trees. We do not believe that the cost of inspection fees, and fumigation (including time) is more than ten cents per thousand for any nurseryman with an acre or more of stock, unless he ships in very small lots and has to fumigate them all separately, so it can be easily seen that the matter of fumigating stock is not one of any great expense.

In this state, the commission controlling crop pests which has this work in charge (and is supported in the work by the Department of Agriculture), is endeavoring to work in complete accord with both the growers and the nurserymen. Both are now working with us very satisfactorily.

When harmony shall supplant discord, and co operation take the place of opposition, our nurserymen and fruit growers all over the country will find that our interests are mutual, and the whole question of nursery control will find a happy solution.

#### APPLE EXPORTS.

The apple exports of the United States and Canada for the season 1900-'01 make a total of 1,346,030 barrels, included among which are 203,333 boxes of California apples. Total exports for the previous season amounted to 1,293,121 barrels, including 149,515 California boxes. For last season the chief port of export was Boston with 409,979 barrels, Montreal coming next with 249,219 barrels, followed by New York with 240,635 barrels. The chief port of import was Liverpool with 814,100 barrels, London following with 251,322 barrels, after which came Glasgow with 225,061 barrels.

#### HORTICULTURE IN WASHINGTON.

Prof. S. W. Fletcher horticulturist for the state of Washington, who had been visiting eastern horticultural centers told the editor of American Gardening that the horticultural possibilities of Washington are great. Cherries, by actual measurement, are 1½ inches in diameter, and as to strawberries—they are so large that no quotation would be made for fear of not being believed. Blackberries make canes fifteen feet in length and are laid over on to a trellis just as we do grapes hereabouts, and the fruiting season endures from June till October. The state produces apples and pears of excellent quality in which an export trade to China and Japan is already well established. Soft fruit is shipped in refrigerator cars as far as St. Paul, Minn.

There appears to be no difficulty of production, but the question of reaching proper markets at a proportionate cost is the serious problem that confronts the Washington fruit grower. The climate of the state is very salubrious, and without excessive heat in summer. There is a wonderful depth of soil; it is fifty feet and more at Pullman, where the experiment station is.

#### NURSERY STOCK IMPORTS, 1896-1900.

Bulletin 24 of the section of foreign markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of that section, shows the sources of the agricultural imports of the United States for the five years 1896 to 1900.

Under the head of Nursery Stock the following values are shown:

Countries from which Imported.	YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.					Annual Average, 1896-1900.	
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	\$	Per ct.
Netherlands.....	507,362	350,882	299,149	286,797	348,472	318,533	36.01
France.....	178,565	202,187	100,375	122,739	160,423	152,858	17.28
Belgium.....	143,031	124,646	116,878	130,864	172,639	137,612	15.56
Germany.....	77,683	76,680	59,368	63,229	83,546	72,101	8.15
Bermuda.....	104,852	78,528	50,988	38,424	65,652	67,689	7.65
United Kingdom.....	67,279	53,436	76,663	49,523	52,424	59,865	6.77
Japan.....	22,904	25,972	24,516	41,748	60,513	35,181	3.97
Canada.....	24,486	22,615	7,402	1,678	2,806	11,798	1.33
Italy.....	3,477	4,980	8,845	11,421	3,114	5,568	.63
Chinese Empire.....	5,238	8,692	3,849	4,440	5,441	5,532	.63
British West Indies.....	4,652	2,874	2,849	2,955	2,212	3,108	.35
Hawaii.....	1,208	2,166	1,393	3,286	4,151	2,441	.28
Hongkong.....	955	941	2,849	3,212	2,730	2,137	.24
Brazil.....	507	1,779	2,323	2,849	933	1,678	.19
Colombia.....	1,586	1,588	2,609	1,127	780	1,138	.17
Austria Hungary.....	2,525	2,983	649	734	652	1,509	.17
Mexico.....	3,276	704	1,241	1,371	647	1,448	.16
British Africa.....	3,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	716	.08
Turkey, Asiatic.....	220	990	1,410	474	376	694	.08
Switzerland.....	414	378	1,903	394	59	630	.07
Venezuela.....	360	61	178	369	1,118	417	.05
Azores, and Madeira Islands.....	325	.....	.....	27	1,300	330	.04
Denmark.....	17	151	251	.....	821	248	.03
Cuba.....	263	286	17	274	227	213	.02
British Australasia.....	278	363	15	155	.....	162	.02
British East Indies.....	39	93	157	284	94	133	.02
Portugal.....	5	.....	.....	.....	560	113	.01
Costa Rica.....	30	.....	5	370	28	87	.01
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	100	.....	258	72	.01
Honduras.....	4	2	61	.....	114	36	.....
Guatemala.....	.....	.....	78	.....	71	30	.....
Auckland, Fiji, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	27	.....
Nicaragua.....	20	.....	.....	.....	112	26	.....
Russia, European.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
British Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	36	30	13	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	5	.....	7	46	3	12	.....
Turkey, European.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	0.02
British Guiana.....	10	.....	.....	.....	25	7	.....
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	6	.....
Argentina.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	5	.....
Dutch East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	4	.....
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	4	.....
Danish West Indies.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Dutch Guiana.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	955,307	963,977	762,158	768,982	972,385	884,562	100.00

## NURSERYMEN GROW SUGAR BEETS.

The largest nurserymen in Onondaga county, N. Y., and at one time the largest in the state, are Smiths & Powell. They own a farm which is nearly three miles long, extending along the side of Onondaga lake. All kinds of trees are grown. There was a great demand for pear trees this season. The spring trade was excellent and there are a large number of inquiries for stock for fall. Smiths & Powell raise every year about 300 acres of beets for sugar. They are shipped to Binghamton, as are the crops of a large number of other growers in the vicinity. E. A. Powell says that he finds the growing of sugar beets profitable and expects to see the time when they are more extensively grown than at present. Mr. Powell finds that the question of labor is an important one in this industry. It takes a great deal of labor and it must be had at the time it is needed. The difficulty lies in the fact that more is needed at some times than at others and farmers cannot find it profitable if they are not situated where they can get labor at any time and drop it when they are through with it.—American Florist.

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

"The time has come," says Professor L. H. Bailey, "for a definite, intensive movement in university extension. Every person in this country is a sovereign. Every boy expects to be president. Every man has a voice in affairs. In nearly all our states most of the people are farmers. In Delaware, every one in four lives on a farm; also in Illinois. In New York, one in every seven is on the farm. Every day and year farming is becoming more difficult. Competition increases and will ever increase. Agriculture to-day means many different trades—dairy business, flower growing, and fruit growing.

"At Cornell University a definite extension movement for the betterment of agriculture has now taken form. It has grown to larger proportions than any other movement of its kind. About one hundred thousand people are the number whom we are serving in many various ways—with whom in one way or another we have relations. The enterprise of university extension has been developed because of four underlying principles: Fundamentally, the people were ready—they wanted to learn; certain teachers were ready—they wanted to teach; the persons into whose hands this work fell, were given complete autonomy; they were not restricted; the legislature gave money.

"A few days ago I spoke to about 1,100 people, in a state teachers' association, on the subject of agricultural education. It is a most remarkable thing that a man should be asked to talk on agriculture before a state teachers' convention. I do not know of any movement that so completely shows the tide of educational events as the way in which school teachers are taking up this subject. The probability is that a law will be passed in Illinois this winter, providing for the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools. In New York we have a law which specifies that certain funds shall be expended for the extension of agricultural knowledge.

"One way of reaching the people, in the Cornell movement, is by making experiments that are really schools. There is a farmers' reading course.

"The nature study idea is another part of the Cornell movement. We try to get hold of the children of the state. We are often asked to advise if children should go from the city to the farm. We reply that they should not go to the farm with the idea of getting rich. In the city one becomes part of machine—he may lose his individual identity. If you want an identity, if you want to have your own mind and opinions, go to the farm; but first learn how to live. The farmer does not always know how to live; he needs to have better farm surroundings and more sympathy with the things among which he lives. It seemed as if, first of all, we must get the children. Accordingly, as the child grows up we try to put before him something that will educate him toward the farm. So far, we have organized 50,000 children into junior naturalist clubs. We reorganize every year.

"Another movement now on hand is to organize the farmers' wives in the state. We have now 2,000 organized, and I expect some day to count them by the ten thousand.

"We do not desire to force agriculture upon the schools, but to introduce it gradually as opportunity offers and as the time is ripe. Everything that elevates a man and gives him a closer hold on life, benefits him immensely, even though it does not teach him how to kill a potato bug or spray a tree. Every year a lot of young fellows come up to our institution from the farms. They are not sick of life. They do not think it is a failure. They are full of blood and vim, and have a hold on life that is contagious. Every year, as they come in, I feel myself getting younger."

## SEVENTEEN-YEAR CICADA.

Prof. W. G. Johnson says in *American Agriculturist*:

Those who expect to plant orchards or trees of any kind this fall or next spring should be on their guard, especially in territories where the 17-year cicada or locust is due. A destructive brood of this insect will occur in '02. They will be particularly noticeable in the eastern tier of counties in Illinois, in Sauk County, Wis., all of Indiana, the western half of Ohio, and in Southern Michigan; extending to the central portions of Kentucky, into Eastern Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and Northern Georgia; western portions of Virginia, eastern counties of West Virginia, practically all of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, Eastern and Southern Pennsylvania; and a few scattered localities in Western New York, along the lake shore and in Rutland county, Vt.

This is the largest of the 17-year broods of this insect. It last appeared in 1885 and considerable damage was done to trees and shrubs in the territory mentioned. This insect will appear in May in most, destructive numbers. During that time they will deposit their egg in trees and shrubs, seriously injuring them. The insect cuts a deep slit in the twig in which it deposits its eggs. These eggs hatch in a short time and then emerging from them drop to the ground and remain below the surface for a period of 17 years.

It is the cut in the twigs during the time the females are depositing their eggs that causes so much damage to trees; particularly young trees. In view of the fact that this pest occurs throughout such an important fruit belt, persons who expect to plant young orchards particularly on land recently cultivated, should take warning. The chances are that trees planted this fall or next spring on recently cleared lands will be seriously injured, if not killed by this insect. The adults rarely if ever takes food of any kind and lives a short time only after the eggs are deposited. Due to the fact that the cicada is not especially choice of trees in which to deposit its eggs, fruit growers should be exceedingly cautious and use every means to keep these pests from young trees. Trees of special value liable to be injured in districts where the pests will occur in greatest numbers should be protected for a few weeks with various kinds of coverings.

## WHAT NURSERYMEN EARN.

*Question of Price Levels and their Relation, Wholesale and Retail—Bills of Lading Rule the World—No Other Question of State, Church or Society so Urgently Demands Proper Solution as that of the Fair Adjustment of Prices—A Timely Discussion.*

The following paper upon a timely topic was read by President E. W. Kirkpatrick, of the Texas Nurserymen's Association at the annual convention of that association at College Station, Texas, on July 23-26, on the subject: "Price Levels and their Relation Wholesale and Retail."

**Bills of Lading Rule the World**—This statement contains much truth and this ruling is just or unjust in proportion to the justice or injustice of prices.

The so-called natural law of supply and demand has been, to a great extent, superseded by artificial laws of supply and demand.

Special laws fix prices for certain favored classes while the masses have been preyed upon and robbed of millions of wealth by unjust adjustment of prices. The proper adjustment of prices would settle all disputes between employer and employed.

No other question of state, church, or society so urgently demands proper solution as that of the fair adjustment of prices. This work has ever been referred to the instinct of greed and cunning, rather than to rules of law and courts of equity.

So-called statesmen advise the workers to reduce the cost of production to a minimum. The effect of this rule is the reduction of the price of labor which always pinches the man who does the work, while the statesman votes laws for the increase of his own salary.

Prices ought to be, can be, and will be fixed on a just and reasonable basis and regulated in harmony with the laws of progress.

The price of all produce including that of the orchard, garden and nursery should be sufficiently high to enable the owner to pay good prices for labor and all other articles needed, also to enable him to lay by a good store of wealth for use in old age.

When a producer plants and cultivates and plants and prunes and waits for two years and then carefully digs and packs and labels and delivers a fine peach or apple tree, 5 to 6 feet high, he has earned 25 cents of legal tender currency and the producer who sells cheaper will either cheat himself or his creditors. Other trees larger or more difficult to handle and produce should be correspondingly higher, and trees smaller and which are more cheaply produced and handled correspondingly lower. Trees grown and handled for large wholesale orders to planters who are sure pay can be handled at a lower rate than in retail orders. Responsible dealers who assume the risk, the labor and expense of retailing stock are entitled to, and receive lower prices than planters, and all persons who have a proper appreciation of commerce understand the reasons upon which the rights of the dealer are based.

This society is urged to take up the work of investigating prices by appointing a committee with instructions to investigate the feasibility of establishing price levels.

### ORANGE TREES FOR NEW JERSEY.

Riverside is not only supplying the residents of New Jersey with oranges, but also with orange trees for planting, says an exchange. A shipment of 170 trees was sent from there last evening, the consignee being J. B. Duke, the wealthy tobacco magnate, who will plant the trees in hot houses at his country home at Somerville, N. J. The shipment included specimens of the various varieties of oranges, and trees run all the way in size from nursery to trees with fruit upon them.

HOLMAN & BENTE, LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 2, 1901.—"Enclosed find renewal. We would not know how to get along without the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."

## A FLORIST'S NURSERY.

In another column in the advice given a correspondent who asked for an enumeration of the best stock with which to start a nursery, says the Florist's Exchange, it is stated to first of all lay in a stock of common shade trees, fruit trees, flowering shrubs, etc. This correspondent lives in the country, and it is to be supposed his customers at the start will not be those who will be looking for stock mainly for the ornamentation of their grounds.

Florists, as a rule, live near cities, and those who wish to purchase from them, do so chiefly for the improvement of their gardens, and the stock they need is that of a more ornamental character. Trees of small growth, or large growing shrubs as well as those of smaller stature and pretty habit of growth, will be in demand. Small evergreens are always sought for, both for permanent planting and temporary use in pots, for placing about the grounds, or in positions on porches and other places near the dwelling. There are many of these of different styles of growth, from the pyramid-shaped Irish yew, to the globe-shaped Arbor vitæ. Many of these evergreens could be utilized where rubber plants are now used. Beautiful and useful as the latter is, it would be more admired if contrasted occasionally with some other handsome evergreen. If both the nurseryman and the florist would embellish the grounds about their own establishments, by using such plants, trees and shrubs as they wish to sell, it would be an object lesson to visitors, which in many cases would result in a good sale. What many a customer wants, is to see a tree or shrub filling a position such as one he has in mind for his own place. The florist should visit some nearby nursery soon, before fall sales start, make up his mind as to a few desirable sorts to have in stock, then prepare a piece of ground where he can place such subjects, so as to make a good exhibit. The planting of the evergreen portion could proceed at almost any time now; that of deciduous stock, a month later.

## AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Following is a list of the American experiment stations, the location of which is often a subject of inquiry:

Alabama, Auburn; Uniontown. Arizona, Tucson. Arkansas, Fayetteville. California, Berkeley. Colorado, Fort Collins. Connecticut, New Haven; Storrs. Delaware, Newark. Florida, Lake City. Georgia, Experiment. Idaho, Moscow. Illinois, Urbana. Indiana, Lafayette. Iowa, Ames. Kansas, Manhattan. Kentucky, Lexington. Louisiana, Audubon Park; New Orleans; Baton Rouge; Calhoun. Maine, Orono. Maryland, College Park. Massachusetts, Amherst. Michigan, Agricultural College. Minnesota, St. Anthony Park. Mississippi, Agricultural College. Missouri, Columbia. Montana, Bozeman. Nebraska, Lincoln. Nevada, Reno. New Hampshire, Durham. New Jersey, New Brunswick. New Mexico, Mesilla Park. New York, Geneva; Ithaca. North Carolina, Raleigh. North Dakota, Fargo. Ohio, Wooster. Oklahoma, Stillwater. Oregon, Corvallis. Pennsylvania, State College. Rhode Island, Kingston. South Carolina, Clemson College. South Dakota, Brookings. Tennessee, Knoxville. Texas, College Station. Utah, Logan. Vermont, Burlington. Virginia, Blacksburg. Washington, Pullman. West Virginia, Morgantown. Wisconsin, Madison. Wyoming, Laramie.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

At the recent convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association the following discussion took place:

Question Box—"What about spraying and fumigation?"

Mr. Van Lindley—"We have learned by experience that a law which we thought would result in injuring us has proven of inestimable good. I refer to fumigation. We now fumigate everything we plant, and then fumigate again before we ship. We thought it would prove expensive but it is not. We have lost in the last twenty-five years not less than an average of \$1,000 per year from woolly aphis which I believe we could have saved had we fumigated our grafts before planting. We fumigated this year and up to this time have no signs of aphis. We have also sprayed both in nursery and orchard with good results."

Mr. Hale—"The aphis is the fellow we are after. He gives us more trouble than any one thing. What can be more discouraging than to see a fine orchard tree sicken and die from the effects of these pests? I have fought him in every way imaginable, but can't do much with him."

Prof. Franklin—"There are two forms in which woolly aphis exists; the form under the ground and the one above ground. Spraying with kerosene emulsion is quite effective to the form that attacks the branches. Fumigation will destroy the form that attacks the roots and if nursery trees are properly fumigated before they are planted to orchard there will not be much trouble afterward."

Mr. Hood—"The aphis has been a thorn in the flesh for for years. Some years it is much worse than others. We have lost whole blocks of fine apple on account of this pest."

Mr. Wilson—"I hope the experiments will be of great benefit to us by the time we meet again. The aphis certainly brings with it a tale of woe. Possibly we are getting at him in a manner that will soon greatly narrow his range of influence if not stamp him out altogether."

"What is the best variety of mulberry for the South?" Answer by J. Van Lindley—"I have found New American and Hicks to be the best with us."

"Is the Admiral Dewey peach a success?" Answer—"Has not been fruited long enough to determine."

"What cherry stock is best for budding in the South?" Answer by W. T. Hood and N. W. Hale, that Mahaleb is the best. Mazzard had been used as a grafting stock with varying success, but was a failure for a budding stock.

"Can apple and pear blight be prevented?"

Mr. Brown—"Apple trees pruned by me last fall are now free from blight. Some trees in the same orchard that were not pruned are now blighting badly. I recommend fall pruning as a preventive to blight in apple trees."

Prof. Sherman—"Apple blight is not caused by an insect as many suppose, but is a bacterial disease. It cannot be reached by spraying. Pruning is the best preventive."

Mr. Hale—"I have seldom known the apple blight to attack the same trees two years in succession. It seems to appear in one locality one year and another the next. With pears it is different."

Mr. Hood—"Apple blight sometimes kills trees in nursery rows. I had a block of two-year-olds killed this way."

Mr. Van Lindley—"There is nothing that will keep down the pear blight as much as pruning. Pear trees can often be

saved by severe pruning. Branches pruned out should be burned."

Mr. Hale—"Is there any safe way to check the growth of nursery stock for early digging in the fall?"

Mr. Smith—"We have tried various plans, but have failed to accomplish the desired result."

## DELAWARE PEACH ORCHARDS.

G. H. Powell gives in *American Agriculturist* the following as reasons for the decline of Delaware peach orchards: 1. Uncertainty of the crop in recent years. 2. Increasing competition due to the development of immense peach tracts throughout the country. 3. Lack of intensive culture, that is now made necessary by competition. By culture I mean tillage, pruning, thinning and other orchard incidentals. 4. The prevalent tenant system of land management. In some sections nearly all of the orchards are tenanted. 5. A fundamentally wrong package—the large five-eighths bushel basket instead of smaller baskets and carriers. This year several of the best growers will begin a co-operative study of various systems of pruning, thinning, more intensive tillage and better marketing.

## THE PISTACHE NUT.

The Visalia, Cal., Delta, states that I. H. Thomas, of California, has received from the United States Department of Agriculture some roots of *Pistacia vera*, which he has set out and will cultivate. The pistache is a valuable nut tree, and well suited for culture in regions having a hot, dry climate. The nut sells in this country at from 40 cents to \$1.26 per pound, wholesale. They are extensively used in America for flavoring confectionery and ice creams, and it is confidently expected that they will be widely used as a table nut, to be served like the almond, as soon as they become better known.

In the eastern Mediterranean countries, where the pistache is the best known and choicest nut, it is much more used for eating from the hand than for flavoring. They are among the most delicious nuts known, rather smaller than the almond, but more delicate in flavor and a little oilier, somewhat resembling in texture and taste the pinon of the Rocky mountains.

Unlike the pinon and the almond, the pistache nut has a shell easily opened with the fingers, since it consists of two thin valves, which split open and become nearly separated as the fruit dries.

## NURSERY INSPECTION IN NEW YORK.

The New York Department of Agriculture reports the issuing of 66 certificates to nurserymen whose nurseries were inspected by agents of the department since July 1, says the *Country Gentlemen*. There seems no indication of a large infestation by the San Jose scale. It has been found in several places, but not to an alarming extent.

SILAS WILSON, ATLANTIC, Ia., July 11, 1901.—"I think the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Please find enclosed draft for \$1 to apply on my subscription. I wish you continued prosperity."

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

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## THE APPLE CROP.

Taking 100 as representing an ideal crop, 85 represents an average, one year with another says the American Agriculturist discussing the apple crop. On this basis the crop of New England now seems to indicate about 25, with the quality only fair. Russets are best, Baldwins poorest. Fall apples are more numerous than any other varieties. In New York the crop averages from 25 to 40 per cent. Kings and Spys are fairly good, with Russets and Greenings next, but Baldwins are poor. Prospects are a little better in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the yield promising to be about from 45 to 50 per cent. with the quality only fair. In Maryland and the south Atlantic states the crop will range from 50 to 60 per cent. of an average, with the quality fairly good. In Michigan counties noted for their orchards, such as Kent, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Eaton and Oakland, the yield will not be more than 35 to 40 per cent. Indiana will have about one-

half a crop, and Illinois about 40 per cent. of an average crop of only fair quality, apples small.

The Canadian crop is short, but of good quality.

## ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

The foundation plan of the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903 will be that of an exposition both national and international in its character, so that not only the people of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, but of our Union, and all the nations as well, can participate. It will depart from the plan of all past expositions and make life and movement its distinguishing and marked characteristics. To this end it will aim definitely at an exhibition of man as well as the works of man; at the presentation of manufacturing industries in actual conduct as well as of the machines out of action; at the exhibition of processes as well as of completed products.

Section 15 of the by-laws is as follows: "The committee on agriculture shall consist of seven (7) members, and shall be charged with the immediate supervision of all matters pertaining to agriculture in connection with the exposition, including food and food products, farming machinery and appliances, forestry and forest products, viticulture, horticulture and floriculture, live stock, domestic and wild animals."

The committee on agriculture is composed of Paul Brown, chairman; Festus J. Wade, vice-chairman; Nicholas M. Bell, Julius S. Walsh, William J. Lemp, David Ranker jr., John Scullin. Mark Bennitt will have charge of the Department of Publicity.

## POMOLOGISTS TO MEET.

The meeting of the American Pomological Society at Buffalo on September 12th and 13 should be one of unusual interest. The society meets biennially; its last session, in 1899, was held in Philadelphia. Its deliberations are of very great interest to nurserymen. Indeed its membership and its officers are largely nurserymen. C. L. Watrous, the well-known chairman of the committee on legislation of the American Association of Nurserymen, is the president of the American Pomological Society, and the first vice-president of the society is Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Philadelphia, who is in the first rank of nurserymen. The able secretary is the assistant pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, an acknowledged authority on pomology. The incorporators of the society in 1887 were: Patrick Barry, J. J. Thomas, Prosper J. Berckmans and Robert Manning, nurserymen, and Charles W. Garfield, and Benjamin G. Smith. The chairman of the finance committee is J. G. Harrison. The chairman of the committee on nomenclature is U. S. Pomologist G. B. Brackett. The published proceedings of the twenty-sixth session in 1899, including the revised catalogue of fruits, recommended by the society for cultivation in the various sections of the U. S. and the British provinces is of great value.

At the Buffalo meeting next month delegates from twenty state and provincial societies will be present. The exposition management has provided space for a large fruit exhibit. It is expected that there will be a lively contest for the Wilder medals. Fruit entered for awards by the society can also be entered for the awards of the exposition.

At the head of the list of papers to be presented is one by Prof. L. H. Bailey, entitled "A Companion of Eastern and Pacific Coast Fruit Culture." Prof. Bailey has been for two months on the Pacific coast. There are other topics of interest to nurserymen. Biennial membership in the society may be had on payment of \$2 to the secretary Wm. A. Taylor, Assistant Pomologist, Washington, D. C.

#### A PITLESS PRUNE.

And now it is the pitless prune! We have had the coreless pear, the seedless blackberry, the seedless grape, and a long line of novelties which have borne out, in some measure at least, the claims made for them. Luther Burbank, the wizard of Santa Rosa, California, has been experimenting for several years in an effort to produce what would be to fruit-drying what the development of the Thompson seedless grape has been to raisin-making.

To Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, and Prof. Osterhont of the University of California, says the California Cultivator, Mr. Burbank recently showed many samples of his new prune, which was obtained by crossing the ordinary French prune with a plum. While there is not a pit in the fruit, there is a small seed, but it is not such that it need be extracted before drying. The seed is edible and is so small that the prune may be practically considered seedless.

"It is a great thing for fruit men," said Prof. Bailey; "a wonderful discovery. This latest discovery ought to create a sensation among eastern horticulturists."

Let the good work go on. Perhaps we shall soon have a rindless melon, shell-less nuts, pitless cherries, and—who shall say—a lifeless San Jose scale.

#### HEARTILY ENDORSED.

We heartily endorse the following editorial comment by the Rural New Yorker:

The unimportant question as to whether one naval commander or another is entitled to more credit for the defeat of the Spanish war squadron off Santiago during the late war is to be fought out in an expensive court of inquiry, to the detriment of public business. Judged by the commotion this dispute has occasioned one might think the question involved was vital to the public welfare, but when it is considered that the officers concerned were trained and educated at the expense of the government, have received a liberal compensation through a lifetime of preparation for just such a contingency, and since were both promoted to a rank that ensures ample pension on retirement, it seems nothing more can be due them. The spectacle of individuals doing fairly well their ordinary duty is not so rare that hysterics need follow. Myriads of workers in every humble walk in life do as well every day without comment or expectation of unusual reward. It would be more creditable and in keeping with modern ideas of civilization to find the public interested in a discussion whether the originator of the Concord grape, or of the Wealthy apple was deserving of the greater honor. These men fought the grimmest of all enemies, poverty and obscurity, with no hope of substantial reward, and left results of permanent national value behind them, but even the names of these unselfish benefactors are known to few who profit by them.

#### SUGGESTION TO NURSERYMEN.

Prof. Samuel B. Green, St. Anthony Park, Minn., who recently visited European countries, tells of a custom that prevails among nurserymen and seedsmen in some of those countries, by which the public is a gainer, says Colman's Rural World. "Effort is made," he says, "to get land that lies along a railway track, and then making it beautiful with a succession of flowering and foliage plants. Near by, of course, they will have a large but neat sign indicating whose establishment it is. This form of advertising seemed to be a special feature among English nurserymen, and a very pleasant feature it is. There is a dignity and high standard and truthfulness about such advertising which no printing will take the place of. When such places are by the side of some suburban line that is patronized by hundreds of thousands of people daily, many of whom come to note the frequent changes in landscape effects produced during the season, I am inclined to think it a very desirable form of advertising."

#### T. S. HUBBARD BACK FROM EUROPE.

T. S. Hubbard, of Genesee, returned July 4th on the Deutschland from a four and one half months' oriental tour. Mr. Hubbard spent a month in Egypt going up the Nile as far as the second cataract; a month in Palestine going by horseback in a three weeks camping tour from Jerusalem to Damascus and thence via Baalbec to Beyrout; a week along the eastern coast and among the islands of the Mediterranean, stopping at several points including Smyrna, Tarsus, Isle of Rhodes, and thence to Athens.

About a week's time was spent each in Athens, Florence, Venice, Rome, Switzerland and Paris, and two weeks in London. He reports a very enjoyable and profitable tour. Mr. Hubbard's health is not at all good at present, but he hopes after a period of rest that it may improve.

#### FLORISTS' CONVENTION.

The seventeenth annual convention of the American Society of Florists was held in Buffalo, August 6—8. President O'Mara delivered an address reviewing the work of the year. Secretary Stewart reported a membership of 734. Treasurer Beatty reported receipts of \$3,000.45, balance on hand \$2,023.25 and \$1,425.17 in the permanent fund. Reports were made by state vice presidents. The society's charter obtained from the United States government was accepted. In the discussion of the new constitution and by-laws, article V, relating to the matter of co-operative societies, was provocative of much discussion, which at times became quite heated; but the matter was finally disposed of by striking out the entire article, and the appointment of a committee of five, to be named by the president later, to redraft this article on the lines of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and other bodies having working sections.

It was decided to meet at Asheville, N. C., next year, that place receiving 70 votes; Milwaukee was the choice of 66, Nashville 2. The following officers were elected: President, John Burton, Chestnut Hill, Pa.; vice-president, J. W. C. Deake, Asheville, N. C.; secretary, William J. Stewart, Boston; treasurer, H. B. Beatty, Oil City, Pa.

## IOWA NURSERIES.

*As Observed by M. E. Hinkley of Mt. Vernon—Five Leading Industries in the Cedar River Valley—Sherman's, Wedges, Patten & Son's, Osage and Elmer Reeves' Properties, the Latter in Minnesota—A Visit to Each.*

During one of the hot weeks of July, M. E. Hinkley, of the *Fruitman*, Mt. Vernon, Ia., made a trip up the Cedar Valley. He thus describes his experience:

Take a map of Iowa and put your finger on the Cedar River at Waverly. Then run a line 90 miles northwesterly through Charles City and Osage to Albert Lea, Minn., and you have covered the location of five great nurseries. Thirty miles from the Reeves nursery at Waverly brings you to the Patten and Sherman nurseries at Charles City, seventeen miles more brings you to the Gardner nursery at Osage. From there it is forty-two miles to the Wedge nursery at Albert Lea, Minn. These enterprises were started from 15 to 30 years ago and have had a steady development. They have become large business ventures, and the mammoth scale of their work is but little realized by the horticultural world. The section they occupy is a leading nursery center of our central northwest.

### WEDGE'S NURSERY.

The lakes about Albert Lea drain into the Shellrock, which is a branch of the Cedar. We begin where the waters start and follow them down stream. This nursery is the second in importance in Minnesota. Mr. Wedge is a life long tree man, having a positive inclination to the work. His estate comprises two farms with Albert Lea lake and city between them. There is a large orchard on the old place, but the home and nursery are on the new place. The mellow, sandy, loam soil, is especially adapted to nursery work. Mr. Wedge makes a specialty of Minnesota trees and all trees from northern stock and seeds. He grows evergreen seedlings literally by the million, importing great quantities of seeds from Northern Europe. There are great beds of transplanted evergreens, large blocks of apple, one, two and three years old, besides plum and shade trees. Then there are many acres of young grapes, forest seedlings, small fruits, etc. Mr. Wedge is enlarging and perfecting his system to meet the demands of an expanding trade.

### OSAGE NURSERY.

Gardner & Son is a firm name well known in the northwest. Their grounds are in the suburbs of Osage, and comprises several tracts of rich bench land, easy of culture and conveniently located. Mr. Gardner was the first man to raise evergreens from seed on a large scale, west of the Mississippi. This work he continues but of late years has added a full line of stock. As you ride through block after block of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, you naturally ask where it all goes to and are told that it is "scattered from Arizona to Manitoba." At the headquarters a gasoline engine and deep well give abundant water supply and the grounds are made attractive with fountains, irrigated flower beds, and an artistic display of ornamental trees.

### SHERMAN'S NURSERY.

This nursery for the business done and amount of stock raised ranks with the two or three largest in Iowa. It is just west of Charles City, some two miles from the Cedar, and has both timber land and prairie. Millions of evergreens are raised under shade. Roses and ornamentals are started in greenhouses. The amount of apple trees and general stock grown can only be described by the word enormous. Riding through these grounds and noting the arrangements for business, one cannot but admire the mind that controls and directs. Mr. Sherman is still a young man, but has proved himself gifted with business ability and tireless energy.

### PATTEN & SON.

This nursery, one of the oldest in Iowa, is south of Charles City, but begins in the suburbs. One tract comes down to the Cedar. Another is two miles out on the prairie. Patten & Son are well equipped for

the business. There are large cellars and packing sheds and a great amount and variety of stock in excellent condition. No one in the west has had more experience or is more careful in growing and selling trees than Mr. Patten. His son Ernest, now going into partnership, has been brought up in the business and brings to it the energy of youth and taste and skill in the work. Mr. Patten's experiment work in fruit production is so prominent and long continued that sometimes his nursery business seems overshadowed, but it is there, it is big and it is expanding.

### ELMER REEVES.

The Waverly nursery is located southwest of town one-half mile, along the line of the I. C. Railway branch, and two miles from the Cedar. The same features prominent at other places visited, were found here. Vast beds of evergreen seedlings and transplants, heavy blocks of plum and apple trees, ornamentals and small fruits in great variety. Mr. Reeves is a born experimenter and parallel with nursery work; he carries his testing plantations, which are developing into fine orchards. His business is steadily enlarging, and considering the way in which it has been founded and advanced, one can safely predict a greater future for the Waverly nursery.

## FLORISTS' ESTABLISHMENTS.

At the annual convention of the Society of American Florists at Buffalo last month a letter was read from the Department of the Interior at Washington, accompanied with a statement showing by states and territories the leading facts tabulated to date relative to florists' establishments throughout the country. The number of establishments up to period of tabulation was 3,360; number of establishments with buildings, same; total area, 27,315 acres; improved area, 21,268 acres; value of land and buildings, \$32,494,250; value of buildings, \$14,321,604; value of implements, \$893,913; value of live stock, \$254,745; value of products, \$10,497,513; value of products fed to live stock, \$59,656; amount expended for fertilizers, \$225,791; amount expended for labor, \$2,458,123. These figures represent the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. There are 597 establishments in Massachusetts, value of their products, \$1,512,581; in New Jersey, 494, value of products, \$1,960,558; New York, 983, value of products, \$2,866,357; Pennsylvania, 732, value of products, \$2,232,543; Connecticut, 168, value of products, \$508,590; Rhode Island, 108, value of products, \$295,774. These figures represent the value of the flowers and plants, grown in the different states mentioned.

## PROFESSOR BAILEY IN CALIFORNIA.

Regarding Prof. Bailey's visit to Redlands the California Cultivator says: "He lectured twice and was listened to with breathless interest. He was taken to see the beautiful environments of the city, and though he has twice visited Europe, and is familiar with Germany, Sardinia, Switzerland and Italy, yet he says he has never looked upon as beautiful a city as Redlands, nor has he ever seen such excellent culture as is shown in our California orchards."

John S. Kerr, Sherman, Texas, writes under date of August 15: "Texas has enjoyed fine rains locally this month, August, mainly in East, North and Southwest Texas, with showers throughout, greatly benefiting nursery stock and cotton crops. Many local sections, however, are still very dry. Nursery trade prospects are average, I think."

## GEORGIA HORTICULTURISTS.

*Annual Meeting at Milledgeville Last Month—President P. J. Berckmans' Address—San Jose Scale Well Under Control—Pecan Culture—Results of Spraying—Committees Appointed on Legislative Work—Officers Elected—Exhibits of Superior Flowers and Fruits.*

The annual meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society convened at Milledgeville, Ga., August 7th and 8th. The morning session Aug. 7th was called to order at 11 A. M., President P. J. Berckmans in the chair. Owing to the railroads having refused free transportation to the members of the society the attendance was smaller than usual; only about 100 members being present. The refusal of the railroads to grant free transportation did not have any influence upon a number of the absentees, as the members from North Georgia were prevented from attending on account of being in the midst of their peach shipping, the season being from a week to ten days late this year. The sessions of the society were held in the court-room of the Baldwin County Court House. The room was decorated with magnificent specimens of palms and ferns. Many of the specimens would do credit to any first-class professional florist. The plants above mentioned were all grown by ladies of this thriving town. The mayor of Milledgeville, Hon. Julius A. Horne, made the address of welcome which was responded to by H. A. Matthews and W. D. Hammock in behalf of the society.

Then followed the address of President P. J. Berckmans; he gave a practical talk and laid particular stress on the denudation of our forests. He urged that some legislation be taken to prevent the useless and reckless cutting away of our forest trees. He also impressed upon the fruit shippers the necessity of using a uniform package in the shipping of their fruit, careful and regular packing. Prof. H. B. Buist, horticulturist of Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S. C., followed next with an address on "Horticulture in Our Schools".

The afternoon session was opened by a talk from J. P. Fort, of Mt. Airy, Ga., upon insectivorous birds. This was followed by a report from State Entomologist W. M. Scott, showing upon the map of the State of Georgia the distribution of the San Jose scale, and saying that in every instance where the scale had been discovered in the state it had been vigorously fought and sprayed with kerosene and was under full control. In some orchards which were badly infested two years ago they have succeeded in almost totally eradicating the scale. This demonstrates that when the scale is fought according to the directions given by Prof. Scott the fruit growers need have no fear of its getting beyond their control. The brown rot is more to be feared than the San Jose scale.

The night session was a most interesting one, Entomologist Scott and Assistant Entomologist Fiske giving most comprehensive lectures upon noxious and beneficial insects, these lectures being illustrated by a series of beautiful lantern slides. At the end of the night session, the ladies of Milledgeville tendered a delightful reception to the members of the society.

The morning session of Thursday, August 8th, was opened by a discussion upon pecan culture which is becoming a very

profitable industry in the South. This was followed by a discussion on brown rot which disease was very disastrous to the plum and peach crop in certain sections of Georgia this year. In many instances where Bordeaux mixture was used, the fruit crop was saved; but in other instances spraying with Bordeaux seemed to have no appreciable effect upon the brown rot. If these cases where the brown rot was so fatal were investigated, it would probably be found that the spraying was not properly done.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. J. Berckmans, and the following vice-presidents: second congressional district, B. W. Stone; fourth James Cureton; sixth, R. E. Park; eighth, H. M. Starnes; tenth, Dr. Neil McInnes; secretary and treasurer, L. A. Berckmans.

Macon, Ga., was selected as a place of meeting for 1902. A committee on legislation was appointed, this committee to go before the legislature and ask for an additional appropriation for the entomological department, the present appropriation being inadequate. A committee was also appointed to draft a bill to prevent the destruction of insectivorous birds.

The display of fruit and vegetables was small, but the specimens shown were of superior quality.

## KALAMAZOO CONSOLIDATION.

The Kalamazoo, Mich., Gazette-News, under date of August 31st, says:

Papers for the consolidation of the two leading nursery companies of this section of the state, the Central Michigan nursery and the Kalamazoo Nursery and Floral company with a capital stock of \$50,000 have been forwarded to Lansing. The new company is composed of a number of the leading and most influential business men of this vicinity and a more extended and extensive policy will be the result. The acquisition of additional capital was made necessary by the rapid and constantly increasing trade enjoyed by the old companies. Under the new consolidation a brisk and progressive push will be made in keeping with the enviable reputation already established. Credit for the large business already enjoyed by the Central Michigan nursery, which practically absorbs the Kalamazoo Nursery and Floral company, is in no small measure the result of the efforts of its general manager, Mr. Charles A. Maxson, who although a young man yet in the prime of life, is looked upon and regarded as an able, enterprising and courteous gentleman, full of that wide awake business enterprise and keen perception so essential to business success of the present day, and a gentleman who possesses the fullest confidence of his associates and all with whom he has any social or commercial transactions.

The sketch and cut of Mr. Maxson which appeared in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN are appended.

## GOVERNMENT TO SEND TREES.

The September issue of "Success" says:

Next spring the secretary of agriculture will distribute throughout the country young trees and seeds. Each member of congress will be asked to furnish a list of constituents to whom he would like to have trees or seeds sent. The seedlings will be grown in the government propagating houses, and forwarded to their destinations with specific instructions as to how they should be raised and cared for. In this way, the government expects to start several million new trees every year.

"We hand you herewith our check for \$1 in settlement for another year's subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We find it a very valuable paper, and cannot well afford to get along without it."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

The Saddler Brothers have purchased the Home Nursery at Bloomington, Ill.

Enos B. Engle, York City, has been appointed nursery inspector in Pennsylvania.

C. M. Stark, Louisiana, Mo., visited Western New York nurserymen last month.

The Pacific Coast Horticultural Society has been formed with headquarters at San Francisco.

The Fredonia N. Y., Seed and Nursery Co., has been organized by Lewis Roesh and Frank M. Roesh.

Israel Kinney, Lanesfield, O., 70 years old, has retired from nursery business on account of failing health.

H. J. Rhodes, nurseryman and florist, of Honolulu, H. I., has been visiting trade establishments in this country.

William Pitkin and family, secretary of Chase Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y., passed a portion of the summer in the Adirondack mountains.

Charles Waltus, for many years in the greenhouse department of Storrs & Harrison, Painesville, O., has removed to Boston with his family.

Secretary Goodman, of the Missouri Horticultural Society, having heard from 300 points, states that the best Missouri can hope for is 40 per cent. of its apple crop.

The Fair Oaks Nursery Company at Oak Park, Ill., has been incorporated; capital, \$30,000. The incorporators are Edward Payson, A. E. Berry, and R. K. Bickford.

The crop of apples for 1900 was 215,000,000 barrels, which at, say, \$2 per barrel, gave \$430,000,000. The average annual value of the wheat crop is about \$300,000,000.

The report of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Association of Nursermen, held at Niagara Falls, June, 12 and 13 has been issued by Secretary Seager.

Harry T. Montgomery, president; Frank W. Glen, secretary, and Jackson V. Parker, treasurer, have incorporated the Planters' Nursery Co., in Chicago; capital stock, \$20,000.

George Nicholson has resigned the position of curator of the Royal Gardens at Kew, England, on account of failing health. He is the author of the "Dictionary of Gardening."

The Tree Planting Association of New York reports that since January 1 it has planted 931 trees in the streets of the borough of Manhattan and 1,947 in other boroughs of the greater city, making a total of 2,880 trees.

The M. Crawford Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O., says that the Miller was their best strawberry this season, with the possible exception of the Challenge, which originated with J. R. Peck, Breckenridge, Mo., and which they are testing.

W. H. Tincher, nurseryman, at Decatur, Ill., says the American Florist, drew a quarter-section of land in the Lawton district of Indian Territory at the recent opening and contemplates embarking in the nursery business there.

The Clinton Falls Nursery Co., of Owatonna, Minnesota, has been incorporated under the state laws of Minnesota, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Thomas E. Cashman is president and manager; M. R. Cashman, secretary, and W. H. Hart, treasurer.

The Canadian tariff imposes a duty of three cents on each budded or improved fruit or shade tree imported, and an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent on shrubbery from the United States; but seedling stocks for grafting and florists' stock in general are admitted free of duty.

The dutiable import of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$4,774 in June, 1901, against \$9,206 in the same month of last year. The free import of seeds amounted in June, 1901, to \$54,194, against \$41,478, the value of the imports in June, 1900. The dutiable imports of seed amounted to \$37,620 in June, 1901, as against \$69,285, the value of these imports in June last year.

State Entomologist William B. Alwood, of Virginia, states that certificates of inspection issued by the State Board of Agriculture of New York must be signed by an entomologist and bear evidence that the inspection has been made by a person trained in entomological work.

Inspection of nursery stock for insect pests is now in force for Pennsylvania. The law went into effect August 1, and hereafter all nursery stock coming into the state will be required to have attached to it a certificate stating that it is free from San Jose scale or other injurious pests.

In response to a query the New York commissioner of agriculture has made this ruling: "The inspection of nursery can only be made when a nursery exists; but if you were to collect plants from the forests and attempt to ship them, the transportation companies would regard such plants as nursery stock, which can only be shipped under the law when accompanied by a copy or certificate of inspection."

The New England Association of Park Superintendents at its fourth annual meeting at Hartford, Conn., elected the following officers: President, John A. Pettigrew, Boston; vice-presidents, Maine, A. D. Smith, Portland; New Hampshire, W. H. Richardson, Concord; Vermont, A. D. Farwell, Montpelier; Massachusetts, W. D. Whiting, Cambridge; Rhode Island, J. D. Fitts, Providence; Connecticut, Theodore Wirth, Hartford; secretary, G. A. Parker, Hartford; treasurer, J. H. Hemenway, Worcester.

A correspondent of the "Horticultural Advertiser", England writes: "With the present facilities for transportation, there is no valid reason why all classes of hardy nursery stock may not be shipped to and from the United States with perfect safety and success. If the stock is carefully dug and lifted, thoroughly well packed without exposure, and the drying of the roots prevented in transit, and the tops packed so as to avoid evaporation as far as may be, all this material should be, and can be, safely transported the entire shipping season both spring and autumn."

## WOMEN IN HORTICULTURE.

"Women are more painstaking in small details than the men, and in horticulture this is of prime importance. I think in the future horticulture will be a great field of employment for women."

Thus spoke George T. Powell, principal of the Briarcliff Manor School in Westchester county, N. Y., in response to a question regarding the prospects of the two women who are students at the school. There are two general types of students at the school; those of considerable wealth who are studying horticulture with the idea of becoming competent in controlling agricultural land, and students who expect to make their livelihood from the practice of agriculture by becoming farm managers or experts in some particular line.

The first year of the new school is about completed. Twenty-seven students are registered. The work is very practical. Of the 65 acres making up the school grounds all are under close cultivation, says the Rural New-Yorker, the labor being done entirely by the students. The practice of tile drainage is followed quite extensively, and extensive methods are practiced in all the processes of cultivation. The soil is treated heavily with commercial fertilizers. These the students mix themselves, following formulas which have been found by experiment to be the test for the particular soil for which the fertilizer is intended. By this method the soil which has become poor from former neglect now furnishes astonishingly large crops. A small peach orchard but two years from the bud had in many cases over 100 well-set peaches to the tree.

## VIRGINIA DEMANDS.

Regarding the refusal of State Entomologist William B. Alwood, of Virginia, to accept certificates of inspection from the authorities of New York State, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture Flanders says:

This Department is issuing certificates to nurserymen as provided by the laws of this state. The agents employed for the inspection are those provided by the New York State Civil Service Commission, having passed technical examinations prepared by the highest authorities of the state. No one has ever questioned the character of the system of inspection and the work done since the law was passed. The authorities of Virginia have made arbitrary rules as to who shall sign certificates in the state of New York. Prof. Alwood says that he does not know our inspectors, notwithstanding their names and addresses have been sent to him. While all the inspectors in this state may not be "professional" entomologists, they are men of large experience in horticultural work, and from extensive practical experience in such work, they are thoroughly posted on the destructive insect pests, as well as plant diseases. I am convinced that no inspections in the United States are more carefully made than in our own state.

The department declines to ask for the "endorsement" or the approval of any one where not provided by statute, believing it has no right to thus apparently question the duly legalized existing condition of things.

The certificates are issued by the commissioner according to existing laws, and great care is taken to see that the work is well done, and until results showing to the contrary are found, it seems to us that we have no right to question the adequacy of the legislative provisions.

I am arranging a meeting with the secretary of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association to consult on the position the Virginia people have assumed which is seemingly adverse to interstate commerce laws.

## Long and Short.

Twenty thousand peach trees are offered by Eugene Covey, Penfield, N. Y.

James M. Kennedy, Dansville, N. Y., presents a list in another column.

H. B. Kemp, East Freedom, Pa., makes a specialty of Kieffer pear. He has other stock.

Columbian raspberries may be had at the nursery of F. H. Teats, Williamson, N. Y.

The last call for the season on labels has been issued by Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H.

Apple, pear, cherry, plum and peach are specialties with McNary & Gaines, Xenia, Ohio.

Fall bulbs and plants in great variety are offered by James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind., has a large line of nursery stock, especially one-year cherry.

The largest grower of grapevines in America, George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., asks a list of wants.

Apple in large surplus is offered by E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia. Grafts made to order. Complete line of nursery stock.

Carl Sonderegger, Beatrice, Neb., offers Black locust seedlings, Box elder, ash osage and White elm seedlings; also surplus of apple.

Cherry trees, apple seedlings, pear, mulberry, Osage orange, ash and box elder seedlings may be procured of J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

Apple seedlings, budded roses, currants, gooseberries and a general line of nursery stock may be had of Peirson Bros., Waterloo, N. Y.

The Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala., offers pecan trees for fall of 1901 and spring 1902 grown from selected Texas thin shell nuts.

Japan pear seedlings, apple trees, Kieffer pear trees and apple seedlings in large variety can be secured of F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka, Kan.

A full line of fruit trees, ornamental trees, small fruits, etc., is carried constantly by the well known firm of Ellwanger and Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., have for the fall of 1901 and next spring the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock they have ever grown.

Apple trees, two year; peach trees, complete list; Kieffer pear, one and two year trees; buds of peach, pear and plum can be obtained of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

All the leading varieties of nursery stock in large quantities, grown right and handled right, can be had at the great nurseries of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker says: "Black Soluble Insecticide Soap is first offered this season by V. Casazza Bro., 190 Prince Street, New York. We have made several trials of it on aphids and other soft-bodied insects, and find it very effective. It quickly rids the plants and adheres well, leaving a white deposit on the foliage, which persists after heavy rains."

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., employ from 75 to 150 men, women and children daily in their nurseries, budding from forty to fifty thousand trees a day, working full force. They have lately added apple trees to their specialties, also Kieffer pear trees, which have both been a success. For this year their spring planting of apple trees was more than a million. They now have in possession seven farms which are used almost exclusively for growing choice nursery stock.

1,200,000 Black-Locust Seedlings, 800,000 Ash Seedlings,  
400,000 Box Elder Seedlings, 300,000 Osage Seedlings,  
200,000 White Elm Seedlings.

We also have a surplus of Apple, 5 to 6 feet, 3/4 inch and up. All stock will be first-class and well graded. Prices very low.

### GERMAN NURSERIES.

Carl Sonderegger, Proprietor, - Beatrice, Nebr.

## Pecan Trees

For FALL 1901

and

SPRING, 1902

A fine lot of 3 and 4 feet and smaller grades.

Grown from selected Texas Thin Shell Nuts.

Can supply in quantity and solicit correspondence.

ALABAMA NURSERY CO., Huntsville, Ala.

## The Syracuse Nurseries

A General Assortment of

**BUDDED APPLES, STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS**

an extra choice lot of

**PEACHES**

also, a fine assortment of

**ORNAMENTAL TREES.**

We issue no trade list, but will be pleased to make low prices by letter. Send your want list. We also have a fine assortment of extra size Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries which we offer at low prices in order to clear the ground.

SMITHS & POWELL CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

**Vincennes Nurseries** VINCENNES,  
INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits.

Correspondence solicited.

# THE Andre Leroy Nurseries

OF ANGERS, FRANCE  
BRAULT & SON, DIRECTORS

are now taking orders at very favorable prices  
for delivery next fall, of

## Nursery Stocks

grown by them, guaranteeing first-class quality,  
grading and packing. For quotations, apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE**

Sole Agent

105-107 HUDSON ST.

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# Columbian Raspberry Sets

EXTRA STRONG

From One Year Plants

SPECIAL PRICE ON APPLICATION

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**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,

GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear Apple Plum  
and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown  
specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS  
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# Apple Seedlings

NORTHERN GROWN.

I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings for fall delivery. Will  
make low prices on early orders.

**W. H. Kauffman**, Proprietor Hawkeye Nurseries,  
STRATFORD, IOWA.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER**, East Penfield, N. Y.

# Apple Seedlings

on new land.  
Honey and Black Locust  
Two and three year  
Osage Orange  
One and two year

**A. E. WINDSOR**, HAVANA, ILL.

# CHERRY TREES Apple Seedlings

Pear Seedlings, Mulberry Seedlings, Osage  
Orange Seedlings, Ash Seedlings, Box Elder  
Seedlings, Asparagus, 1 year heavy, Rhu-  
barb, 1 year heavy.

All heavy, well graded stock. We have just returned this 21st of August  
from a tour of inspection of all the Seedlings of consequence in the West and  
it is our opinion that next November N. T. Apple Seedlings will be the real  
thing. We have been very fortunate with our plan this season and can supply  
fine 1/4 inch grades as well as all other sizes.

GET OUR PRICES

**J. A. GAGE**,

Beatrice, Nebr.

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We Offer **1901**  
for Fall of

STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES AND  
GRAPES . . . . .

**7,000 Everbearing Peach.** A valuable novelty. Our bearing trees  
now loaded with fruit of various sizes. Has never failed to fruit.

**225,000 Amoor River Privet.** The best evergreen hedge plant.  
Superior to California Privet.

**150,000 Citrus Trifoliata.** (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive  
hedge.

**Strong Field Grown Roses.** Standard varieties.

Try our **NEW CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**  
a novelty of great merit . . . . .

**Biota Aurea Nana.** The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was  
not injured when mercury was 3° below, while the old Biota Aurea  
(its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock 10 to 30 inches.

**200,000 Palms.** Latanias, Phoenix and Kentias.

**25,000 Caladiums.** Fancy leaved, **dry Bulbs**, 1 to 2 1/2 inches in diam-  
eter 50 best named sorts.

**Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos.** (Grafted on Citrus  
Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year.  
Unsurpassed for conservatory purposes.

**Cannas, Camphors, Guavas.** Sub-tropical Trees and Plants and a gen-  
eral line of nursery stock.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. Berckmans Co.,**

Fruitland Nurseries,

**AUGUSTA—GEORGIA.**

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

●—TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

**C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,**  
St. Louis, Mo.

**JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,**  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,**  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"So long as the planter has enthusiasm the nurseryman should have hope."*—PROF. BAILEY.

Vol. IX.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 10.

## FRUIT GROWERS' PLANS.

**Rapid Growth of Membership of New York State Association—  
Won First Prize at State Fair—President Yeoman's Address  
—Report on Fruit Statistics and Marketing—  
The First Field Meeting.**

The New York State Fruit Growers' Association held a field meeting at Olcott Beach on Lake Ontario, August 14th; 250 were present. It was stated that 92 of the fruit growers present represented 4,292 acres of fruit with a cash value of \$858,400.

In the course of his address President L. T. Yeomans, of Walworth, N. Y., said :

It is an inspiration to meet so large and enthusiastic a gathering of fruit growers in a locality famous for its fruit. After my ride of yesterday through your beautiful orchards, I am convinced that you know how to cultivate, prune and care for your orchards, and grow apples famed for excellence in quality and keeping. Do you understand as well how to gather, pack and market them so that you may realize all you should for your labor? The business end of fruit growing requires an entirely different kind of ability from that of growing the fruit. The successful grower is oftentimes the one who is fatally lacking in those business qualifications so necessary to an advantageous sale. In fact, only a very small per cent. of growers realize what they should from their fruit. This is especially true of the smaller growers. The business end of fruit growing is one of the most important features for which our association is organized, and it is only by co-operation that we can bring about a better condition of affairs in this respect.

Look at the foreign markets. Why should we not be able to export our surplus fruit to foreign shores and receive satisfactory prices for it as California does? Surely we can raise as good fruit, but we are not posted as well as we might be on packing and marketing in attractive packages, or looking into the demands of certain markets. There is a chance for education along this line, and when we grasp the situation, we will be in position to establish our fruit on foreign shores. The opening up of foreign markets to our choicest fruits will be successfully accomplished in the near future, and will be of incalculable value. Why may not pears be more profitably shipped from New York to Europe than from California? The quality of ours is far better, the distance 3,000 miles less, and the saving in freight about \$300 per car. The fruit growers of California are organized through its fruit exchanges. We are not. Organized effort is all we lack; everything else is in our favor.

It is less than six months since the association was organized. It has now nearly 350 members and is steadily growing.

Our fruit census has, in its initial trial, in a very unfavorable year, satisfactorily demonstrated its value and importance. It is, on all hands, conceded to be more accurate and reliable than any other fruit crop report of the year, and numerous requests have been received for it from parties whose interests are antagonistic to ours. These reports alone are worth more to every fruit grower than the membership fee of the association. Through our efforts the grower will be educated to better and greater uniformity in packing. The time should not be far distant when the members of this association will place the brand of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association upon every package of fruit sold by them. The brand must be a guaranty of choice fruit. There is always a demand for such, in attractive packages, at good prices. Some education will be necessary, and some members

may drop out who think they are smarter than their neighbors, but as time goes on the number of such will grow smaller. Delaware has adopted such a system, and it has proved successful. Each grower is given a registered number, and if the packages he sends to market are not up to standard, the merchant knows whom to censure. On the label are also these words: "Contents of this package guaranteed as good all through as on top." The trade-mark is in the shape of a sticker, and is pasted on each package sent to market.

Chairman W. T. Mann, of the committee on fruit statistics and marketing, reported :

The government reports are not accepted with confidence, partly from lack of knowledge concerning their character and the data necessary to make proper use of them, and partly from an inherent fault which it will probably be impossible ever fully to overcome. The original information is furnished by a very large corps of correspondents selected primarily with reference to their ability to estimate the cereal or so-called staple crops. Primary consideration is given to that class of products, and only secondary to fruit. The great majority of these reporters are not fruit men, and are incompetent to render correct reports of fruit crop conditions. This fact is well illustrated by a comparison of the report of the statistical division and our association's report on the apple crop in July. The former reported a crop of 40 per cent. of normal; ours, based on information furnished by members, gave an average of about 20 per cent., or one-half of the former. Our report was fully as high as facts would warrant, the government's twice as high as it should be. It was the fault of their system.

The fact that the "weighted" averages are based upon the preceding national census admits a source of possible wide inaccuracy. Accurate averages cannot be obtained until the actual yearly production for a term of years can be obtained, so that the real relative importance of the various sections can be known. Such information should be obtained by the Department of Agriculture through the statistical division, as is now done for all other crops reported in the monthly bulletins. That it is not done shows the secondary importance attached to the fruit crop, notwithstanding the fact that the leading fruits, especially the apple, rival most of the staple crops in commercial value.

## LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

From Roswell, N. Mex., Parker Earl has written to Secretary Aull of the committee on agriculture, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1903, in part as follows :

An important display in the line of grapes should be by planting in the spring of 1902 a complete exhibit of all known varieties of American grapes, some 300 to 400 varieties, in well prepared ground in the open air, planting model vines which will make a strong growth in the summer of 1902, and be in full fruitage in the summer of 1903. The same method should be followed with the European class of grapes, only these should be grown in a suitable conservatory. Very large vines should be procured from California, which will show the peculiar training of this class. Something like 100 varieties of this class should be planted. This combined display of grapes can be made more complete and instructive than anything heretofore attempted.

Our people are familiar with orchard trees and an attempt at an exhibit of bearing trees of these species would not have sufficient novelty to justify the cost, but the display of the fruits should be larger, and from more countries and climates than has been made before. I suggest that the fruit products from all the territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase should be shown together and along-

side the exhibits from the old states. But to still further show the comparative values of the old and the new parts of the United States, and the values of both compared with the same classes and varieties grown in all other parts of the world, extensive exhibits should be drawn from all countries. With the more perishable fruits this last will not be practicable, but apples and pears can be brought from all the nations of Europe, from China and Japan, from South Africa, New Zealand, New South Wales, Tasmania, etc. From every clime where the apple tree grows I would bring its harvest. This pomological exhibit from all around the world would be exceedingly attractive, impressive and instructive, and would be one of the most notable events of the great fair.

I would secure bearing trees of oranges, lemons, limes, shaddocks, pomelos, etc. These would all have to have glass protection. They should all be planted in the spring of 1902 and so cared for as to be in luxuriant growth and fruitage during the entire term of the fair. In this connection certain other tropical and sub-tropical trees should be secured, such as the camphor, the nutmeg, the cinnamon and other spice trees of commerce, the rubber and other trees whose products have great value, and a great variety of trees whose woods are of greatest commercial and artistic value.

It is in your power to create a grander exposition of the arts and industries of our civilization than has been organized in any country. I greatly mistake the wisdom and energy of your management if this is not accomplished. Among all the noble things you will do, none will give so much pleasure to the millions who will come to see your work and read your lessons as to what can be done in this supreme department of beauty and grace—in the domain of Horticulture.

#### NURSERY OF J. LAING & SONS.

Following is an account in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, London, England, of a visit to the tree nursery of J. Laing & Sons, Forest Hill, England:

In this department, not having visited the nursery since 1897, we noted very considerable additions, ornamental (picture trees and shrubs) as well as common species and varieties, fruit trees and fruit bushes, being found in greater quantity than heretofore, and in a thrifty state. Of varieties of conifers we may mention *Picea pungens* Kosteri, a variety with yellow variegation, and *Picea alba* var. *aurea*. *Acer californicum* (?) *aureum* is a satisfactory variety with telling foliage; as are likewise *Cerasus Mahaleb* variegata, *Catalpa bignonioides* var. *purpurea*, the color being especially good in the young leaf; *Cratægus Oxyacantha* variegata, *Cornus brachypoda* aureo-variegata, *Robinia aurea*, *R. angustifolia* elegans, very pretty leafage, and *R. inermis* variegata, *Fraxinus novæ angliae*, *Pyrus salicifolia*, a weeping *Morus nigra* in fruit, *Caragana arborea pendula*, quite a handsome variety of a very stiff habited species; *Ulmus minor*, misnamed, probably a form of the Japanese *U. parvifolia*; *U. umbraculifera*, *Populus trichocarpa*, new. The fruit trees and bushes have made, notwithstanding the dry weather, excellent growth in this heavy land; and most varieties of apples, plums and pears on quince stocks, were abundantly fruited. Every popular variety of apple is grown on the dwarfing and the free stock, and even young trees on the latter were noted that they were heavily laden with fruit. Dwarf-trained peaches, rectarines and stone fruit generally make thrifty but not too vigorous growth, and the trainers were busily engaged in "tying them out."

#### LAWN PLANTING.

In an address on "Lawn Decoration" before the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, F. C. Edwards, Fort Atkinson, Wis., said:

Pleasant landscape outlooks from the house should not be obstructed and the appearance from the street must have due consideration. The shade and ornamental trees should be arranged so that the lighter green foliage trees should be nearer the frontage and the darker leaved trees more in the background, as we get the best effect from the street this way, and have the dense foliage near the buildings for cooling effect and shade. The trees most desirable for the lawn are the cut-

leaved weeping birch, Schwedler's Norway maple, Norway maple, hard maple, horse chestnut, Weir's cut-leaved weeping maple, oak leaved mountain ash, Tea's weeping mulberry, Camperdown elm, catalpa. For the side and back grounds, Norway spruce, Colorado blue spruce, white pine, American white elm, Wisconsin willow. In the arrangement and selection of trees, good judgment should be used, so that some of them will stand in contrast of foliage. The planting of shrubs, if done with good taste, is a great addition to the appearance of the lawn. They should be planted on the waste places, side grounds and angles, but always in groups, and the question of foliage should be a prominent feature. For example, *Spirea van houttei* (green), purple leaved berberry, golden elder, golden syringa, or *Cornus elegantissima*, enough to get the autumnal effect, and hydrangea (light green).

Vines can be made a great attraction on the porches, pillars and corners and among these *Clematis jackmanii*, *henryi* and *paniculata* are favorites, and their habits of growth are so easy to care for in the winter, and the bloom is superb. Herbaceous perennials are of great value if there is room enough to use them on borders and in beds. The same can be said of roses in beds, but use in the composition of soil at least one-half clay, one-quarter fertilizer, one quarter sand, and then plenty of water, and liquid manures, and cut them all back to at least 12 inches, and they are easy to cover and results are better in bloom.

About the future of landscape gardening, as applied to the home, I am very hopeful. Eastern colleges are taking up this study, and Western colleges will soon do the same.

#### AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Country Gentleman gives the following condensed report of the twenty-seventh biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society in Buffalo, September 12-13:

The twenty-seventh biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society at Buffalo, September 12-13, was neither a failure nor a success, but something of both. The attendance was fairly good, not large, but perhaps considering the distractions of the Pan-American just across the street, it was all that could have been expected. At any rate, it was a representative gathering, unusually so. The various parts of the country and the different fruit interests were heard from very generally. It was a gathering of intelligent, successful, sociable, amiable and delightful men. Whenever such come together in fraternal good fellowship the results are bound to be good. Everybody enjoyed himself and his comrades, and perhaps that is all that ought to be required.

There was less interest in the programmes of the various sessions, however, than there might have been. Discussion there was practically none. This was due to various causes, and is not to be attributed, for the most part, to a lack of interest. Still this condition served still further to abate the attention of those in attendance from the papers presented.

The one most serious blunder was in the selection of the hotel headquarters and in the provision of accommodations for the meetings. The society was put up at a little paste-board house of the variety specially designed for the temporary discomfort of Pan-American visitors.

The meeting was a surprise to the most ardent friends of the society, except the secretary. There were scarcely any who thought the attendance would reach 100, but the actual paid membership reached nearly twice that, and the attendance at some sessions was over 300. The papers were all given without a failure, and there was a general enthusiasm that has not been exhibited since the great meeting at Grand Rapids 14 years ago. There is no question now that the American Pomological Society has renewed its youth, and will again become a power in horticultural matters. The fruit exhibit was made in Horticultural Hall in the exposition grounds, and drew off a few from attendance; but the great majority were loyal to the society and kept to their knitting while the sessions lasted. I had considerable curiosity to see how the officials would give 26 gentlemen (some with wonderful talking ability) a chance to air their opinions in five sessions, but it was done and a little chance given to others. President Watrous is a capable presiding officer, and kept things moving with celerity. The result will be a biennial report of great value. I never attended a horticultural gathering where there was so little useless talk, and this shows

that only earnest, business-like men were there, and that to talk business.

Delegates were present from all the Pacific States and Florida, and 27 other states. The present head of the large nursery of Vilmorin of France was present on Thursday, and made a short address. His grandfather, the originator of the nursery, was a very progressive man, and had both son and grandson educated in England. In addition to the nursery they have a farm a few miles from Paris, which three generations have beautified and planted.

#### ENGLISH SHIPPING METHODS.

In a communication to the Horticultural Advertiser, England, F. W. Kelsey of New York city says:

Another great difficulty not as yet directly affected by legislation is the lack of care in putting up and in shipping orders, especially for the United States. Some of the old well established and supposedly reliable houses on your side are suprisingly negligent and apparently indifferent in this respect. One of the best known English establishments sent a consignment of expensive evergreens last season, the roots cut short off and packed in such a wretched manner that every tree was practically dead before the stock left the nursery. A consignment of extra standard roses was made by another old established firm, on an order with the most explicit specifications as to size of stem, &c., which had been formally accepted by the growers before shipment, yet were found upon arrival in New York to be so greatly under size and inferior in every way that the whole consignment was promptly returned, causing loss, delay, and great inconvenience to all parties.

A third unfavorable experience the past season was the shipment from another English firm of a quantity of stock put up in the most unsuitable manner for export, without any order having been given, and the stock packed in such a manner that most of it was not only dead when sent, but had it been in good condition no one could have determined what it was, or in what packages, without going over every item of the stock on its receipt. Nothing whatever was shown on the invoice as to how the stock was put up, or what kinds were packed together. All were "dumped in" regardless of quantity, kind, or method, and with little protection to the roots, were, as a matter of course, practically worthless.

These instances are happily not the general rule, yet occur with sufficient frequency in shipments both from England and the Continent to cause much injury, and consequent detriment alike to the trade in both countries.

In this connection it is only fair to state that many establishments on your side put up and forward their orders for this country in a thoroughly first-class creditable manner. A consignment of specimen evergreens from 8 to 12 feet in height was received in New York the past season, every tree in perfect condition, and nearly every specimen now growing as though it had not been moved. With the present facilities for transportation, there is no valid reason why all classes of hardy nursery stock may not be shipped to and from the United States with perfect safety and success. If the stock is carefully dug and lifted, thoroughly well packed without exposure, and the drying of the roots prevented in transit, and the tops packed so as to avoid evaporation as far as may be, all this material should be and can be safely transported the entire shipping season, both spring and autumn.

As we become better educated to appreciate that the trade interests in these matters are in a large degree everywhere mutual, and that troublesome legislation and bad methods of growing and shipping stock in one country are inimical to all interests both at home and in other countries, there must be a constant growth and improvement toward better things, and everyone in the trade derive corresponding benefits.

H. B. CHASE, SECRETARY, ALABAMA NURSERY COMPANY, Huntsville, Alabama, August 36, 1901.—"We enclose money order to pay subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for the coming year. Your publication is one that we do not want to be without."

W. L. KILLIAN & SON, SOUTH FORK NURSERY, Startown, N. C., August 30, 1901.—"Enclosed find check of one dollar, for which please extend our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for the coming year. We find it of great value to us in our business."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

P. Ouwerkerk has gone to Europe.

The Michigan Horticultural Society will meet at Monroe, October 8 9.

A new packing house is being constructed by T. V. Munson, Denison, Tex.

The officers of the American Pomological Society were re-elected at the Buffalo meeting.

The Newport Nursery Company, Limited, Truro, Nova Scotia, has increased its capital stock \$20,000.

Prof. Bailey, Ithaca; John Charlton, Rochester, and Thomas B. Meehan were in Buffalo last month.

L. F. Hoffman's address is R. R. No. 1, Dayton, O., instead of Little York. His are the Stillwater Nurseries.

It is suggested that French chestnuts might be grown profitably along the shores of Lake Erie near Cleveland.

Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville Ohio, have put in a complete drainage system on the Barto farm of 40 acres.

Ellwanger & Barry, George S. Josselyn and the T. S. Hubbard Co. were awarded Wilder medals by the American Pomological Society.

Recent visitors in Philadelphia were Charles J. Brown, Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O., and Professor Massey, Raleigh, N. C.

The Jewell Nursery Company, Lake City, Minn., had an exhibit in the form of a fort with mounted guns, and constructed entirely of assorted fruits, at the Minnesota state fair.

James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., two years out of active business, has entered the establishment of D. Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia, as manager of a department of that well-known seed firm.

The Flemish Beauty pears have been successfully grafted upon Wagner apple trees. The resulting pears are larger than the original and have no brown specks; the fruit is also superior in flavor.

It is reported that E. C. Barney of Monticello, Wis. will retire from the nursery business at the end of this season and that nurserymen are considering the establishment of another nursery near Chattanooga, Tenn.

The fumigating station at Niagara Falls will open for the treatment of United States Nursery stock from October 7th to December 7th inclusive. The regulations in force last autumn and spring will govern the inspection this fall. N. B. Colcock is custom house broker at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Of July 1st the Division of Forestry and three other scientific divisions of the United States Department of Agriculture were advanced to bureaus. This was provided for by the last session of Congress, which appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Forestry during its first year \$185,440.

Twenty-seven orchards have been established in as many counties in Arkansas, through the cotton-growing sections, by the state experiment station, for the purpose of fruit growing. The station furnishes the trees, while the land is furnished by the owner who is selected for his intelligence and promise to care for the trees as directed by the station.

Prof. Bailey says: "I must confess I was skeptical as to the existence of the 'plum-cot,' or the cross between the plum and apricot; but now that I have seen many of the trees in bearing I am fully convinced that he has produced plum apricot hybrids. The marks of plums and apricots are too apparent in the fruits and trees to be doubted. Perhaps the plums have received a greater share of Mr. Burbank's attention than any other kind of plant."

Investigations conducted by W. G. Vincenheller of Arkansas seemed to indicate that grafts made from whole or long roots and short scions are much more liable to injury by crown gall than those made with short roots and longer scions. The short root and long scion placed the union seven or eight inches below the surface, and at that depth trees are apparently less subject to attack. The results of experiments with grafting 30 varieties of apples, 200 grafts each, showed that most of the varieties were free from the diseased growth. The author believes that propagating trees by the method suggested, as a means for the prevention of crown gall, is worthy of trial.

SYNOPSIS OF LAWS

Relating to Insect Pests and Diseases of Fruit Trees—Regulations in States and Territories Regarding the Shipment of Nursery Stock—Supplementary to the Compilation by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

The New York Department of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet giving a synopsis of laws and regulations of states and territories relating to insect pests and diseases of fruit trees. This is supplementary to the compilation made by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN Publishing Company two years ago, in that it includes synopsis of laws adopted since that time.

Nurserymen desiring to ship stock into Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, Montana, New York, or Virginia should send to inspectors of those states for copies of the laws on the subject.

Duplicate certificates are required for shipment of stock to Georgia, Michigan, Ohio, North Carolina, Virginia.

Following is a table showing the essential information as to each state and territory:

STATE.	Certificates Required for Entry of Stock.	INSPECTOR.
Alaska, no law.....	.....	Special agent, Sitka.
Alabama, no law.....	.....	F. C. Austin, Auburn.
Arizona, no law.....	.....	R. H. Forbes, Tucson.
Arkansas, no law.....	.....	E. Walker, Expt. Station.
California.....	Yes	Alexander Crow, San Francisco.
Colorado.....	.....	County Inspectors.
Connecticut.....	Yes	E. H. Jenkins, New Haven.
Delaware, fumig'n required	Yes	Wesley Webb, Dover.
Florida.....	.....	H. A. Gossard, Lake City.
Georgia.....	Yes	W. M. Sco't, Atlanta.
Idaho.....	Yes	.....
Illinois.....	Yes	Prof. S. A. Forbes, Urbana.
Indiana.....	Yes	Prof. James Troop, Lafayette.
Iowa.....	Yes	Prof. H. E. Summers, Ames.
Kansas, no law.....	.....	Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan.
Kentucky.....	Yes	Prof. H. Garmon, Lexington.
Louisiana.....	Yes	.....
Maine, no law.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	Yes	A. L. Quaintance, College Point,
Massachusetts.....	.....	Dr. C. H. Fernald, Amherst.
Michigan, license fee.....	Yes	D. W. Trine, Lansing.
Minnesota, no law.....	.....	State Entomol't, St. Anthony Pk.
Mississippi, no law.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	Yes	Geo. B. Ellis, Columbia.
Montana.....	Yes	C. H. Edwards, Missoula.
Nebraska, no law.....	.....	.....
Nevada, no law.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire, no law.....	.....	.....
New Mexico, no law.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	Yes	Dr. J. B. Smith, New Brunswick.
New York.....	Yes	C. A. Wieting, Albany.
North Carolina, license.....	Yes	Franklin Sherman, Jr., Raleigh.
Ohio.....	Yes	Dr. F. M. Webster, Wooster.
Oklahoma, no law.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	Yes	State Bd. Hort., Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Yes	John Hamilton, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island, no law.....	.....	F. W. Card, Kingston.
South Carolina.....	Yes	A. P. Anderson, Clemson College.
South Dakota, no law.....	.....	Prof. D. O. Saunders, Brookings.
Tennessee.....	Yes	State Entomologist.
Texas, no law.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	J. A. Wright, Logan.
Vermont, no law.....	.....	Entomologist, Burlington.
Virginia.....	Yes	W. B. Alwood, Blacksburg.
Wisconsin.....	Yes	W. A. Henry, Madison.
Wyoming, no law.....	.....	.....

To all who are interested in horticulture in Maryland, the fourteenth annual report of the Maryland Experiment Station, issued from College Park, will be of special interest.

ORIGIN OF THE BALDWIN.

Jacob W. Manning, Reading, Mass., contributes the following to the Minnesota Horticulturist :

"About 1790, Colonel Loammi Baldwin, of Woburn, Mass., an eminent civil engineer, while surveying a route for the Middlesex canal (the first canal in America), came to a native apple tree on the Butters farm, in Wilmington, Mass., the fruit of which he believed in. After grafting it into his orchard he was free to give the fruit and scions to his many acquaintances. Baldwin's name for his favorite apple was "Pecker," after the marks on the bark of the tree made by the woodpecker.

"Colonel Baldwin was one of the founders of the Middlesex Agricultural Society in 1795, the first of its kind in America. The apple became so generally appreciated in Baldwin's day, that at a business meeting of the society, when he was present, a vote was taken, that with his consent the apple should be renamed the "Baldwin."

"It is well to designate in enduring granite the locality where such superb fruits as the Baldwin and Wealthy apples were born, sacred spots or Meccas where interested pilgrims may visit and see where good fruits began.

"I have guided many persons to the "Butters' Row" in Wilmington, Mass., on the Butters' farm, where the Baldwin apple came up, at least one hundred and fifty years ago."

NURSERY CULTURE OF APPLE.

J. P. Andrews, Faribault, Minn., in an address before the Minnesota Horticultural Society, on "Nursery Culture of the Apple" said :

In view of the fact that apple trees have root-killed four or five different winters during the past thirty years it is a good precaution to plant the very hardiest seed obtainable.

Where stocks are grown on a commercial scale, the common apple seed has been almost invariably used. Though French crab seed is used some it is probably no hardier, if any different, from our common apple seed. This year we saved a bushel or such a matter of the seed of the Siberian crab, Early Strawberry, Virginia, and some others and shall continue to use the Siberian hereafter on account of its hardiness.

After separating the seed from the pomace it should be planted in new, rich, deeply plowed, subsoiled and thoroughly pulverized ground in the fall or early spring. If not planted till spring the seed should be thoroughly mixed with sand in the fall and remain out during winter where it will keep moist and freeze.

After growing one season, take up and pack away in the cellar in the late fall and graft during the winter, care being taken to keep the eions, stocks and grafts packed in sand or some material that will keep them cool and just moist, until they can be planted out in early spring.

To have good healthy apple trees they should be grown on elevated land, where the range of temperature is not so great as on low land, and on clay loam, where the wood will ripen early in the fall and on clay subsoil, that will retain moisture. The ground should be plowed deeply and subsoiled in the fall; then in the spring pulverize thoroughly to the depth of ten inches or more and plant the grafts six or eight inches apart, in rows four feet apart.

Cultivation should begin as soon as planting is finished and repeated at least once a week through the growing season, and as much oftener as the ground gets in good condition to cultivate after each rain. If very shallow surface cultivation is given during the fall, so that the ground takes up and retains the fall rains and early melting snows, it will probably prove a good protection against root-killing—or late crops of oats or buckwheat may be grown to cover the ground to protect from root-killing.

The first year there will be no trimming required if all but the strongest shoot is rubbed off when they start growth in the spring.

Cultivation the second year should begin as early as the ground will work and continue through the growing season, as before, using more horse and less hand work as the trees get larger.

Pruning the second year should be almost nothing, simply cutting back any injured tips to perfectly sound wood and rubbing the buds off the bodies from the ground up to where the top is to be formed.

At the close of the second season the trees will be in nice shape for transplanting in the orchard, with a good top one year old, a good body two years old and a fine root three years old, that can be lifted out with almost the entire roots after the tree digger has loosened the soil around them. The trees will stand from three to six feet high, depending on the varieties, the season and the care.

But if these trees are calculated for the market they will have to be headed back in the spring and grown a year or two more, for the average planter wants more timber in his trees.

During this last year while you are engaged in tree culture you should also be cultivating the acquaintance of a tree man to sell them, and if you could hear him talk while doing his part of the work you would probably feel well repaid, and it may be all you will ever get for your four or five years of hard work growing and packing them for him.

In the discussion which followed J. S. Harris said: "Generally a nurseryman starts in with the idea that by using our crab seeds for root-grafting stocks, it makes the best stock to use for his purpose. I will just cite you one instance. E. S. Wilcox, of Trempeleau, Wis., one of the best fruit men in the northwest, but who is not now living, got that idea in 1873, after that hard winter, and thought the crab was the thing. He secured all the crabs he could get hold of and saved the seed and went to propagating trees on crab roots. His nursery proved a failure, and the originals planted were more or less a failure. The crab root is a success for grafting upon it the crab cion. The only success Mr. Wilcox met with was with the Utter and the Astrachan put upon this root, which grew more rapidly than upon the apple root, but after four or five years they were all toppled over. The only success he had was to graft the crab upon the crab root and top-work other varieties upon the branches, and whenever he found varieties congenial they were a success. I bought a good many trees from Mr. Wilcox on those crab roots, and some of them lived for seven or eight years. The crab root to use to make a root-graft is not reliable for a great many of our varieties. I believe that the road to success—if I lived in Dakota and had to have those roots I would make a dwarf tree—but the road to success for the general nurseryman is to secure seeds of the hardiest varieties as far north as he can secure them, and then you will get something into which nature has put the germ of a little more hardiness."

C. G. Patten (Iowa): "This I consider a very important question for the horticulturist of the northwest to consider, and as I have had considerable experience along this line I wish to rise thus early in your session to say a few words. As Mr. Harris has said, and according to my experience has said very truly, any one who relies upon the seedlings of the whole root of the yellow crab, or any of that type of crab, will meet with utter failure. I do not remember whether it was in one of the Minnesota papers I made a report a few years ago in regard to my work, but I will briefly state it here. After the winter of 1872-3, as you know, the roots of our trees were terribly killed all over the northwest; and the following summer a large quantity of seed of the cherry and large red and yellow crabs was planted, and the people planted the seed with a great deal of courage. I tried at least seventeen or eighteen varieties of the apple, as well as the Hyslop crab and one or two others that my memory fails to catch just now, and

I tried that on a very extensive scale. I grafted the first year, I think, at least 30,000. For the first two years many of those trees apparently prospered; they grew more vigorously than anything on the common seedling roots, but at three or four years old they began to show failure in vigor. The vigorous roots succumbed, and on many trees the root was dwarfed to a single stem. I tried it for two years, grafting at least 70,000 crabs; perhaps not quite as many as that—but the result of my experiment was an utter failure. There were a few trees, of course, that did better than others, but the result, as a whole, as I stated, was a failure."

Col. C. L. Watrous (Iowa): "It seems to me the sum of all this is that whoever attempts to try to raise a nursery of apple trees on the Siberian *pyrus baccata* stock, whether it be Russian or otherwise, is treading on extremely thin ice, and his experiments should not involve more money and time than he is able to lose. I have been watching Prof. Hansen's experiments for some time and noted what he put forth in a paper that contained many excellent things. One of his statements was that the day of piece root-grafting in the northwest was practically obsolete. If we could succeed by his plan whereby root-killing could be avoided we could afford to take up something new, but if we go into it on a large scale it may be at a loss to the nurseryman and to the planter of the trees, and it ought to be gone into very carefully and proved in some way at the state experiment stations, and that for a number of years, until the matter has been decided, until it has been fully decided. There is one thing that has not been spoken of here, and that is, that some good success has been had in propagating our common apple tree on the crab, on this same *pyrus baccata*, that is grown up to be five or six years old. The growth of the current year is used as a scion. Mr. Williams, of Nebraska, told Prof. Craig and myself that that was the only way in which he had success, and he puts it up a foot or two from the bottom of the tree; but he says in his experience the one thing you must not fail to do is to allow the crab tree to have its own top. If you wish to propagate or grow that as a side issue you can do so. If you cut the top of the crab and undertake to make a top out of your new apple you have organized failure then and there."

Prof. Hansen (S. D.): "To look at the question from the standpoint of the whole northwest I think it can be put in this way, that in a very large part of the country root-killing comes only once in a generation or two, and the people need lose no sleep on that account. In Minnesota and the north root-killing comes oftener, especially along the west line of Minnesota, where there is little snow. There you are forced to investigate the subject more closely. Then as you go farther north in North Dakota and the northern part of Minnesota, root-killing is a factor they have to deal with every winter, and then what are you going to do? All the cultivated apple stocks that I know anything about kill every winter, seedlings and the rest. We have to find something that will stand the rigors of that climate, and so far as I can see I do not know of anything else to try except the Siberian. With us we get the very severest freezing when the ground is perfectly dry and bare."

P. S. Peterson, Chicago, has returned from a European trip which lasted a year and a half.

Edward Payson, A. E. Berry and R. K. Bickford have incorporated the Fair Oaks Nursery at Oak Park, Ill., with a capital stock of \$30,000.

## WORK OF THE BLASTOPHAGA.

We have referred to the success attending the efforts of George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal., to grow the Smyrna fig in this country.

The problem of the caprification, or fertilization, of the Smyrna fig in Fresno county has been solved beyond all question, and on a commercial scale, at the Roeding orchard and nursery, about seven miles east of Fresno City. Last year the matter was in the experimental stage and was progressing very satisfactorily, "as an experiment," but this year the Messrs. Roeding are able to give ocular demonstration that the fertilization or fecundating process has spread through seventy acres of land planted to choice Smyrna fig trees.

Quite recently a Fresno Republican man was shown through the fig orchard by F. Roeding, George C. Roeding being in Asia Minor, studying the cultivation of the Smyrna fig on its native soil, and the following is the result of his observations.

The figs commonly grown in California are the black variety and the white Adriatic. There is no need of artificial aid in fertilizing these varieties. It is in the case of the Smyrna fig, the most luscious and valuable member of the fig family, that artificial fertilization has to be resorted to. The fertilization is physiological process, and in no way relates to the treatment of the soil. It is, in fact, a marriage of the male and female fig trees, brought about by the employment of a tiny wasp-like insect which conveys the pollen, or fecundating principle, from the one tree to the other, the same way that flowers are fertilized by bees and butterflies.

This artificial process is called caprification, because the wild male fig used in the work was obtained originally from the Island of Capri in the Mediterranean. A number of these wild Capri trees were introduced into the Roeding nursery a few years ago in immediate proximity to the acreage of Smyrna trees. The latter trees had been indeed fair to the eye and beautiful to behold, but before the caprification experiment there was no commercial future for the product, for before ripening, all the fruit except a few individual specimens, fertilized by hand, dropped off.

A fig expert from the Levant visited Fresno about four years ago and had several conferences with George C. Roeding. The problem of caprification was thoroughly discussed, and the experiments followed. The more the Roedings studied the problem the more enthusiastic they became over it. They had already solved the question of producing olives in commercial quantities in that part of California. They had also shown that citrus orchards could be maintained, with a commercial annual yield, far out on the plains. But this fig problem was something new and something important.

The Roeding nursery, situated as it is on the sink of Fancher creek, on an extremely fertile soil, offered every condition favorable to the experiment, if only the caprifying insects would do their work after being assigned to it. Two years ago a number of mysterious packages arrived at the Roeding nursery. They were from Asia Minor and contained male fig-tree fruit, containing the pollen and tiny wasps that were to distribute this from the male to the female trees.

The blastophaga is extremely minute, being barely visible to the naked eye. Scientifically the insect is called *Blastophaga psene*. *Blastos* means a germ, and the fact that the female gnaws its way into the fig intended to be fertilized may explain the rest of the derivation, which is from *phago*, to eat.

Armed with a microscope, one is able to see the process of caprification. On every female tree of the Smyrna type hung a number of little withered figs from the male or Capri tree. By means of a raphe or tiny cord these figs are suspended in such fashion that they cannot be easily dislodged by the wind till their mission has been accomplished.

Mr. Roeding split open one of these withered figs, and what a transformation! The interior was full of life. It was indeed a microcosm that was revealed, only there was one feature of it that does not obtain in human life. In the blastophaga world the males have nothing to do but stay at home, live luxuriantly and die contented. The males are pretty and yellowish brown in complexion; the females are ugly and black.

The emerging of the males and females from the cells in which they had been immured was easily visible under the pocket microscope. Then, after awhile, it was explained, the females would make their way out of the parent Capri fig through a tiny hole or "ostium" at the broad end. They would be laden with the pollen clinging to the interior of the parent fig. After a brief flight the perfect female insect would make its way through the ostium or tiny opening at the broad end of the budding female or Smyrna fig, and there—in the search for a place to lay its eggs—transfer the pollen to the stigma within. Every fig so visited and fertilized would bear fruit that could be dried, packed, preserved and sold with the assurance that it would be the exact duplicate of the imported fig of commerce.

Mr. Roeding showed that the life of the blastophaga is contemporaneous with that of the crop of figs fertilized by their aid. That is to say, the June or first crop represented the end of the labors of the blastophaga introduced in the spring, and the beginning of the labors of those introduced in the summer. The blastophaga of the third crop are left to hibernate, so to speak, in the winter in the fig trees which are dormant during the season. One of the quaintest and most instructive spectacles was that shown by the microscope, immediately revealing where a tree had been fertilized. Every female blastophaga that enters a fig loses its wings in the process and submits to immuration in a prison from which there is no escape. She can but wander around within the prison cell, distribute the fertilizing pollen, of which she has become the transportation agent, and then die. For her there is no return. The microscope shows the tiny wings glistening at the entrance point of nearly every fig which a female blastophaga has visited and in which she finds her tomb.

Of course, there are enough brides among the blastophaga to insure the perpetuation and reproduction of the species, and this goes on at a rapid rate. Indeed, the rate is so rapid that from the few hundred introduced into the Roeding orchard a year or two ago, the progeny now numbers probably over a billion. The experimental stage has been passed and, though some human or artificial interference is required in placing the Capri figs with their insect content in the female trees, the rest is safely left to nature. It is a wondrous problem, this process of fertilization, but it seems destined in the near future, as the result of successful experiment, to provide California with an industry fully competing with the manufacture of wine and the packing of raisins. Even now the product of the Smyrna figs at the nursery is valued at \$300 an acre.

## C. G. PATTEN'S EXPERIMENTS.

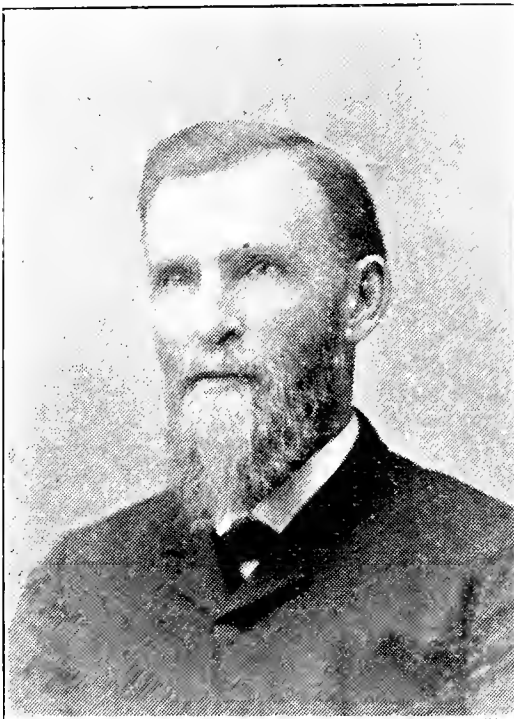
Charles G. Patten, Charles City, Iowa, is a nurseryman of 35 years' standing. He has some 125 acres in nursery, orchards and small fruits, and keeps a general line for the Northwest climate. He is located in a beautiful city of about 5,000 inhabitants, on the Big Cedar river, about half a degree south of Minnesota, in a most excellent semi-prairie region. The intense heat and drought of many days, mercury ranging every afternoon from 100 to 107 degrees in the shade has taxed many varieties of trees almost to the extreme limit, searing and almost burning the foliage and shriveling and drying the fruit. In experimental work such an extreme may leave some lessons with us that will be useful.

To a representative of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN Mr. Patten said: "Last winter the Iowa State Society decided to cross fertilize the apple to a considerable extent, and its committee having the work in charge decided on the Patten Greening as the most desirable tree on which to work such varieties as Ben Davis, Winesap, Black Annet and Seek-no-further. We also worked some of the best Arkansas winter apples on B. A. Mathews' large Native Crab.

Had the season been favorable we should have had at least 3,000 seeds. But on five nights the mercury fell down to and so close to the freezing point, causing so much injury that we will not have more than one thousand.

"But my own special work this year centers more in the development of the varieties of the pear that shall be adapted to the Northwest. In this work I have to acknowledge courtesies from horticulturists in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, in the way of information with reference to freedom from blight, hardiness, quality and fruitage of varieties. I finally determined that Angouleme, Anjou, F. Beauty and Seckel, were the most desirable sorts from which to obtain pollen. No one who has not undertaken a work of this sort can understand fully the difficulty of securing just the information needed, and then have the pollen gathered and sent so as to be received in perfect condition. I am especially indebted to the horticulturist of the Illinois station for kindly interest or assistance, C. H. Barnard, of Table Rock, and E. F. Stevens, of Crete, Nebraska; B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, Kansas; Wm. H. Barnes, secretary of the Kansas State Society; B. A. Mathews, of Knoxville, and M. J. Graham, Adel, Ia., and Prof. J. C. Whitten and his assistant, N. O. Booth, of Columbia, Mo. The pollen sent me from the latter station was most excellent, especially the Angouleme, which we used very liberally and with considerable success on two very hardy almost non-blighting sorts that we have. We will secure fully 600 seeds from these crosses. I have two or three sorts from selected seeds fruiting this year that give encouragement for this more scientific work.

"The results of the extensive experiments here have been almost blotted out by the long-continued and intense heat that has prevailed here, so that we shall have to wait another year's fruitage before we can speak very definitely of results."



CHARLES G. PATTEN.

## FLORISTS' NURSERIES.

W. N. Rudd says in the American Florist:

"Should the florist have a nursery?" I unhesitatingly and emphatically say, "In the average case, No!" Unless the extent of the ground at hand and other considerations warrant the employment of special labor to be devoted exclusively to the nursery, the work must be done by the greenhouse hands. Such men are seldom competent, and they almost universally dislike and shirk the care of hardy stock. Your true greenhouse man will cultivate the carnation and let the weeds grow in the nursery every time.

A patch of shrubs in nursery rows, even if not unkempt and full of weeds, as the florist's stock of such things generally is, is not a good place to sell from, and is not calculated to increase trade. The proper course to pursue is to arrange to have at least one good, well developed specimen of as many varieties of perennials, shrubs, trees and fruits as can be arranged tastefully about the grounds. This, in combination with properly placed clumps of greenhouse plants, will add tremendously to the attractiveness, and consequently to the trade pulling power, of the establishment in both departments.

One well done specimen planted for show will sell more than a thousand pieces in nursery rows. One bunch of Brighton grapes picked from the vine in the florist's grounds by a customer familiar only with the Concord as a hardy grape, will do more to secure an order for a grape plantation than a ten acre lot in nursery condition.

Then sell your goods by sample, have your samples as good and of as many varieties as possible. Eat your own fruit, enjoy the beauty of your own shrubs, and buy your planting stock from some large and reliable nursery. If the nursery trade grows sufficiently to warrant it, get some more ground, hire competent help and go into propagating and growing this stock as a separate department of your business.

## Long and Short.

California privet may be obtained of Josiah A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa.

A full list of standard stock is offered by W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va.

The proprietors of the Emporia Nurseries, Emporia, Va., want to sell their nurseries and trade, or one-half interest.

Bargains in Norway maples, magnolias, Carolina poplars, Osage orange, Irish juniper, Norway spruce, Japan snow ball are offered by George Achelis, West Chester, Pa.

Small fruit plants are a specialty with Allen L. Wood, Rochester, N. Y., 1,000,000 raspberries, strong tips, 200,000 transplants; 200,000 currants, 2 years, No. 1; 100,000 gooseberries, 200,000 grapes, 2 years old, No. 1; 100,000 rhubarb, 2 years old, No. 1.

## Recent Publications.

The Chief Forest Fire Warden of Minnesota, General C. C. Andrews, has issued his sixth annual report, being for the year 1900. It comprises 138 octavo pages, with numerous original illustrations of Minnesota forests.

An attractive announcement of books to be published during the autumn by the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York, has been issued. Among the books we notice "Old Time Gardens" by Alice Morse Earle, author of "Stage Coach and Tavern Days"; "The Scott Country", "Highways and Byways of the English Lakes", "The Scenery of England", Volume 4 of "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture", "University Text Book of Botany", "First Lessons in Agriculture". A complete catalogue of Macmillan publications will be sent to any address on request.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Six Months,	" " - - - - -	1.00

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Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

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Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1901.

## IOWA STATE FAIR.

M. J. Wragg was in charge of the horticultural department of the Iowa state fair. Treasurer W. H. Bomberger of the State Horticultural Society displayed Wolf river apples five inches in diameter, from an orchard on which not a drop of rain fell in more than two months. Mr. Wragg had a large exhibit of fruit. B. F. Ferris had a large exhibit of Russian apples, representing Northern Iowa. M. J. Graham of Adel, who took second prize on general collection of fruit, had over 100 plates on exhibition, among them twenty-five plates of Iowa pears.

B. A. Mathews of Knoxville had 175 plates on exhibit. Of these fifty-three were varieties of pears and twenty-one of plums. Competent judges stated that there was nothing like this exhibit at the World's Fair. Mr. Mathews has been engaged in orcharding at Knoxville for more than forty years and has been signally successful. His exhibit surpassed the

exhibits of fruit at the Pan-American. A plate of persimmons added interest and variety to his exhibit.

## VIRGINIA SHIPPING MATTER.

It is believed that an understanding has been arrived at between the authorities of New York and Virginia regarding certificates of inspection of nursery stock.

Objection to the New York certificates was made by W. B. Alwood, state entomologist of Virginia on the ground that the certificates were not signed by an entomologist.

State Entomologist Felt has been in communication with Mr. Alwood and it is stated that certificates from New York signed by the commissioner of agriculture and the inspector who made the inspection together with the date, will be accepted in Virginia.

## FRUIT FROM FRANCE.

W. C. Barry recently returned from the Pan-American exposition where he has acted as judge on a collection of fruit sent from Paris, France. The collection consisted of apples, pears, peaches, grapes and melons. The apples and pears arrived in perfect order, but the grapes, melons and peaches suffered considerably in transit. The black grapes arrived in perfect condition, but the white grapes were more or less damaged. The melons were entirely decayed. Some of the peaches were in good order. As a whole, the collection is quite interesting, as showing the fruit of another country alongside of our own. The packing was attended with great care and the shipment was en route about twelve days.

## AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL.

In spite of adverse conditions the twenty-seventh biennial session of the American Pomological Society in Buffalo September 12th and 13th was of profit to all present. W. C. Barry of Rochester, N. Y., delivered the address of welcome. He urged greater attention to the value of fruits and their adaptability to certain localities. United States Pomologist Brackett in response said he believed pomology would reach perfection in the Western states. President C. L. Watrous, in his annual address, said the consideration of variety merits should be the first consideration of the society. Professor Bailey described California's commercial orcharding and urged co-operation in large areas of special crops. Through the remarks of Mr. Barry, Roland Morrill, L. A. Woolverton and George T. Powell it was shown that united efforts in shipping and careful grading of fruits are necessary.

## TREE DISTRIBUTION NEXT SPRING.

Professor Galloway of the Bureau of Plant Industry, having the direction of the distribution of forest trees next spring, has succeeded in procuring some new and rare species of ornamental trees, says an exchange. Among them is the little known Chinese Gymnocladus, *G. chinensis*, which, with the Kentucky coffee tree, *G. canadensis*, are the only two species known to exist.

## PORTO RICAN FRUIT FARMS.

Fruit farms are the latest scheme to promote Porto Rican interests, says American Gardening. A company with a capitalization of \$100,000, and backed by New York and San Juan firms, is negotiating for land in different portions of the island, on which will be grown all kinds of tropical fruits, winter vegetables and tropical nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental. The produce will be shipped to New York. A farm of 100 acres is already in operation at Rio Piedras, six miles from San Juan.

## MCKINLEY EARLY GRAPE.

Allen L. Wood, Rochester, N. Y., on September 28th, exhibited at the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN office a bunch of white grapes of a variety which he has named "McKinley Early." It is a cross between Niagara and Moore's Early and gives promise of being a valuable addition to the list.

The McKinley Early ripens two weeks earlier than the Niagara, is fully as productive and has berries like the Moore's Diamond. The bunches are compact and firm and well withstand handling. The fruit is sweet and there is no acid flavor around the seeds. It is fully as strong a grower as is the Niagara and should prove to be a good shipper. Nurserymen who have seen it say the McKinley Early is an unusually good grape.

## FINEST FRUIT EXHIBIT.

S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., who has charge of the horticultural exhibit at the Pan-American exposition, says that the New York State fair at Syracuse had the finest exhibit of fruit ever made in America, considering the number of plates shown, the great variety and the extremely high quality.

The New York State Fruit Growers' association, organized six months ago, exhibited 2,255 plates of fruit and won the first prize, \$300; exhibit as follows: 950 of apples (195 varieties); 664 of pears (64 varieties); 161 of grapes (66 varieties); 154 of peaches (45 varieties); 40 of quinces (7 varieties), and 286 of plums (74 varieties). The Western New York Horticultural society won second prize, \$200, with 1,312 plates, as follows: 500 of apples, 435 pears, 64 peaches, 13 quinces, 27 crab apples, 104 plums, 168 grapes and 1 blackberry. The Eastern Horticultural society won third prize, \$100, with 584 plates—12 of peaches, 2 nectarines, 64 plums, 269 apples, 113 grapes, 122 pears and 2 quinces.

## ORIGINAL GREENING APPLE TREE.

The American Cultivator says that the original Greening apple tree is still standing on the farm of Solomon Drowne at Mount Hygeia in North Foster, R. I. The tree was a very old one when the farm was sold in 1801. The seller informed the purchaser that it was a pity the old tree was going to decay, as it produced the best fruit of any tree in the orchard.

The town of Smithfield claims to have presented the world with this variety, based on the following facts: On the farm of Frederick W. Winslow, a few rods southwest of the lime kiln on the northern verge of Fruit hill, stands a Rhode Island Greening tree, which is locally known as the "daughter tree." This tree is a limb of the mother tree, which was broken off

in the September gale of 1815, and which, upon being thrust into the rich, moist soil, took root and became an independent tree. The mother tree was planted by Mrs. Winslow's great-great-grandfather during King George II.'s reign in 1748. It was, therefore, 141 years old when it was cut down in 1889. From these two trees Mr. F. M. Perry, a nurseryman from Canandaigua, N. Y., secured many scions, which were disseminated throughout New York and the middle states.

Authentic records of trees of this variety that were planted about 150 years ago in the soil of north Providence, on the farm of the late Lemuel Angell, are still in possession of that family. It was introduced into the old Plymouth colony from Newport in 1765; from there it was carried into Ohio in 1796 by Gen. Putnam.

## AT ROSE HILL NURSERIES.

In an article in the American Florist on the P. S. Peterson Nurseries near Chicago, the writer says:

"The elder Peterson was for many years employed in the famous establishment of Louis Van Houtte, at Ghent, Belgium, but came to America in 1851, working for a time in eastern nurseries, but eventually locating near Chicago, where he steadily added to his real estate holdings until now the firm owns the largest undivided tract of land inside the city limits. In 1895 William A. Peterson, an only son, was admitted to the firm and the management soon devolved upon him. Mr. Peterson is an enthusiast, and one of the best read men in the profession. One of the firm's specialties is large specimens for immediate effect, but so deep is Mr. Peterson's affection for the treasures of his nursery that he admits that he never sees a noble tree, one which he has known from boyhood, uprooted and carted off to spend the balance of its days in a city park or on a lawn, but what he feels a twinge of regret not wholly compensated for by the check which is thereby grafted onto the Peterson bank account."

## A TALE OF THE SOUTH.

The Peach Growers' Journal, Sussex, N. J., says: "It is said that the fancy prices received by orchardmen in Georgia the past season has started a peach craze and in some sections everybody who can get enough land to put out an orchard on has been making preparations to plant trees this winter. But many of them will have to wait another year before launching into the peach industry. All the nurseries in North Georgia and those in Tennessee have sold all the Elbertas and Emmas they have on hand.

"Agents for nurseries who have been canvassing Gordon county have accepted orders for nearly half a million trees that it is impossible for them to deliver. The great bulk of the people who have been making preliminary arrangements towards going into the peach business and not given much thought to buying trees at this early period and the news coming that all the Elberta and Emma varieties were sold fell like a bomb in their midst and created a great deal of excitement among those who had been at work clearing up ground and making other preparations. Many northern nurseries are being written to and if one should be found with a supply of Elbertas on hand it is safe to say, that all their trees will be bought at once."

## PROPAGATION—BEST METHODS.

*Address by John F. Sneed, Tyler, Tex., Before the Texas Nurserymen's Association—Summary of Practice in the South—  
Force Budding in June—Persimmons, Figs, Pomegranates, Cape Jasmine, Mulberries, Magnolias—As to Grafts.*

The following paper on "Propagation—Best Methods" was read by John F. Sneed, of Tyler, Texas, at the recent annual meeting of the Texas Nurserymen's Association at College Station Tex :

I do not know that I shall advance any ideas on propagation that are not generally known to most nurserymen. A great deal that I have learned is from experience, which you know, is often a hard teacher. If I can be of any benefit to any inexperienced brother, will cheerfully render assistance, but will say that I have a vast amount to learn myself in regard to best methods. As you know cuttings, grafting and budding are only done to produce the desired variety as there is no certainty in the production from the seed. Of course there are certain things that have been kept isolated from like species, and kept pure that will produce. Nearly all fruits have been contaminated in some way that makes the seedling very uncertain.

There are five methods which are in use in propagating stock: that is, by grafting, budding, layering, cuttings and from the seed. I deem budding the best method for propagating peach trees, as do other nurserymen, and it is more generally practiced; though good trees may be grown from grafting or cuttings. The first important step in growing peach stock,—be careful to get good sound clean seed, the smaller the better, as you get so many more per bushel. Bed them out or plant them in early fall, in moist earth to insure a good stand in the spring. If seed cannot be procured till in December or January, the seed should be soaked in water 24 hours before planting or bedding, and be sure to let the earth come in contact with the seed so they will not dry out. The better plan is to always plant or bed in early fall. There is no use to plant dry seed after January, for they will not come up till the following year. The seed bedded out should be planted in nursery as soon as possible, before they begin to sprout. The land should be prepared well and if fertilizer is used, do not deposit it in a furrow with the seed, as some strong heating manures are liable to kill the seed in germination.

Trees for May or June budding should be extra well cultivated and fertilized. Force budding should commence as soon as the stock is large enough to receive the bud. If seasons are favorable ten days are long enough for the bud to take hold, and then the top should be cut off just above the bud, and it will force out immediately. A great deal of danger to stock attends force budding in June if not properly understood, as the leaves are the lungs of the trees. The buds should be inserted above a limb or some leaves so that when top is cut off there will be plenty of leaves for the stock to breath through, else the stock will perish or be injured by the severely hot weather. Some suckers should be left on the stock till the bud is 6 or 8 inches, then the stock can be trimmed clean, as the bud will have sufficient leaves to give a healthy respiration to the tree. In early spring when the weather is not so hot, buds can be inserted next to the ground and forced out

as dormant buds are without any danger to stock. As you know, budding can be done at any season of the year, when there is sufficient sap so the bark can be raised by knife or quill. Plums, apricots, prunes, almonds, etc., are generally propagated as peach trees are; all can be grown on peach, marianna, or other plum stocks. Great many plums are grafted on piece roots during winter, or ground grafted in Spring, which do as well as budded trees. Japanese plums and apricots do not live well for me grafted, but do extra well budded.

Apples should be grafted early, say, in January or February, and I think it a good idea to line them out in nursery as they are made if weather is favorable; if not, bury them in damp sphagnum moss, sand or saw dust, but be sure not to have either very wet, as it will sob or sour the grafts, etc., and they should be put away in cellar or shelter so as not to be exposed to rainy cold weather. I use good seedlings for grafting and try to have the pin and stock about the same size, so as to make a perfect union. If done early I prefer them wrapped with a waxed cloth, as it will prevent them throwing out such a strong callous, and causing an enlargement at the union which is not good for the health of the tree. If grafting is done late, trees will be better wrapped with a waxed string, and the callous is not so strong. In grafting apples I cut off tops of seedlings, leaving about two inches of root, which I transplant in nursery and bud in summer or fall, very close to the ground. In the following year these buds make the finest and most vigorous trees that I grow, having a finer system of roots. I have better success with pears by planting seedlings and budding to them, and what buds fail to live the seedling can be ground grafted in the spring. Growing pears from cuttings, or grafting on piece roots is a very uncertain way to grow them in my locality.

To grow Japanese persimmons, I plant the seed of the native persimmon, and at one year old run tree-digger under them and cut their roots, which causes them to branch very much. The seedlings I ground graft in spring. Root pruned persimmons are sure to live in transplanting. I think pecans and walnuts will do well if root pruned in this way. Mulberries I graft on cuttings of *Morus Multicanlis*, making the stock or cuttings three or four inches long, and the pin about same length. I prefer the scions to the root to graft on, as they root readily. Cherries can be grown well by grafting on piece roots of the Mahaleb, and make a very nice tree at one year old. I left a thick row of Mahaleb trees in my nursery to bear seed. When the seed fall down under the trees in the shade and are covered, they come up by the thousands every spring. These I transplant in nursery during a wet spell in spring and they look large enough to bud first year. The buds that fail to take I use seedling in ground grafting, or grafting indoors.

Quinces, I grow from cuttings or by grafting a small apple root on end to start them. Figs, grapes, and pomegranates are grown from cuttings, except the Scuppernon grape, which can only be grown successfully by layering, all which should be put out early in winter. Raspberries are grown best from tips. Austin-Mayes dewberries can be grown well from tips and root cuttings. Blackberries do best from root cuttings. Chestnuts should be kept in moist earth all winter; never allowed to get dry or they will not come up. Chinquapins should also be kept moist and planted in nursery row at once; they are liable to come up at any time. It is best not to let walnuts, pecans and other nuts get thoroughly dry; if

they do, they should be soaked a while before planting. Sycamore, Lombardy Poplar, Silver Leaf and Carolina Poplar, Cottonwood, Catalpa, Weeping-willow, Blooming Willow, Box Elder, Cal. Privet, Crape Myrtle, Althea, Wisteria, Purple Lilac, and a number of other deciduous trees, shrubs and vines grow well in open ground, from cuttings. Roses can be grown by grafting, budding, cutting and layering, but I prefer the finer roses grafted on hardier stocks, as they make much stronger plants, finer roots and larger blooms. Ever-blooming roses usually have very weak roots. Prairie Queen, Seven Sisters, Manetta and some others are generally used for stocks. The cuttings of same should be put out in the fall, before they are injured by the cold, which will insure a perfect stand, and these can be budded very low in summer to prevent suckering so much; or ground grafted in fall or winter. Or the roots can be taken up and grafted in doors. The cuttings of some of these hardy roses can be used for grafting if done before injured by the cold. All piece root rose grafts should be planted out when made, as they will not stand to be packed away any length of time. Grafts should be mulched in winter so as to prevent injury from cold as much as possible.

I plant Cape Jasmine cuttings at any time during the summer, in nursery row, where I wish them to stand. First, prepare the land well and open with a spade for cuttings; leave the cavity open till well watered and then press the wet mud around them closely with the hands and shade with a twelve-inch plank by putting bricks under each end so as not to crush the cuttings, and they can get plenty of air. If weather is very dry water once a week. In a few weeks plants will be well rooted and planks can be removed. Brush would answer in place of plank. Or, they can be grown in beds in the same way. Magnolias are grown from seed, which I gather when ripe, never allowing the pulp to dry on the seed, as the oil will penetrate and kill the germ. Put the seeds in water as soon as gathered and in one or two days the pulp can be washed off easily through a coarse sieve. Or, if seed are planted as soon as gathered, in damp earth, it will draw the oil out. They should be planted in a latticed house which gives a partial shade, as the hot summer sun is too severe on the young plants in open ground. Irish Juniper, Rosedale Hybrids grow very well from cuttings if put out just before the spring begins to open. Arbor Vitæ are grown from cutting, grafting or from seed. Wild Peach are grown from seed or from suckers.

#### HIGHER STANDARD OF AGENCY TRADE.

The following address was delivered by C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Tex., on "A Higher Standard of Agency Trade" at the recent meeting of the Texas Nurserymen's Association:

The nursery business of this country is done largely through dealers, or agents as they are termed, though when we want to say real hard things about them and "tickle the ribs" of a part of our readers, we call them "tree peddlers." Whatever they may be, salesmen, agents, dealers or peddlers, we are interested in them and are practically one of them.

I do not remember ever reading any severe criticism on the "tree agent" or "tree peddler" but that I felt sure the writer was spinning his own yarn, and giving his own experience, sometimes slightly exaggerated; for the nurserymen who sell

their stock through catalogue, push their high-price "new creations" exactly as the agent does his specialties, and offer varieties of equal, and usually more value, at one-half, one-fourth and sometimes one-tenth the price asked for their wonderful new varieties.

Under our present system and present prices we are both in a manner excusable; for to succeed, we must sell stock at good prices, and specialties are all that we can offer at good prices with the hope of sales. So, I see no use of abusing the agent for doing exactly what he is taught to do by the nurseryman's catalogue.

I believe that conditions will remain as they now are just as long as we practice our present system of cut-price business.

Our standard stock is grown too cheaply, packed too cheaply and sold too cheaply for the nurseryman to succeed on strictly a high standard or method of business.

I do not believe there is any other class of business men in the country who do not offer their dealers more protection, and extend to them more courtesies.

Suppose a planter goes to a flouring mill for 1,000 pounds of flour—will they sell it to him any cheaper than his grocer would do? Certainly not. Or suppose he goes to the packing-house for a can of lard—will they charge him the grocer's price for it? Certainly they will. But suppose he wants five hundred or one thousand peach trees, and goes to the nurseryman, will he sell them for less than his dealer can sell them profitably? Why, he never thinks of his dealer. He sometimes consults his wholesale list of surplus stock offered to his brother nurserymen, and quotes the stock to planter at one half a cent per tree above the prices named therein. Should he get this bill, it might amount to some \$30, \$40 or \$50, but the stock will have cost him almost as much, or possibly more to grow it, but he thinks it is perishable stock—"if I don't sell it I may lose it, and I can't afford that."

The nurseryman may have a dealer whose stock account amounts to several hundred dollars each year, and on this class business he makes his living; still he will not protect the agent by giving him the same customary treatment that every other enterprise in the country gives its best customers.

I don't believe the output of the nurseryman (as long as it remains half as great as it is at present) can be sold without the agent, and I do think that he should be encouraged and protected in his work. I also believe that every time he induces a man, woman, or child to plant a good tree or plant of any description, he is that far a public benefactor. He may paint his pictures a little too bright in color, and lead them to believe that his stock is the only stock worth planting, and do various other things of which we do not approve, especially if he is selling some other fellow's goods in territory that we think belongs to us.

Still, he sells the goods, and so far has proven to be the only man who can sell them in quantity, and I believe we can help him (and ourselves as well) to reach a higher standard of business, by establishing a reasonable difference in the wholesale and retail prices, allowing him to make a legitimate profit on standard goods, thereby giving him the protection to which he is entitled.

By so doing the agent would not be compelled to push the specialties, or rather he might make a specialty of the most valuable sorts whether old or new. I believe a fixed difference between wholesale and retail prices of say 25 per

cent. minimum would do much towards raising the standard of both nurserymen and agent. I mean, by the difference of 25 per cent. minimum, that no matter what our lowest price on stock may be to a planter, our dealer or wholesale price should be at least 25 per cent. less.

I would like to hear other nurserymen's ideas.

#### PROFESSOR BAILEY'S COMPARISON.

As reported in the Country Gentleman, Prof. Bailey spoke as follows on "Some Contrasts of the Pomology of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts," at the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Buffalo.

Differences in men and different environments lead them to look at things differently. The Massachusetts man, living on a farm which had been in his family for generations, and catering wholly to local markets, was different from the California man whose state was nearly as long as from Boston to Savannah, and much longer in range of climate. Why, the climate of California, rated by localities, is as varied as a Florentine mosaic. The mountains not only divide but dictate climates. The famous fruit valleys are limited in area and comprise but a small portion of the whole state. The climate is largely a matter of opinion. Most people who go to California go for the mild climate, and therefore assume that an eastern winter is something which every one abhors. This is a mistake. There are people who dislike unlimited summer with its glare and dust. To people who like winter, who like trees and sky in winter garb, who like to see vegetation change its dress in spring and fall, the climate of California has little attractiveness.

In fruit growing the East can learn much from the West. They have but thirty inches of rainfall in California, and five months of drouth, yet the moisture is so conserved as to answer all purposes, cultivation being the method. Careful tillage keeps the water in the soil long enough to grow the crops. California fruit is not larger than that

of New York, except when irrigated. Vegetables are of no account in California, they grow so easily. They grow so large that two policemen can sleep on one beet. Many of the special crops California is famous for, like raisins, prunes, almonds, lima beans, etc., are the result of having a period of entire absence of rain, and a rain when the seeds and fruits and wheat are maturing would cause infinite damage. In the dry season they are as anxious not to have a rain as eastern people are for one. The present inhabitants of California are business men who plan and execute in a business way. There will be no orchards in California to renovate, because the owners do not need renovating. They do things thoroughly and up-to-date. They have undoubted faith in California, themselves, and their climate. California not only borrows and grows many European fruits, but the horticulture and botany of Australia is leavening the gardening there. Little that is Australian has yet reached the Eastern States. Horticulture is more monotonous in California than in the East, because of large specialities which constitute the entire business of some sections.

Amateur gardening for pleasure is almost unknown, and although geraniums and fuchsias grow as high as the house, there are not nearly as many kinds of things grown there as here. However, the large ranches are getting unprofitable and are being cut up into smaller homes, which will mean enlarged facilities for private gardens and amateur pleasures. There are none but distant markets for California products, and in the matter of local markets the horticulturists of the Eastern States have a great advantage. Fruit growing rightly managed in New York can be made as profitable as in California. We can grow special fruits for local markets and California cannot compete, if we grow them to perfection. One of the features of California production is the large combination for handling of the products. There is little of the petty jealousy common here in California. He concluded with several items of advice to Eastern horticulturists: First, have faith in your location; second, till more carefully and thoroughly; third, co-operate. He thinks large bodies of specialists, like the grape growers of Chautauqua, could make it pay to send a man to California to study the working of co-operative companies. Fourth, become caterers to special markets as much as possible.

## 100,000 RASPBERRIES STRONG TIPS

FOR OCTOBER 1st SHIPMENT.

### 200,000 Raspberries

Transplants, of the following Varieties.

Columbian, Cumberland, Gregg, Hilborn,  
Kansas, Mills, Mam. Cluster, Ohio,  
Palmer, Louhigan, Shaffer's Col. Winona.

Also a large stock London, Cuthbert, and Miller  
Red Raspberries.

### 200,000 Erie Blackberries

Root Cutting.

Also a full line of other Blackberries.

### 100,000 Gooseberries

Pearl, Downing, Houghton, Red Jacket,  
Smith, Industry.

### 200,000 CURRANTS

Two Year, No. 1

Tree, Cherry, Fay, Red Cross, Red Dutch,  
Black, La Versailles, North Star,  
Pomona, Prince Albert, Victoria, White Grape.

### 200,000 GRAPES Two Year No. 1

Heavy Vines of the following Varieties

Agawam,	Clinton,	Ives,
Brighton,	Delaware,	Moyer,
Campbell Early,	Diana,	Wilder,
Catawba,	Elvira,	Wooden,
Concord,	Etta,	Diamond,
Salem,	Vergennes,	Moore's Early,
Eumelau,	Jefferson,	Niagara,
Geneva,	Lady,	Neetar,
Green Mt.	Lindley,	Pocklington,
Hayes,	Merrimac,	Wyoming Red.

100,000 RHUBARB. Whole Root. Two Year, No. 1

**ALLEN L. WOOD**

Write for  
Prices

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"What one man knows is not of less value to him because he shares it with another."*—W. J. GREEN.

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No. 11.

## SHORTAGE IN STOCK.

**Prices High on Small Fruits—Apple and Peach in Heavy Demand, Pear Steady, Cherry and Plum Strong—Many Items in Ornamentals Running Short—Break in Prices in Last Sixty Days Should be Followed by General Stiffening Because of the Prospect of Clean-Up.**

XENIA, Ohio, Oct. 11.—M'Nary & Gaines: "The season opened up slowly, with an evident disposition on the part of purchasers to defer ordering until the last moment, and in consequence there has been an unusual rush of orders in mid-season. It has been impossible even with favorable weather to keep up with the demand for immediate shipments. It is too early yet to compare with former years, but it looks as though some lines would be entirely used up this fall. Apple are in heavy demand, pears are steady, plums have developed an unexpectedly strong market; cherries are in good demand, peaches are eagerly sought after from all quarters. So far, the season is quite satisfactory."

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The Storrs & Harrison Co.: "It is too early to tell much about the present season's trade. Fall trade for early shipments never was larger up to the present time, and seems to run especially heavy on most lines of small fruits and ornamentals. Are having all and more than we can take care of promptly. If trade should continue in the same proportion, do not see anything to hinder a general advance in prices along all lines for spring delivery."

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 9.—Phoenix Nursery Company: "The fall season has just opened with us, and from present indications we believe we will have a fair fall trade. There seems to be a good demand both in fruit and ornamental stock.

"We are having a great many inquiries now for late shipment for spring use, so it would seem if there is any surplus in stock, the surplus will be used up on late shipments. We do not, however, feel that there is any surplus, unless it might be in pears, standard and dwarf, and European plums. Cherries, apples, peaches, native, and Japanese plums are in unusual demand with us. While we have a large stock of native plums, we could have sold them several times over if we would let them go separate from other stock.

"Prices seem to have broken some in the last sixty days, as compared with what they started out at early in the season, but we believe they will recover as soon as nurserymen realize what a shortage there is in fruit tree stock, as well as many items of ornamentals. We are having an unusually good demand for ornamentals in all lines.

"From what we can learn from all sources, it would seem to us there would be an excellent spring trade, possibly the best we have had since the early 80's, and we can see no reason why nurserymen at this time should feel at all discouraged, and offer stock at less than cost of production, as some are now doing."

BRIDGEPORT, Ind., Oct. 8.—Albertson & Hobbs: "We are just now getting a good start in our fall shipping, and it is too early yet to give anything like a fair report on trade, collections, etc., but up to date our trade has been very satisfactory, our agents' orders in the office exceed those of any year since we have been in the business, and wholesale trade is all that we can handle.

"The season is dry with us and ground very hard, though commencing to rain a little to-night, and hope for better conditions from this on.

"The prospects are that stock is going to be cleaned up much more closely this fall than has been anticipated, and that many items will be found short for spring. We look for the spring clean-up to be the most satisfactory our nurserymen have had for many years, and that this will be one of, if not the best year we have known since the dull times. Can see no reason why collections should not be good, and why we should not anticipate fair prices for two or three years to come. Do not think that plantings this year were much, if any, larger than last, and as stand in many sections was poor, do not think there will be any large surplus of stock from this year's planting. Think we may look for some advance in price of some stock that has been so low. Possibly the price will decline on apple, cherry and one or two other items which have been so high, but prices generally will be more nearly equalized, which we believe will be of more advantage to the trade.

"Our own plantings last year were not heavier than usual, and think nurserymen, generally, are feeling pretty comfortable over the outlook. They have certainly been doing a larger line of improving than usual, almost all of the leading nurserymen adding largely to their storage capacity and doing so with good substantial buildings."

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 8.—Charles A. Maxson, treasurer Central Michigan Nursery Co.: "Our fall sales show a good percentage of increase over last year at satisfactory prices. The indications are very favorable for the spring trade and with our conservative methods we have a very small loss from collections.

"Our last spring's planting consists of 250,000 apple seedlings for this season's budding, in addition to a general assortment of other stock. We budded upwards of 700,000 peach seedlings. At the present time we have a surplus of apple and a fair supply of other classes of trees, shrubs, roses, etc."

NEW CARLISLE, Ohio, Oct. 9.—W. N. Scarff: "Our sales to date are comparing very favorable with last fall; would judge equally as good, at any rate.

"All stock in our line (small fruits) is quite scarce, and prices naturally higher. Owing to the general drouth throughout the West, many plantations will be renewed, which will tend to make the demand good. This with the limited amount of stock will cause prices even better for spring."

## HIGHER PRICES IN SPRING.

*The Outlook on Peach, Small Fruits, and First Class Apple Trees  
—Demand Continued After Stock Had Been Cleaned Up in  
Many Cases—Plums Were Disappointing—Good Growing  
Season and Easy Digging Conditions.*

BRIDGEVILLE, Del., Oct. 9.—Myer & Son: "We are much pleased to be able to report so favorably on fall sales, which are larger on peach than for many years to the planters; in fact, we have sold very few at wholesale, and will only have a surplus of some sorts, as we expect a large retail trade in the spring. Our collection is so far unbroken, but there will be a shortage of some of the leading yellow varieties, such as Elberta, Crawford, late, Reeves' Favorite, and Chair's Choice. Apple stock in fair demand; Keiffer pear slow sale. Blackberries and raspberries in good demand. Prices are ruling good on all lines, and will no doubt be higher in spring on peach stock, owing to the shortage on this line all over the country."

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—W. & T. Smith Company: "From present indications we will have a heavy fall digging. We are just fairly under way at the present time. The abundant rains which we have had have made digging fairly easy for this time of the year, but stock in general is quite green. From the present outlook, trade is just as brisk as last year."

FREDONIA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—T. S. Hubbard Co.: "Trade thus far this fall with us has been satisfactory, although perhaps not quite up to last year. Our correspondence indicates about the usual demand and we look for a large winter and spring trade. Prices have been about the same as last year, but the supply of stock in our special line is not as large as a year ago and we anticipate a shortage in some varieties of grape vines, currants and gooseberries before the close of the season, with an advance in prices on some of the leading kinds. It is too early yet to report on collections or the amount of planting next year."

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 8.—Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas: "We can report our fall sales so far as rather better than usual, and believe that when spring comes around, all desirable stock will be taken up. Collections this past spring were mostly good, but it is too early to say how they will be this autumn. We make our plantings about the same each year in proportion to our sales, so as not to have a large surplus."

MORRISVILLE, Pa., Oct. 10.—Samuel C. Moon: "We have had a fine growing season and all kinds of ornamental stock is in good condition and in abundance for usual demands, but not much surplus stock in this section. The weather is still warm and we have had but very little frost yet. Foliage is still full and green, and stock is not yet in proper condition for digging; consequently orders are not coming in as freely as in some past seasons, but from what we can see and learn of the market, we are anticipating a good fall trade and an unusually heavy trade for spring, 1902."

"Our young stock did remarkably well the past summer and we have a fine offering of ornamental seedlings and small sizes for nursery planting."

"As I do not raise or handle fruit stock I cannot tell much about it in this section. The fruit crop in general in this locality has been only medium in quantity and quality this season, but prices have been higher than usual."

ATLANTIC, Iowa, Oct. 16.—Silas Wilson: "We have had fine fall rains here that have put the ground in fine condition for fall digging of trees and plants. Trade is good and stock generally very fine; the demand for planting in the upper Mississippi valley is good. Fruit growers have to some extent at least forgotten their bad loss of two years ago. Native plum trees and cherry trees are scarce, and I believe now that all kinds of stock will be sold very close before spring trade is over."

"Farm crops are good and prices for all kinds of crops are very remunerative. If you don't want to sell a farm, you had better not offer it for sale. Peach crop in Southwestern Iowa was very heavy this year. I think the outlook for good winter's business was never better."

NEWARK, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Jackson & Perkins Co.: "It is a little early yet to give a very accurate report of this fall's trade. For this date we think it has been very good, indeed, and that there will be a decided shortage of nearly all kinds of stock before spring. As far as we are personally concerned, we think we never had so large a proportion of our stock engaged at this time of the year, as we have at the present time."

"It appears pretty evident that peaches will be exceedingly short before spring; roses also, especially standard varieties of H. P.'s are exceedingly scarce and some kinds will, we think, be almost unobtainable at any price. It is almost the same way with clematis. We think there are very few lines of stock, with the possible exception of plums and pears, that are in over supply this season. Cherries seem to be a trifle easier than for the past year or two, but are still well up in price and in strong demand."

"It is, of course, too early yet, to say much about collections, as few accounts fall due before the first of December."

Add In West

## KANSAS APPLE ORCHARDS.

In marked contrast to the conditions in the East, where the apple crop is considered practically nil, is the following story from Kansas, as told in the Kansas City "Journal" under a September date:

B. F. Coombs of Kansas City has refused an offer of \$50,000 for the apples he has hanging on his apple trees in Kansas. The proposition was made by C. O. McDonald, representing Patrick Gleason of Le Roy, N. Y., who is known as the "Apple King." Mr. McDonald indicated that he expected the deal to be made, but Mr. Coombs stated still later that he had decided not to accept the offer.

"I have concluded, after careful investigation," he said, "that my crop will be worth several thousand dollars more than the amount is proposed to give."

Mr. McDonald expressed the opinion, after visiting twelve apple growing states, that Mr. Coombs' crop this year will be more valuable than that of any other man. He has 640 acres of apples at Parker, Kan.; 500 acres at Lane, Kan.; and 460 acres at Willow Springs, Kan. It is estimated that his entire yield will exceed 30,000 barrels. He will harvest 40 carloads of Jonathans alone. No other man in the world will have so many. His trees vary in age from 7 to 14 years and include the Jonathan, Ben Davis, Winsap, Missouri Pippin and a few other varieties.

Mr. Gleason, whom Mr. McDonald represents, handled 253,000 barrels—\$1,000,000 worth—of the kind of fruits last year. He has cold storage facilities this year for 300,000 barrels and expects to handle that many.

W. H. ROEDER, OSEOLA, MO., August, 28, 1901.—"I enclose \$1 for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, I can't do without it."

## THE WEST IN FINE SHAPE.

*Recent Rains, Good Fruit Crop and Prosperous Business Conditions Cause Anticipation of Brisk Spring Trade—Little Surplus Except on Light Apple—Heavy Peach Crop in Nebraska Creates Demand in Eastern States for Stock—Retail Trade.*

OTTAWA, Kans., Oct. 10.—F. H. Stannard & Co.: Our trade for this season has been very satisfactory, especially the retail trade, which is the largest in the history of our business. Our wholesale business is not quite up to last year, principally on account of the dry weather.

"Recent rains, good fruit crop, and prosperous business conditions, have put our western country in splendid shape for spring, and we anticipate one of the best spring trades we have ever had. In our judgment, there will be little surplus in the West, except on light apple."

CRETE, Neb., Oct. 9.—E. F. Stephens: "The apple crop for Nebraska has been very light. The peach crop has been surprisingly large for our state, and perhaps each and every tree that was old enough to bear was loaded down with all it could carry. This has checked the demand for apple trees and increased the call for peach trees. The feeling of the public in our state is rather against fall planting perhaps for the reason that many nurserymen dig so early in the fall in order to accommodate their dealers with early delivery that the trees are not in the best condition for wintering. Their customers have oft times failed successfully to winter trees so handled. This has increased the difficulty of making fall sales and deliveries.

"Our experience as commercial orchard planters favors digging trees late in the fall; last of October or first of November, and burying over winter. The farmers can then handle their trees and plants in the late fall and have the advantage of very early spring planting. The present feeling, however, is such that it is easier for agents to sell for spring than for fall, and the bulk of our trade will be for spring delivery, which at this time promises to be about 50 per cent. larger than last spring.

"Regarding the supply of nursery stock. There seems to be a sufficient stock of apple trees, and lesser demand for cherry trees and a necessity for purchasing a portion of surplus of peaches from states east of us. The season on the whole has been favorable for the growth of nursery stock. We have fine blocks of peach and plum trees running from 5 to 7 feet in height, and apple trees at two years running 5 to 7 feet.

"We have 40,000 trees in our partnership orchards besides large orchards at home. Frequent culture neutralizes harm of heat. We cultivated our cherry orchard twenty-five times this season."

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 19—Pioneer Nursery Company: "Our sales for fall are about as usual. It is too soon for us to even guess at the special features of the present season's trade. We think stock will be pretty well sold out before spring.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Oct. 21—F. W. Watson & Co.: "It is a little too early yet to compare value of fall sales with former years. We are now in the midst of packing. There is a good demand for two year apple, all grades, with prices inclined a

trifle lower than last season. Cherry in good demand, especially for lighter grades; one year blocks are being dug. Peach are getting scarce; No. 1 trees better price and better demand than for several years. Kieffer pear, slow sale with declining prices.

"Apple seedlings sold well, and from present indications the demand will exceed the supply before shipping season is over. There are more pear seedlings than usual, especially Japan, prices only about half as high as last season.

"The dry weather during the summer frightened quite a number of the nurserymen, but otherwise did no damage. Stock has ripened up earlier this fall than usual, and is in fine shape to handle. From present indications there will be no surplus stock to burn this spring."

## WORSE THAN SAN JOSE SCALE.

The Riverside, Cal., Enterprise states that the board of horticultural commissioners recently found a small invoice of hothouse plants that had been sent there from Los Angeles, and on examination found them infested with purple scale, the worst pest that ever appeared in the state. The plants were all burned, as the only way of removing this dangerous enemy of horticulture. The shipping of purple scale to that city was an act that should never have been attempted, says the California Fruit Grower as it was the duty of the commissioners and inspectors of Los Angeles county to have destroyed it before shipment.

## MAY SHIP INTO VIRGINIA.

In the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN we stated that an understanding had been reached regarding acceptance of New York state certificates of inspection. Commenting on the matter, the Country Gentleman says:

It appears that Prof. Alwood of Virginia has taken a bold and unwarranted stand in refusing, a short time ago, to recognize certificates of inspection of nursery stock issued by the New York State Department of Agriculture, on the ground that the persons making the inspection were not practical entomologists and were unknown to him. He makes no claim that there is diseased stock from this state shipped into Virginia nor complaint that the work of inspection is not effectively done. His attitude is that until such time as he is notified by an entomologist of "known standing" of the competency of the inspectors he will not recognize certificates and will thereby exclude from Virginia stock sent from this state. Pennsylvania is being treated likewise. The doctrine that any state official has the power to stop interstate commerce goods coming into the state, without proof that the sale of the goods would be in violation of state statute, particularly where, as in the cases in question, the presumption is great that the goods are free from disease and could be exposed and sold without violating any law or regulation, is somewhat new and startling. Especially is this so when one considers that the San Jose scale statute of Virginia provides, in so many words, that the provisions of the law shall not apply to interstate commerce traffic. Prof. Alwood can inspect nursery stock on its arrival within his state, and if found diseased, destroy it; but he cannot shut out healthy stock lawfully.

This ruling of the professors, if allowed to prevail, would practically kill the entire trade of New York nurserymen in Virginia, and would open up an avenue for unfair competition on the part of the Southern nurserymen, for while New York stock was held out, they could easily and successfully grasp the market.

However, to satisfy the professor, Dr. E. P. Felt, our state entomologist, and a member of the editorial staff of this paper, has certified to the competency of our inspectors, all of whom were taken from the civil service list, and the certificates of our state department will in future be accepted.

## IN THE SOUTH.

*Demand for Nursery Stock Unusually Heavy This Year—Elberta Craze Worse Than Ever—Millions of This Variety Would Have Been Planted Had Supply Been Equal to Demand—Prices of Some Stock Advanced—Shortage in Some Lines.*

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 10—L. A. Berckmans of P. J. Berckmans Co: "The demand for the general line of nursery stock is unusually heavy this year.

"The 'Elberta craze' is worse than ever. Had the supply of this variety been equal to the demand, there would have been millions of this variety planted in the South this season. Fortunately the supply was not equal to the demand; in fact, the demand for all of the leading varieties of market peaches is unprecedentedly large this season. The remunerative prices obtained for the Georgia peach this year is the cause of this unusual demand. Of course, many of the planters who are totally inexperienced in commercial peach culture will make a financial failure of their venture, as many persons think the peach tree has only to be planted and allowed to 'hustle' for itself and bring dollars to his pocket. The essentials to commercial peach culture are proper location and varieties, a knowledge of horticulture, perseverance and capital.

"Prices of some lines of nursery stock have been advanced over last year's. There is a shortage in commercial varieties of peaches, cherries, some varieties of apples and pears. At present we see no prospect of an advancement upon present prices of nursery stock. Pecans are being planted on an extensive scale. Our state entomologist, Prof. W. M. Scott, is working hard to protect the fruit industry from insect and fungus depredations; and he has saved the horticulturists and farmers of this state thousands of dollars since he has taken charge of the entomological work."

### SECRETS IN HORTICULTURE.

In a recent issue of the proceedings of the Columbus, Ohio, Horticultural Society is an article by W. J. Green on the subject of secrets in horticulture, to which the attention of nurserymen is directed. He says:

"My earliest lessons in horticulture were in the nursery, orchard and garden, in the arts of propagation of trees and plants and in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. A desire for more extended knowledge than could be acquired at home brought me in contact with experts in various branches of horticulture. The ease with which such knowledge could be secured, because of the willingness of men of experience to impart information, was somewhat surprising. There was soon found to be a difference between men of the various branches of horticulture, however; in such branches as had become fully Americanized there appeared to be no secrets: all seemed to be open and free to every seeker after knowledge. At that time floriculture, and much that pertained to landscape gardening was, in my section, largely in the hands of foreigners. Among this class there were so-called secrets, and one not of the craft often found it difficult to get information.

"Explanations, when made, were often mystifying. There was an evident attempt to make simple processes appear difficult, and to magnify the skill of the successful propagator and grower.

"It appeared to me in those days as though florists were a conceited set, puffed up by a little success and spoiled by too much deference and flattery. This generalization was too broad, as I soon learned, but it was my lot to early make the acquaintance of some who seemed to think that a knowledge of plants and their culture ought not to become generally disseminated.

"This feeling among florists has now largely passed away, due very much to the influence of Peter Henderson and a class of men that has arisen since his time. Barry and Henderson have taught, and many other noted horticulturists have shown by example, that they held the belief that there ought to be no secrets in horticulture.

"It has been an avowed tenet among the foremost in the art that free knowledge of horticulture is best for all concerned. What one man knows is not of less value to him because he shares it with another. To share such knowledge freely and ungrudgingly means not only that the experience of others may be freely given in return, but that all horticultural workers will be benefited. There ought to be no horticultural secrets, for only by a general diffusion of knowledge can there be progress. If one could build about his premises a Chinese wall, taking care to shut out all advanced ideas from other sources, as well as to guard his own discoveries, he would soon find himself lagging in the rear of progress.

"One makes a serious mistake if he supposes that he can keep pace with the progress of the art without the assistance of others, and it is almost as great an error to think it possible to guard a secret. The conviction has become so strong that the individual is under greater obligations to the public than the public is to the individual, that but little consideration is shown one who is unwilling to share his discoveries with others. It is true that this doctrine may be carried too far. The public may ask too much of the individual, when it requests him to give up everything, in the way of discovery, without compensation. This is seldom expected, however; some things, like new varieties, have a market value, and the public is not unwilling to pay the price. It is true that the price is often ridiculously low, far below the real value, but this is because of the bad reputation and questionable methods of dealers in such wares.

"If these dealers, and even originators, of new varieties, had not practiced deception and followed loose methods so often, a really valuable variety might be worth something more than simply enough to reimburse the dealer for foisting it upon a long suffering public. The simple fact that such things have been made merchandise of, regardless of merit, has cheated the worthy originator out of his just dues. Undoubtedly the time has come when there must be reform in methods of introducing varieties or the public must take them as the miller would uncleaned wheat or the weaver unwashed wool, at a valuation which allows for shrinkage. The public is not to blame for this depreciation, and the elder Barry was not far from right in believing that a law, similar to patent right laws, protecting new varieties, is not desirable.

"The discussion of this feature is not really germane to the subject, however, and would obscure the thoughts intended to be expressed if carried out fully. The central thought which I wish to express is that every one, including both those in and out of horticultural work is more benefitted by a general progress in horticulture than he can possibly be by the applica-

tion of his own discoveries alone. He owes it to himself, as well as others, to help the cause along. Casting bread upon the waters has a literal meaning in horticulture. Among my own acquaintances those horticultural workers who have given most have received most, and without exception, all have received more than they gave. Even those who are investigators are constantly receiving suggestions from others, and many times these suggestions are the basis of important investigations. Much more might be said along this line but the fact that investigators as well as the foremost workers in horticulture believe in horticultural free trade shows that the day for trade secrets in this art is past.

"There is one feature, however, to which I wish to call special attention. That is the fact that the masses, outside of horticultural workers, still believe that there are secrets in the trade, and this belief is used as capital by fraudulent dealers.

"Those who are ignorant of the simplest processes of propagation can be easily induced to pay high prices for peach trees budded on yellows proof stocks, or for hardy trees on Canadian stocks; apple trees worked on whole roots, old oak process etc. Claims regarding the resistant value of imported stocks and special processes of propagation so as to enable the trees sent out by 'our firm only' to resist diseases and insects, and to insure longevity, as well as early and abundant fruitfulness, have a wonderful fascination for the uninformed.

"Secrets of this kind seem to have a high market value, where they pass current, and we may well ask the question, what would be the effect if truthful claims could be made that 'our firm' is sole possessor of the knowledge of certain secret processes?

"Such a condition of affairs would truly be lamentable. It is bad enough for a portion of the community to pay tribute to a humbug, but if the claims were founded upon fact the extortion would become unbearable; we would not only be compelled to satisfy just claims, but a host of unwarranted ones far greater than now.

"Our duty as horticulturists is plain. We ought not only to show the inconsistency and absurdity of unfounded claims of those who would make capital out of pretended secrets, but we ought to stand firmly on the ground that horticultural secrets are not desirable. We ought to strive to show that a full and free interchange of ideas is the only true way to advance the art of horticulture, and that personal interests are best served when the interests of all are enhanced."

#### APPLE EXPORTS.

The continent of Europe will probably buy fair quantities of apples, says American Agriculturist. Hamburg advices intimate that German market will take good colored Baldwin, York Imperial, etc., beginning with November, at about 20 marks (\$4.80) per bbl. W. F. Freeman, New York representative for European houses, expresses the opinion that the United Kingdom and continent will be able this season to take 2,000,000 bbls. good apples at a substantial price, providing quality and packing are right. "Germany has very few good eating apples," he writes; "Italy a very short crop; France hardly any, while England has only about one-third of a crop." The Antwerp correspondent, F. Mann, says Belgium and other North European countries will show a good demand for American apples if prices are not driven too high.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

It is reported that Neil Callister will establish a nursery on the William Stevens farm near Richland, Ia.

A. W. Brown and S. Uglow have started a nursery business at Watertown, Wis., as the White Elm Nursery Company.

Grapes were shown in great variety by Ellwanger & Barry at the American Institute Fair in New York city September 24-26.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$22,332 during July, 1901, against \$37,812 during July, 1900.

The packing house and barn of T. E. Wilson, Brighton, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on October 25. Loss, \$1,500 above insurance.

Charles Black & Son, Hightstown, N. J., had a large exhibit of apples, pears and peaches at the interstate fair at Trenton, N. J.

W. W. Perkins of Jackson & Perkins, who is in California, has shipped a carload, 45,000, rose plants from Orange, Cal., to Newark, N. Y.

Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., received honorable mention from the American Pomological Society for an exhibit of McPike grapes at Buffalo.

Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y., reports: "The best season in history of the nursery for sales and growth of stock. Expect to make the usual plantings."

Prof. S. J. Hunter, of the State University at Lawrence, is associated with Prof. E. A. Popenoe in the work of inspecting nurseries and orchards in Kansas.

That E. Smith & Sons, Geneva, N. Y., are growing Elberta peaches successfully was demonstrated upon receipt of samples of the fruit sent us in the season.

P. T. Hamby, W. M. Gober and George F. Gober have incorporated the Gober Nursery Company at Marietta, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$10,000 for growing nursery stock.

M. J. Wragg of J. Wragg & Sons Company, Waukegan, Ia., called upon Rochester nurserymen last month upon his way to Dansville and other points in Western New York.

The dutiable imports of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$129,859 during the month, as compared with \$111,124 worth imported during August of the previous year.

The following, it is reported, is the result of the budding this season at Storrs & Harrison Company's, Painesville, Ohio: Peaches, 790,000; other fruit trees, 800,000; roses, 400,000; ornamentals, 50,000.

H. J. Weber & Son, nurserymen of St. Louis county, had a large display of fruit, comprising an exceedingly long list of varieties, making a very valuable collection for fruit growers to study at the St. Louis Fair.

Stark Brothers Nurseries & Orchards Company, Louisiana, Mo., have erected a large corrugated iron packing house, connecting their two main houses, covering side track. They report the largest season's sales in the history of their nurseries.

The Giles County Nursery Company has been incorporated to establish a nursery near Lynnville, Tenn. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the incorporators Robert V. Brannan, E. E. Eslick, R. O. Lamar, J. D. Towner, Frank G. McCord and E. G. Hickman.

As to the condition of apples, Indiana reports 2, Virginia 7, North Carolina 4, and Kansas 18 points above, and New York 37, Ohio 11, Pennsylvania 30, Michigan 23, Missouri 1, Illinois 27, Tennessee 2, Maine 11, and Iowa 32 points below the means of their October averages for the last six years.

The list of appropriations for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903, in St. Louis, revised to date, is as follows: By the United States Government, \$5,000,000; City of St. Louis, \$5,000,000; corporations, companies and individuals, \$5,000,000; State of Missouri, \$1,000,000; State of Illinois, \$250,000; Congress, for Government Building, \$250,000; State of Kansas, \$75,000; State of Colorado, \$50,000; State of Arkansas, \$40,000; State of Wisconsin, \$25,000; State of Pennsylvania, \$35,000; Territory of Arizona (conditional), \$30,000; Territory of New Mexico, \$20,000; Hawaii, \$15,000; total, \$16,790,000.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

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Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1901.

## THE SEASON'S SALES.

We present reports from various points regarding the season's sales. There is a general cleaning up of stock and no good reason for cutting prices is apparent. It is expected that prices will be higher in the spring. The weather has been favorable for the most part. Sales have increased over those of last year and collections promise to be good. The reports speak for themselves and should be carefully read.

## NURSERY STOCK FOR ALBANY PARKS.

Superintendent W. S. Egerton of Albany was in Rochester last month arranging for the purchase of the following nursery stock for the Albany parks: 200 American elms, 100 European lindens, 50 liquidambers, 100 Norway maples, 100 Wiers' cut-leaved maples, 100 Schwedler's maple, 100 sugar maple, 100 Oriental plane, 50 yellow wood, 50 pin oak, 50 scarlet oak, 50

macrocarpa, 100 Japanese maples in four varieties, 200 Berberis Thunbergii, 200 hybrid perpetual roses. Little & Co. bid \$755 for the order, The William H. Moon Co., \$901, and the Chase Bros. Co., \$940. Ellwanger & Barry bid \$500 and secured the contract.

## CANADIAN REGULATIONS.

N. B. Colcock, custom house broker at Niagara Falls, Ont., calls attention to the fact that many nurserymen omit to place a number on their packages going to Canada, thus causing much confusion and delay at times. On October 14th four shipments arrived at that port of entry from one nursery to the same party in Canada. There were four invoices, and the officers not being experts, could not tell which was which corresponding with the shipments. They threatened to enforce the regulation by detention until a new invoice could be procured.

The following circular of information explains what is required:

Each and every case, box, cask, crate or other package coming into Canada from any foreign country, after March 1, 1899, must have a designating mark and number on the outside of said package, and that mark and number must also be on the invoice in such a manner that the examining officer can at once identify and check the contents of each individual package with the invoice.

This regulation is imperative and will, hereafter, be strictly enforced.

In a recent circular from the department at Ottawa to the customs officers of the several ports of entry, the following appears: "All imported packages, when not properly marked and numbered on the outside so as to identify the contents of each package with the corresponding marks and numbers on the invoice will be subject to detention and special customs examination after 1st March, 1899."

## A PLEA FOR FRANK INTERCHANGE.

In another column of this issue is an article on secrets in horticulture. The central thought is that there ought to be no horticultural secrets, for only by a general diffusion of knowledge can there be progress.

This is a subject to which we have several times referred. It is brought forcibly to mind upon the occasion of the annual conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen. It is our opinion that were there a freer interchange of ideas as to trade matters, a practical discussion without reserve of the every day problems, the mutual benefit derived would be marked.

All who have heard the pithy remarks of Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, at the conventions of the American Association cannot fail to have noted his utter frankness in all that he says and it is this very quality that makes his addresses so popular, so valuable and so thoroughly appreciated.

A large part of the discussion at the conventions is of this nature, to be sure, but there might be much more of it. What one man knows is not of less value to him because he shares it with another, as has been so well stated. Unless there is free discussion, the liberal use of a question box and a programme prepared with care and forethought, those who attend the annual conventions do not benefit by these gatherings as they should.

Opportunity should there be given for a profitable consideration of practical trade topics on a working basis. Theories

should give place to practice. Let the members generally have the benefit of the valuable information now meted out to the few in the lobby tete-a-tetes.

#### SEEDLING PEACH FROM CANADA.

We received last month from Stone & Wellington, Toronto, a sample of a new seedling peach which, judging from its flavor, size and general condition, should be a valuable variety. The flesh is particularly yellow, rich, juicy and very sweet. Stone & Wellington say of this peach:

"The tree has been fruiting four years in this city, and shows great hardiness, never being killed back in the slightest, although of course Toronto is out of the peach district. Ripening as it does, late, (from the 1st to the 10th of October,) and being a freestone, of yellow flesh, we consider it a valuable variety."

"We do not believe in multiplying varieties, but this one seems to us to have merits worthy of its propagation. We think very highly of the peach, and have decided to name it after one of the members of our firm, and call it 'The Wellington.'

"The peaches are smaller than usual this year, as the tree was overloaded, and not thinned out as it should have been. Last season the fruit was at least one-third larger—three peaches weighing 1½ lbs."

#### NURSERY INSPECTION CRITICISED.

Those who have not much acquaintance with the practical intelligence required by a good cultivator, are very much alarmed at the progress in distribution of the scale insects, or other injurious insects, by the sale of nursery plants, says Meehan's Magazine. Every good nurseryman or tree grower, who is worthy of the title of "good," perfectly understands how easy it is to destroy these insect pests, and no good nurseryman, who values his reputation, would for one moment think of distributing nursery stock with insects of this class upon it. The theoretical leaders are making great outcry against the spread of these noxious insects, and in many states they are urging legislature to have nursery stock inspected before it is sent out. That there are men who are indifferent about having clean nursery stock, is certain; but these are not among those who have been called good, intelligent nurserymen. The proper course would be to impose a fine on those who were guilty of such indifference. To this, there would be no objection; but it is the height of absurdity to employ, out of taxation, men to examine the stock of nurserymen, who sometimes know more about such matters than those who are sent to examine them.

#### THOMAS MEEHAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

As we go to press announcement is made of the serious illness of Thomas Meehan, of the well-known firm of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Phila., Pa. Mr. Meehan is one of the ablest botanists of the country, a Kew man, an author of wide range and prominent in affairs in his locality. He has long been regarded as high authority in matters horticultural.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society will be held in Indianapolis December 5-6.

#### IN GENESEE VALLEY.

*Heavy Retail and Wholesale Trade—Sales More Than Double Those of Last Year—Fine Weather for Digging Stock—Large Demand for Apple—With Exception of Keiffer Pear There Seems to Be no Surplus—Plum Prices Disappointing.*

DANVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 16—James M. Kennedy: "Sales for this fall will be more than double that of a year ago. The steam digger and the digger run by horses are busy every day, several cars being shipped daily. Help has never been so scarce; impossible to get enough at any price.

"We have never experienced such a fine fall for digging and shipping of nursery stock. Prices have been extremely good and the nurserymen feel confident that business will continue good for some years to come.

"The retail and catalogue trade exceeds that of last year. Judging by the orders that are coming in every day, Dansville will not carry over any surplus stock after next spring delivery.

"We are digging and shipping a large quantity of one-year stock of all kinds which will reduce the stock for another year. This goes to show that stock for next year will bring good prices. There will be planted here next spring the usual amount of stock. There is a general list of stock still for sale consisting largely of plum, cherry and apple."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 14—Irving Rouse: "Fall sales have opened very good indeed, prices are very satisfactory and orders plenty.

"Owing to the extreme dry weather West, the East has been called on heavily to make up shortages, this is especially true of apples. Old stock in apples and pear have been thoroughly used up, and with the exception of Keiffer pear there does not seem to be a surplus of anything in the market."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Brown Brothers Company: "The nursery business, both wholesale and retail, is at present in excellent condition, and the prospects are very bright for an unusually heavy spring trade.

"The only notable instance in which we believe there will be a shortage of stock, and consequently much higher prices, is in the case of first-class apple trees. While the apple crop is not large this year, yet there is going to be a great demand for the trees on account of the very high price of the fruit. We have had a much larger stock of apples this year than usual, but are already entirely sold out of many of the leading kinds, and the demand keeps up with great strength.

"We have been disappointed in the way in which plums sold, as we expected that they would command better prices than they have done."

A meeting of the National Organizing Commission of the National Flower Congress was held at New Britain, Conn., October 1st, to consider the subject of adopting the carnation as a national flower. The carnation was the favorite flower of President McKinley. The golden rod or columbine are favored by many. The secretary of the commission is T. L. Thomas, Forestville, Conn.

"Roses, blackberries, raspberries, and gooseberries can also be made as perfectly thornless as strawberries or apples are by the same education and individual selection," says Luther Burbank. "At present, however, the authors of new fruits and flowers are fully employed in improving the size, abundance and perfection of form, color, and fragrance in flowers and the abundance and lusciousness of fruits, otherwise the thorns would have been eliminated long ago."

## SHOULD HAVE UNIFORM PRICES.

*The Sooner Leading Nurserymen of Country Come Together and Fix a Price for the Different Grades the Better It Will Be For All—Franklin Davis Nursery Company Declares That It Can Be Done—No Reason for Price Cutting This Season.*

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Franklin Davis Nursery Co.: "We are just in the midst of our fall digging, and while the weather is warm, stock is in pretty good condition for handling.

"Our sales for this season are beyond our expectations, especially in the wholesale line, and we are already sold out on a great many kinds of apple, plum and peach.

"Cherries are scarce and high, and very few two-year-olds can be had. Japan plums are also scarce.

"Peaches will be scarce for spring delivery, and we look for an advance in prices. We can see some inclination with nurserymen to cut prices, and we must say that we are sorry to see it, especially when there is no occasion for it. Prices for a few seasons have been fair, and it should be our aim to keep them there.

"It is better to burn a few thousand trees and use the ashes on the poor land, then to sell them off in job lots at less than cost of production. We should have uniform prices for the different grades, and the sooner the leading nurserymen of the country come together and fix a price, the better it will be for all of us. It can be done.

"Our plantings last spring were heavy, especially in apple, peach, plum and cherry, and with a few exceptions our buds and grafts are looking well. We budded about 400,000 apple, and planted about half a million grafts. We have secured a new farm of 400 acres, adjoining us, and expect to jump on that next spring and plant about the same quantity as usual. Last spring we planted about 500 pounds of Japan pear seed and now have the finest lot of stocks we have ever grown.

"During the entire summer we had an abundance of rain and stock generally has made fine growth."

"The labor question is getting to be a serious matter with us, as with others. Hands are scarce, and cannot be had at any price."

## LENGTH OF GROWING PERIOD.

F. Crane field of the Wisconsin Experiment Station cites the following experiments:

The length of the growing period of apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees has been studied by the station for the past 2 years. The growth of the branches was determined by careful measurements of selected branches at intervals of 2 to 4 days, until no further growth in length could be observed. On the trees under observation, no increase in the growth of the pear occurred after June 1, nor the cherry after May 27. With the apple, the branch growth ceased about June 4, and with the plum June 23. Examination of several hundred other orchard trees during the following July and August showed no indications of further growth. The author points out in this connection that these observations were taken after one of the most severe winters ever known in Wisconsin.

During the season of 1900 no growth on any of the trees under observation occurred after July 10, while with the pear tree growth ceased June 18, and with the apple and plum

June 29. Other trees in the same orchard, however, continued to grow until October 1, "at which time most of the terminal buds examined appeared to be plump and fully formed." This second growth on the other trees in the orchard began about July 15, and out of 325 trees examined 66 per cent. of the trees on cultivated soil and 21.1 per cent. of those in sod made a second growth. "Several of these second-growth shoots were measured as in the previous case and were found to be growing rapidly, in some cases at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. per day."

"No second growth was found in the cherry orchard, consisting mainly of Russian varieties, nor on any native plum trees, but all of the Japan plums developed a strong second growth. . . . Many apple grafts, top-worked on orchard trees in the spring of 1900, continued to grow several weeks later than the stocks. No flowers opened at any time, showing that only leaf buds developed, and of these only terminal buds."

In connection with these experiments, observations were made to determine, "if possible, the earliest and latest date on which the bark would peel or separate from the wood readily enough to permit of budding, and if this condition prevailed continuously throughout the season; also to learn if the bark 'set' or tightened earlier on the smaller or larger branches. The method employed in the season of 1899 was to make T cuts similar to those employed in budding in branches of various sizes on trees of the various species previously mentioned. Several thousand of such cuts were made during the season, and as a result it was found that the bark could be peeled readily at any time on both large and small branches up to August 15; that after this date the bark was set on many of the smaller branches, although it could be easily peeled on the larger ones; that no difference appeared to exist between trees of different ages; that cultural conditions appeared to exert no influence; that a wide difference existed between trees of the same variety, age, and external appearance, and that the difference was often greater between different branches of one tree than between different trees."

During the season of 1900 the bark slipped readily on all branches up to September 15. After this date it was found impossible to slip the bark from branches  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. or less in diameter. On the larger branches it separated easily up to about September 25, and after October 3 it appeared firmly set on all branches, both large and small alike. "From this it would appear that the time when the bark sets varies with the season, as it could be peeled one month later in 1900 than in 1899. It would also appear that it sets first on the smaller branches."

The duration of the period of root growth was determined by digging a narrow trench on May 25 about 2 ft. from the trunks of the different trees. In doing this, many roots were cut. The trenches were then filled with well-enriched earth. This earth when examined, July 10, showed that many active new roots had pushed out into the soil from the cut ends, the most extensive root growth being found with the cherry, followed in order by the plum, pear, and the apple, which had made the least growth. The new growth of roots was then cut off and the trenches refilled. An examination of the roots August 22, and again October 6, showed that in all cases good root growth had been made, although no growth of twigs had occurred on any of the trees later than July 1, as determined by a careful system of measurements.

## Latest Census Returns Regarding Nurseries.

PRELIMINARY STATISTICS OF THE AREA AND VALUE OF LAND, AND THE VALUE OF BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS, AND LIVE STOCK, JUNE 1, 1900, AND THE PRODUCTS AND LEADING EXPENDITURES OF 1899 OF FARMS MAKING THE SALE OF TREES, SHRUBS, AND OTHER NURSERY STOCK THEIR PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FARM INCOME, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total Area.	Improved Area.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Implements.	Value of Live Stock.	Value of Products.	Value of Nursery Products.	Value of Other Products.	EXPENDED IN 1899 FOR		
	Total.	With Buildings.										Products Fed.	Fertilizers.	Labor.
Total.....	743	698	51,473	42,695	\$8,397,322	\$2,165,458	\$252,553	\$169,676	\$3,934,984	\$3,529,333	\$405,651	\$68,990	\$77,194	\$1,045,454
Alabama.....	22	19	5,333	3,482	179,300	54,470	6,250	3,476	131,507	125,717	5,790	1,190	2,186	30,373
Arkansas.....	47	43	4,371	3,041	101,455	46,000	8,095	6,940	129,867	119,667	10,200	2,320	125	24,940
California....	141	134	6,689	6,065	1,755,945	210,515	36,306	18,935	528,923	457,680	70,943	4,415	8,607	158,345
Colorado.....	21	20	765	759	121,925	20,050	3,545	1,970	51,273	45,288	5,985	233	25	8,725
Connecticut...	23	22	1,863	1,308	284,600	74,075	4,010	7,430	155,436	136,891	18,545	4,077	4,218	34,580
Delaware.....	11	10	836	812	49,900	16,450	1,155	1,690	20,195	15,125	5,070	876	960	5,065
Idaho.....	6	6	710	580	67,025	8,950	2,082	2,610	37,278	27,368	9,910	1,575	.....	6,450
Maine.....	16	16	1,254	1,014	78,400	23,600	5,740	800	47,814	38,596	9,218	450	2,430	12,630
Massachusetts..	49	46	2,141	1,545	344,000	117,318	15,665	5,645	251,239	227,764	23,475	1,576	9,273	53,195
New Hampshire	8	8	427	117	32,000	17,000	1,550	330	6,509	5,424	1,085	140	445	1,555
New Jersey....	54	52	2,932	2,622	646,475	205,450	24,145	14,601	345,328	292,153	53,175	9,670	9,835	75,885
New York.....	237	210	17,568	15,322	3,607,107	1,074,625	116,780	79,345	1,673,130	1,530,360	142,770	30,224	29,205	468,873
Pennsylvania..	95	90	5,801	5,280	944,790	256,755	21,775	23,604	603,385	457,820	45,765	11,425	9,050	150,365
Rhode Island...	9	9	258	251	185,300	30,000	3,200	1,660	42,070	39,950	2,120	500	703	12,103
Vermont.....	4	4	526	497	28,500	10,400	835	640	11,130	9,630	1,600	320	132	2,360

### NURSERY CENSUS RETURNS.

The above statistics, relating to nursery stock in the United States, have been prepared in the agricultural division of the Census Office in Washington, D. C., under the direction of Chief Statistician L. G. Powers. It is expected that all such statistics will be completed in January or February next.

For purposes of comparison we have prepared the following table showing the number and value of nurseries as reported in the census of 1890 and that of 1900, some marked contrasts being apparent:

State.	1890.		1900.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Alabama.....	15	\$ 272,152	22	\$ 179,300
Arkansas.....	68	80,410	47	101,455
California.....	166	4,158,851	141	1,725,945
Colorado.....	23	106,250	21	121,925
Connecticut...	20	146,509	23	284,600
Delaware.....	35	111,805	11	49,900
Idaho.....	8	124,000	6	67,025
Maine.....	41	180,912	16	78,400
Massachusetts...	120	1,393,666	49	344,600
New Hampshire.	5	8,166	8	32,000
New Jersey....	145	1,712,464	54	646,475
New York.....	530	10,609,866	237	3,607,107
Pennsylvania....	311	3,134,780	95	944,790
Rhode Island....	9	36,000	9	185,300
Vermont.....	17	35,000	4	28,500

### FOR SUPERINTENDENT AT ST. LOUIS.

Hon. J. A. Filcher, of California, has been recommended for superintendent of horticulture at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1903. Of him the California Fruit Grower says:

Hon. J. A. Filcher is secretary and manager of the California State Board of Trade. He possesses a very varied and extended knowledge of

exposition requirements, having made and been in charge of a fruit and horticultural display at every large fair and exhibition held during the past fifteen or twenty years. He is a splendid organizer, having great executive ability and holding always in reserve unusual and efficient resources of an administrative character. California has no better material than the Hon. J. A. Filcher. In addition to the qualities named he is a good public speaker, is well posted on the resources of the entire country, especially in the horticultural and agricultural aspects and is honest and straightforward. He never gives an opportunity to be misunderstood.

Above all, Mr. Filcher, if made chief of the department of horticulture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, can be depended on to get out of the rut in which so many before him have trod. His administration of the office will be something different. He will follow to an extent, but only to an extent.

### NO GYMNOCLADUS CHINENSIS TO SPARE.

In our last issue we quoted from an exchange to the effect that Professor Galloway of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, having the direction of the distribution of forest trees next spring, had succeeded in procuring some new and rare species of ornamental trees, among them a little known Chinese Gymnocladus.

James MacPherson, Trenton, N. J., who gathered from this that these plants were for distribution, wrote to Professor Galloway for one of them and received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21, 1901.

Mr. James MacPherson, Trenton, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: Your recent request for plants has been referred to this bureau. It is not usual for this department to distribute those things, and at the present time we regret to say that we are not in a position to comply with your request. The notice you refer to is evidently a mistake.

Very truly yours,

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
Chief of Bureau.

**HARRISONS' EXTENSION.**

*Berlin, Md., Nurserymen Have Added Three Hundred Acres, Confirming Their Faith in Bright Prospects for Trade—Also an Extra Packing Shed—Believe in Late Digging and Matured Stock—Brisk Demand for Stock—No Excuse for Cutting Prices.*

BERLIN, Md., Oct. 9.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "We have made our first shipment of trees to-day. We do not start digging early, as we prefer to let the trees stand and let them thoroughly ripen before sending them out. We have a number of large orders booked for this fall; also for spring shipment. The demand for trees is very good, especially peach. We have a large stock of apple which are selling quite well, and the prospects are good for cleaning up

"Kieffer pear are selling better, as the price of the fruit on the Peninsula this season is ranging from 18c. to 20c. per basket in car lots, and the prospects are that they will go to 25c. per basket. Even at this low price, this is a paying crop. We have one customer who has more Kieffer pear trees out than any other one in the state of Delaware, and will plant this fall 1,500 more Kieffer pear trees on land that cost him \$100 per acre, which shows his faith in the fruit after selling the fruit for the last ten years.

"Plum trees are selling well, from the fact that plums paid this season on the Peninsula. One of our customers who planted four years ago 25 each—Abundance, Burbank and Satsuma; this year the 75 trees netted him \$260.00.

"Asparagus roots are in demand, as it was a paying crop the past season, as it has been for the last few years. Grapes have not paid so well, yet the season has been an exceedingly good one for growing vines and we have a stock of them. Strawberries paid quite well the past season, and the demand for plants is very good.

"Taking it as a whole, the prospect for trade is exceptionally good; in fact, confirming our faith in this, we have just purchased a three hundred acre farm that will be planted in nursery stock. We are building an extra packing shed at this time, 50 feet by 150 feet, with the railroad siding into same, so that we can handle our stock with more ease and without exposure to cold winds and sun, loading from the packing house to the car.

"Taking it as a whole, the price of stock is ranging very good, and we see no reason why there should be any cutting and slicing in prices as there is not enough stock to-day to supply the demand in most varieties of fruit trees."

WESLEY, P. O., Md., Oct. 10—Wm. M. Peters' Sons: "Trade in most all kinds of stock has been up to our expectations, and the prospects are very flattering. Especially is it the case of peach trees, of which in our opinion, there will be very few left for spring. Our shipping season does not begin much before November 1st. Apples are in not as good demand as peach. In fact that is the case with most all other kinds of stock that we handle. We think we have booked in general as many orders as we did the past season, and hope collections will be as good. See no reason why they should not be."

By recent changes in the Department of Agriculture, Prof. G. H. Powell, lately of Newark, Del., goes to the Pomology division as Assistant Pomologist succeeding W. A. Taylor, who becomes Pomologist in Charge of Field Investigations.

**Obituary.**

William G. Storrs, one of Painesville's most prominent and respected citizens, and owner of large interests in the Storrs & Harrison Company, of which he was vice-president and general manager, died Tuesday, October 22d, at 12:30 o'clock.

Mr Storrs was held in the highest esteem by all with whom he was associated, and his untimely death is generally deeply regretted. He was sixty-one years old, and leaves a wife and four daughters.

Mr. Storrs was born in Cortland County, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1840. In 1854 he went to Lake Co., Ohio, with his brother, the late Horatio Storrs, and his father, Jesse Storrs, who founded the Storrs & Harrison nursery. He was educated in the Painesville High school, and spent his early life there, assisting his father in the development of the new enterprise.

August 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company G., Second Ohio Cavalry, and served until Sept. 17, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. The early part of his service was in the Western Army at Fort Scott, and in the Indian Territory. He returned to Ohio in December, 1862, and recruited through the winter at Columbus. Leaving April 6, 1863, he went to Kentucky, and joined the Army of the Cumberland, operating through that state until fall, when he went with Burnside to Tennessee, being among the first to occupy Knoxville. Later engaged with Longstreet's forces in Virginia, he suffered many hardships. In April, 1864, he joined the Army of the Potomac, and in May was with Grant's Army in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. In August, 1864, Mr. Storrs became blind with erysipelas and after much difficulty secured his removal to Cleveland, where he recovered. Then in December, 1864, he again joined his regiment, and continued in the service until the close of the war.

The marriage of Mr. Storrs and Mary E. Post, of Painesville, Ohio, was celebrated Sept. 2, 1868.

**SMALLEST APPLE CROP IN YEARS.**

The comprehensive reports of the American Agriculturist on the apple crop show interesting facts. The country has the smallest apple crop in years. In the Southwest, including Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, there is a good crop, many counties reporting the largest yield in years. The commercial apple crop of the United States approximates 23,000,000 barrels, against more than double that amount last year and it is little more than one-third of the big crop of 1896.

"Many commercial orchards in Northern Ohio are a complete failure, so far as fruit suitable for shipping and storing is concerned," says the American Agriculturist, "and farmers inclined to hold for \$1 per bushel. A prominent dealer writes that it is safe to say that a stretch of land, 100 miles long, between Cleveland and Western New York, bordering Lake Erie, will show that 90 per cent. of the orchards are absolutely without No. 1 packing apples. In Central New York heavy winds in September cut the prospects, already small, and winter apples are finding ready buyers at \$3.50 per barrel for Baldwin, Greening, Russet, etc. In Monroe county buyers are paying \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel. In Southern Pennsylvania and in parts of Maryland and the Virginias, the showing is relatively better. Bedford and Frederick counties in Virginia secured some good York Imperials, Tompkins, etc., and

Maryland shows some Ben Davis and Grimes Golden. Pennsylvania reports include Greening and Baldwin in Center county, York Imperial, Ben Davis and Stark in Franklin, etc.

"In Northern Ontario a fair crop is being secured, but this is not the important apple section. Canadian dealers and exporters generally depend upon the district between Toronto and Kingston and northward in ordinary seasons, obtaining from this territory 200,000 barrels for storage; this year it is estimated the outturn will be not to exceed 30,000 barrels."

Late last month winter apples at wholesale were bringing \$3 and \$4.50 per barrel in Boston; \$2.75 and \$4.50 in New York; \$2.50 and \$4.25 in Chicago.

The American Agriculturist publishes the following tables:

APPLE CROPS IN BARRELS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Maine .....	700,000	1,900,000	930,000	1,210,000
New Hampshire.	350,000	1,930,000	1,100,000	1,604,000
Vermont.....	275,000	800,000	480,000	630,000
Massachusetts...	325,000	1,060,000	550,000	635,000
Connecticut.....	250,000	600,000	750,000	448,000
New York.....	1,500,000	6,400,000	3,100,000	2,100,000
Pennsylvania....	900,000	3,700,000	2,250,000	1,900,000
Michigan .....	1,900,000	4,300,000	3,150,000	3,750,000
Ohio.....	1,200,000	3,350,000	2,220,000	1,143,000
Indiana.....	850,000	1,580,000	2,100,000	1,400,000
Illinois.....	1,150,000	1,640,000	2,230,000	825,000
Missouri.....	2,475,000	2,200,000	2,000,000	925,000
All others.....	11,200,000	18,500,000	16,700,000	12,000,000
Total .....	23,075,000	47,960,000	37,560,000	28,570,000

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1889.
Maine .....	675,000	2,419,000	790,000	1,228,000
New Hampshire.	855,000	2,257,000	985,000	1,313,000
Vermont.....	450,000	1,072,000	550,000	505,000
Massachusetts...	630,000	1,923,000	858,000	676,000
Connecticut.....	690,000	1,244,000	785,000	798,000
New York .....	2,410,000	8,900,000	3,312,000	3,398,000
Pennsylvania...	1,966,000	6,100,000	4,990,000	3,021,000
Michigan .....	1,860,000	7,170,000	3,750,000	5,261,000
Ohio.....	2,100,000	4,715,000	5,160,000	5,515,000
Indiana.....	2,100,000	4,320,000	3,307,000	3,514,000
Illinois.....	2,900,000	4,100,000	3,792,000	3,840,000
Missouri .....	3,100,000	4,487,000	3,864,000	3,479,000
All others.....	27,700,000	20,034,000	28,400,000	24,694,000
Total .....	41,536,000	69,070,000	60,453,000	57,242,000

EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Season.	Liverpool.	London.	Glasgow.	Other.	Total.
1900-1 .....	834,358	288,424	232,703	58,422	1,413,907
1899-1900 ..	664,498	343,444	215,928	119,091	1,342,960
1898-9 .....	716,197	300,405	183,411	81,736	1,281,749
1897-8 .....	490,138	198,281	123,828	100,749	913,996
1896-7 .....	1,581,560	716,771	411,575	209,940	2,919,846
1895-6 .....	410,596	196,184	127,942	16,533	751,255
1894-5 .....	853,198	388,535	173,312	23,110	1,438,155
1893-4 .....	101,205	32,581	38,524	2,530	174,841
1892-3 .....	798,291	174,405	220,790	10,052	1,203,538
1891-2 .....	917,535	224,356	282,553	25,892	1,450,336
1890-1 .....	252,548	116,705	80,772	1,260	451,285
1889-90 .....	418,850	128,248	116,449	14,115	667,762
1888-9 .....	790,502	279,374	272,068	64,465	1,407,409
1887-8 .....	346,557	104,072	139,517	18,275	608,421
1886-7 .....	468,553	187,840	138,756	12,775	807,924
1885-6 .....	537,695	147,102	176,445	24,631	885,273
1884-5 .....	491,898	123,081	137,631	16,590	769,210
1883-4 .....	46,661	4,843	29,685	343	81,532
1882-3 .....	253,432	46,975	81,269	13,318	395,594
1881-2 .....	133,784	46,147	59,266	55	239,252
1880-1 .....	839,444	144,936	216,391	95,036	1,328,806

## FOREST TREE PLANTING.

William L. Hall, superintendent of tree planting in the Bureau of Forestry, has just completed an examination of 15,000 acres of "cutover" white pine land in Wisconsin, says the Forester, a monthly magazine published by the American Forestry Association, of which Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson is president. The tract is the property of the Bay Shore Lumber Company of Chicago, and is located in Forest county. The land was cut over about fifteen years ago and left idle, meantime growing up in birch, red cherry, alder and aspen. An examination of this tract was requested of the Bureau of Forestry, by the owners, in order to determine if replanting would be feasible. Mr. Hall will recommend experimental planting of white pine on a small section of forty acres to test what can be done.

A forest plantation 4,100 acres in extent is to be started in the Kankakee bottoms, Newton county, Indiana. The land, which is the property of Joseph Adams, of Chicago, was recently examined by George L. Clothier, an agent of the Bureau of Forestry, and W. H. Freeman, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry. The examination was made in order to determine upon plans for the planting. The object in starting this plantation is to establish a permanent forest, and it marks the first attempt in Indiana at tree planting on the advice of a trained forester.

## Recent Publications.

An attractive catalogue has been issued by the P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga.

A bulletin on fine apple growing has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The publishers of the Youth's Companion offer special inducements for subscribing for that weekly now.

Recent important bulletins by the United States Department of Agriculture are: "Some Miscellaneous Results of the Work of the Division of Entomology," by L. O. Howard; "Insect Enemies of the Spruce in the Northeast," by A. D. Hopkins, Ph. D.; "Wages of Farm Labor in the United States," by John Hyde, statistician; "Prunes and Prune Culture in Western Europe," by Edward R. Lake; "Rates for Transportation of Garden Truck;" "Agricultural Conditions on the Pacific Coast;" Experiment Station Record, Vol. XIII, No. 2; Vol. XII, No. 12.

"Best Value in Hardy Trees and Plants" is the title of a new catalogue issued by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Phila., Pa. It is popular because it not only gives the common names of the plants they are offering, but it tells just what size a buyer may expect for a certain price as well. It quotes prices for quantities also. In these ways it is different from many of the same class. This catalogue is full of information on tree planting and pruning, and contains many helpful hints and useful suggestions, of value to tree planters and owners. It is condensed, accurate, and would be of great help in making selections.

The new catalogue of the Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore, Md., bears upon its front cover an excellent likeness of the founder of this nursery, Franklin Davis, who died October 13, 1895. A sketch of Mr. Davis is in the catalogue. The following advice is given in the introduction of the catalogue: "A change has taken place in the labor system of the Southern States, and with it comes a change in the pursuits of many of their people. Many are looking about undecided as to what they shall undertake. We believe that fruit growing offers greater inducements than anything else. Under this conviction we have gone largely into the business ourselves, and say to others, 'Go and do likewise;' and if you give it proper attention, we will guarantee satisfactory returns." The book is a valuable guide to varieties of fruits and flowers, profusely illustrated.

## THE NEXT GREAT FAIR.

*Agricultural Building to be the Largest Building Ever Constructed  
Dedicated to This Great Industry—More Than a Mile  
Around It—Important Features of the Louisiana Purchase  
Exposition at St. Louis in 1903.*

Agriculture, by which the great Louisiana Purchase was developed, will receive the highest compliment which the World's Fair at St. Louis can bestow. To this greatest of industries the greatest of all buildings ever constructed for any purpose will be dedicated. The Agricultural Building for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be 2,000 feet long and 700 feet wide, containing an area of 1,400,000 square feet, or about 32 acres. Any person can best realize what these dimensions mean by finding a field of 32 acres and walking around or across it. Any man living in a city may compare it with the area of 320 city lots of 30 feet frontage, each 114 feet deep on a 66 foot street, and including streets. Allowing 20 lots to a square, the squares being 300x228 feet, it would be equal to 16 city squares or blocks, an area of two blocks in one direction and eight blocks the other, all under one great roof. Allowing two square feet for each person, 700,000 people could stand under this roof. An army of 50,000 men could assemble and go through its evolutions with freedom within this space. Its outside walls will measure 120 feet more than a mile. A good walker could encircle it in twenty minutes. The fast flyers of our best railroads would require a full minute to cover the distance. The Mississippi River flows an equal distance in about twenty minutes. It will contain about 100,000,000 cubic feet of space, and the area of the floor space is sufficient for 4,666 exhibitors, allowing to each a space of 10x20 feet, and a space of 10x10 to the center of the aisle, or 300 square feet in all.

The Division of Agriculture will be the most complete and comprehensive ever presented, treating broadly of the science and principles of agriculture, farms, buildings, tools and machinery, the culture of cereals, grasses and forage plants, the culture of tobacco and textile plants, the vine and its products, economic horticulture, having special reference to vegetables and fruits, recreative horticulture, including landscape gardening, floriculture and window gardening, domesticated animals, stock raising, the dairy industry, wool growing and the minor animal industries.

Enlarging upon these subdivisions of the subject it may be stated that the agricultural division will treat of the agriculture of the past and of other countries, the agriculture of the Indians and of frontier and ranch life. The Experiment Station is a modern institution of great influence and will have a prominent place here for the display of agricultural geology, physics, chemistry and biology, physiology of plant and animal life, and meteorology. Soils will be classified by their characters and by regions, systems of tillage and the rotation of crops will be shown, drainage and irrigation systems will be illustrated and the subject of fertilizers and their application will be treated in a way to be understood by the inquirer. Agriculture and its relation to stock raising constitutes another attractive branch of the subject.

The section of viticulture will treat of the natural history of the vine, collections of vines and illustrations of varieties, systems of vine culture and training, grape raising for the

fruit market, the raisin industry as carried on in California and other countries of the world. The process of making wine, champagne, brandy and other products of the grape, showing the construction of wine cellars, vaults, vats and machinery used in the industry.

Horticulture naturally divides itself into two sections, the first that of growing vegetables and fruits, the second that of ornamental or recreative horticulture. The first of these may be again divided into garden economics and pomology. The exhibits relating to the first will include soils and fertilizers, and the principles of gardening, tools and appliances as distinguished from those of agriculture, species of vegetables and specimens of cultivation, plans and drawings of hot houses, methods of heating, etc. Pomology will treat of all the tree fruits, as well as strawberries, melons, pineapples, bananas, and nuts of all kinds. To this may be added seed raising, methods and appliances, the fruit market and statistics of trade. The section devoted to ornamental horticulture will include pictures representing gardening of the past and present, the Dutch formal gardening, Japanese miniature gardening, and examples of the curious and beautiful in the art of gardening, with specimens of plants and their cultivation. Modern landscape gardening will be shown by photographs, plans and drawings, bedding plants, ornamental bulbs, hardy perennials, shrubbery, roses, shade and ornamental trees, the window and roof garden, house plants, fern culture, the lawn and its care, the pleasure conservatory, orchid culture, propagating houses, flower markets and the flower and seed trade.

Besides the great building devoted to agriculture there will be the vast area of live stock buildings, the outdoor horticulture exhibits, and other extensive special displays housed in special buildings, or having a special location out of doors.

### McKINLEY MEMORIAL TREES.

Mrs. O. D. Baldwin, of this city, whose family has associations connected with the planting of the famous Charter Oak, which was, until some years ago, a conspicuous landmark near Hartford, Conn., suggests that a tree might be planted in this city to serve as a living memorial to President McKinley. The suggestion is a good one. If the ceremony of planting could be performed under the auspices of the public schools such an event would doubtless leave a lasting impression on the minds of the children. In fact, the suggestion is good enough to be taken up by every school department throughout the land.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Long and Short.

Elberta peach trees are offered by the Emporia Nurseries, Emporia, Virginia.

An assistant foreman is wanted by the Giles County Nursery Company, Lynnville, Tenn.

Apple trees, cherry trees and forestry trees, all sizes, and grafts made to order at A. L. Brooke's nursery, North Topeka, Kansas.

A list of special surplus at bargain prices is quoted in another column by Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark, N. Y.

A scene showing the digging of Nebraska northern grown apple seedlings is given on another page of this issue. J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb., has apple seedlings, Kieffer pear seedlings, cherry trees, one and two year, mulberry, black locust, ash, Osage seedlings, asparagus and rhubarb. He guarantees seedlings to be up to the best standard grades

## WHEN PURCHASING STOCK.

The Franklin Davis Nursery Co., of Baltimore, say: "There are three considerations that claim the attention of purchasers of nursery stock: First, it is of the greatest importance to procure a fine article, true to name. Secondly, it is of vital importance to secure good, healthy stock, for without a healthy plant to begin with, we have but a poor chance of success; one healthy stock is worth a dozen sickly ones. Thirdly, success often depends on careful packing; without it thousands of dollars' worth of trees are annually lost."

## FOR THOROUGH FUMIGATION.

E. Dwight Sanderson, of the Delaware Experiment Station, calls attention in the Rural New Yorker to some results in the matter of fumigating nursery stock. "Until recently," he says, "almost all fumigation houses have been built with solid floors, and the gas generated from a vessel placed in the center of the room. Where the house is so constructed that a load of trees can be brought in and left on the wagon, a vessel can be readily placed under it in the center of the room, but where the trees are unloaded and packed in the room, it is inconvenient to leave a place in the center for the generator, and, as a matter of fact, I suspect—basing my suspicions upon observation and information from nurserymen—that but few of them do so, but merely leave a space near one corner near the door, and there place the generator. It is true that in a fumigation house packed full or partly full of trees the gas surrounding them would be much stronger than were the same amount generated in the same space empty, so that the manner of diffusion of the gas of a given strength in an empty room would not necessarily apply to it when full of trees. But on the other hand, it must be evident that the diffusion of gas will be much slower where the currents of gas and air are impeded by the room being packed full of trees, so that these two considerations more or less balance each other. It must be evident then that if the gas generated in one corner of a room requires 37 minutes to kill a guinea pig, it will not kill the San Jose scale, or other scale insects, which are much harder to kill, in 30 minutes, which is the time often allowed by nurserymen when rushed, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether it would be so under such conditions in 45 minutes."

"Professor Webster was the first, I believe, to note the possibility of incomplete diffusion on a solid floor and recommended the use of a slat floor, on which to place the trees, and devised an apparatus for dumping the cyanide into the generator placed under the center of this slat floor. Recently Professor Johnson has also recommended the use of a slat floor. The utility of this arrangement is readily seen from the above account of the poor diffusion of the gas when the generator is placed on a solid floor in the corner. Professor Webster informs me that most of the fumigation houses in Ohio are so made, and certainly all new houses should be so constructed to insure proper distribution of the gas. Indeed, old houses might be easily fitted with a slat floor above the present one, merely leaving room enough for the generator."

Mr. Sanderson has devised a hood and tubes extending from it so as to send the gas into the fumigating room from eight apertures at as many points under the slat floor.

## APPLE TREES.

150,000 fine two year old trees.

## CHERRY TREES.

20,000 very fine one year and two year old trees.

## KEIFFER PEAR TREES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, JAPAN AND FRENCH PEAR SEEDLINGS.

## FORESTRY TREES, ALL SIZES.

GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

All orders put up separate.

Write for Prices.

**A. L. BROOKE,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

## CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Two years, extra bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft.; one year, strong, and two year, 15 in. to 2 ft. All are well branched.

Osage Orange, in quantity, low prices, one and two years.  
Seckle, Keiffer and Bartlett Pears, fine two and three years.  
Lombardy Poplar, 6 ft., fine; also 10 ft. and 14 ft.  
Carolina Poplar, 6 ft., 7 ft., 8, 10 and 14 ft.  
Norway Maples, 4 ft., 6 ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 and 11 ft., stocky.

**JOSIAH A. ROBERTS,** - Malvern, Pa.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**  
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

**WANTED**

by the Giles County Nursery Co., Lynnville, Tenn., an assistant foreman. Reference required. Address

Giles County Nursery Co., Lynnville, Tenn.

**Elberta Peach Trees** 1 yr., 3 to 6 ft., by 100 and 1000 for sale, and 500 2 to 2½ feet.

HICKS and BLACK ENGLISH MULBERRY—1 yr., 4 to 5 ft., by 100. 3 yr. late APPLES, mostly Winesap and York Imperial, 5 to 7 feet, by 100 and 1000. Name price you will give Address

**EMPORIA NURSERIES,** - - Emporia, Va.

Largest Grower in America of

# Grape Vines

Other Specialties :  
CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Introducer of  
CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE  
JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY  
FAY CURRANT

Over 22 years with no change  
in ownership or management

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no uniform standard for grading above kind of stock every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading, and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants

GEO. S. JOSSELYN,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

## Kieffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

## Japan Pear Seedlings

Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

## Apple Seedlings

Well grown. High grades.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

F. W. WATSON & CO.  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Xenia Star Nurseries

We have for Fall and Spring a  
Complete General Line of Stock

all of a superior quality, smooth bodies, and with the abundance of fibrous roots for which trees grown in this locality are already becoming famous. We grow for the wholesale trade—that is our business. We understand its requirements, we strive to please, and guarantee a satisfactory deal.

Give us an estimate of your probable wants; we will make you a *special offer*, which may save you money.

Our Special Lines are as follows :

- Apple** 2 and 3 year grafts and buds. These apples are a choice lot. Fine, **well rooted** trees, not excelled anywhere, moreover, they ripen up early and will be in good condition for early shipments.
- Pear** All the leading sorts, including Kieffer, in both Standard and Dwarf. Very fine trees.
- Cherry** We have the largest block of 2 year cherry (now so scarce) growing in the United States, and they are also the best. This is not vain boasting—they are unequalled. We mean what we say. The trees are here to prove it.
- Plum** European, Japan and native kinds in general assortment on plum and peach roots.
- Peach** We have fifty-one varieties, including all the leading and best newer kinds. Full assortment in all grades.

We will have our usual supply of other stock, including Quince, Apricot, Grape, Small Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs. Vines and **APPLE SEEDLINGS**.

McNARY & GAINES,

XENIA, OHIO

I OFFER THIS FALL

# BARGAINS

- IN  
*Norway Maples,*
- Magnolia Acuminata, 10 to 12 ft.*
- Oriental Buttonwood,*
- Carolina Poplars,*
- American Lindens.*
- Osage Orange, 2 years,*
- American Arbor Vitas, 3 to 4 ft.*
- Irish Junipers, 3 to 4 ft.*
- Norway Spruce, 2 to 4 ft.*
- Japan Snowball,*
- 2 to 3 ft.*

Besides a full line of Fruit Trees and other Trees and Shrubs.

GEORGE ACHELIS,  
MORRIS NURSERIES,  
WEST CHESTER, Chester County, PA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"We may well plant a tree for the love of the planting, if not for posterity."*—PROF. BAILEY.

Vol. IX.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 12.

## MILLIONS OF ELBERTAS.

***Boom in the Peach Industry in the South—Stock Selling at Sharp Advance—Nurserymen Caught Short—Price of Land Greatly Increased — Demand for 140,000 Trees in a Single Mail Order—Plans for Next Year.***

A despatch from Rome, Ga., reads: "Entomologist Scott of this state reports that there will be fully three million new peach trees planted in Georgia this winter, fully one-half coming to this section. The trees are selling now at four to five cents against one to two cents in ordinary seasons, and the nurserymen have been caught short. In some cases large growers took orders not expecting such a rush. Now they are unable to get the stock and buyers will bring suit against them. The 1901 season, all around, brought such fine results that the peach industry is undergoing a wonderful boom and the people have gone wild over the peach orchard proposition. Wherever a man could get a few acres he has set out an orchard."

Mr. Scott in speaking of the outlook says: "The planting will be done about December 1, and the people who propose to put out orchards ought to post themselves on the care of trees and how to plant them. There are many of them to whom this is an entirely new proposition, and unless they are careful they will lose their trees. The planting of so many orchards will make work for the entomological department, but we will gladly do whatever we can to aid in the work, and are ready to furnish information to any who may desire it. In my opinion a great mistake is going to be made in the planting of so many Elbertas. The great majority of the trees purchased this year have been of this variety. These peaches all come on at the same time, and with so many Elberta orchards the market is likely to become glutted and the results may not be so good as are expected. It would have been far better if more of the other varieties had been mixed in with them. But it looks as if everybody wanted the Elberta, and that is the kind they have been buying."

The Atlanta Constitution reports that "it looks now as though in a few years Floyd, Chattanooga, Bartow and Walker counties will be a veritable wilderness of peach orchards. Many thousands of trees will be planted this fall. One firm of nurserymen in Georgia received in one mail recently orders for 140,000 trees, and other nurserymen report that they cannot supply all the orders sent them. Only a few fear overproduction. It is contended that the abandoning of the peach business in South Georgia makes North Georgia the natural and logical peach-producing area."

Ten years ago, says the Atlanta Journal, the hills and table lands now covered with orchards of luscious Elbertas and other peaches were uncultivated. Few farmers took the trouble to clear the rocky ledges, and the land could be bought

for \$1 to \$5 an acre. Now, unimproved woodland sells from \$20 to \$25 an acre, and cleared land for \$50 and upward. Orchards in bearing can scarcely be bought at reasonable prices. In some recent sales the average cost per tree equaled the former price of an acre of land. Within seven miles of Adairsville there are 3,000,000 peach trees, not all in bearing. In the past year a grower cleared \$5,500 from 1,300 trees on less than ten acres of land. The first orchard for supplying northern markets was planted 11 years ago. One man will set 40,000 trees next year. The bulk of the crop ripens just when farm crops are "laid by." Instead of being idle, as heretofore, all hands go into the orchards, and are paid 75c. to \$2 a day. Some families lay by \$100, enough to keep them in food for half a year. The fruit crop gives a strong impetus to business in all its relations.

## MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES.

The Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa, E. S. Welch, proprietor, has added a third large storage building this fall. It is 102 x 106 ft.; 12 ft. high on the sides. A cupola 18 ft. wide and 5 ft. high extends the full length, for light and ventilation. The material used in construction is brick for the foundation, and wood and paper for walls and roof, with double air spaces. The building is also lighted with electricity, and is well arranged for handling stock and boxing orders throughout the winter months. A side track along the full length of the building makes shipping convenient over both the Wabash line and the Burlington route. The Mount Arbor Nurseries is one of the large concerns of the country, enjoying a good trade, and finely equipped for dispatching business.

## TRANSLATED INTO THREE LANGUAGES.

"The New Horticulture," by H. M. Stringfellow, has been translated into German by Mr. Wannieck, of Austria, to whom Mr. Stringfellow gave away the European copyright, says the Practical Fruit Grower. Mr. Wannieck last winter got out an edition of two thousand copies, which was sold in two months, and is now on the second edition. The book is also being translated into French and Bohemian. In this country it should be more widely read than it is. Its sale here has been probably forestalled by the author's frequent contributions to the horticultural press, for which he never asked a cent, and many people have concluded that he has told all there is in the book. Mr. Stringfellow's object in writing "The New Horticulture" was to spread the truth and not to make money. As an evidence of this fact we will say that he has given away both the European and American copyrights, besides the plates and 1,000 paper covered copies of the book.

## INSPECTION IN CALIFORNIA.

Until recently the importation of plants by mail proceeded freely without inspection, says the Rural Californian. The quarantine system could not be perfect while there was a chance of shipping infected stock through the mails, and in view of the American occupation of the Hawaiian and Philippine islands, and the heavy mail now passing between California and those islands, there was a constant danger that some of the very many pests with which they are infested, and from which we are free, might find their way into our state in this manner.

The State Board of Horticulture brought the matter to the attention of the postmaster general, and it has been arranged that all mail matter containing fruit or plants from Hawaii or the Philippines is sent to the postmaster at the capital of each of the Pacific coast states and by him submitted for examination to the State Board of Horticulture. All such packages when found to contain no dangerous insects are promptly forwarded to the addressee. When any package contains infected fruit or plants the postmaster notifies the addressee and detains the same until the state board or the commissioner can arrange with the addressee, or take such other proceeding as may be proper for the destruction thereof.

All this work is constantly going on so quietly and systematically that only those who are touched by it are aware of its progress, and yet it stands a stalwart safeguard for the protection of our growing plants against new destructive agencies.

## FREE DISTRIBUTION OF TREES.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, makes this statement regarding a topic of special interest to nurserymen:

It has long been my belief that much good might be accomplished by using a part of the appropriation in a judicious dissemination of some of the more valuable trees. Plans have therefore been made to place at the disposal of each senator, member, and delegate in Congress a limited number of selected trees, the object being to encourage a love for tree planting and all that this work involves. It will, of course, be entirely beyond the scope of the Department to send a large number of trees to any one place, but it is believed that the action contemplated will eventually lead to extensive planting through the educational effects of the work. Commercial establishments are well prepared to supply trees in nearly all parts of the country at reasonable cost, and the plan of our work will, it is believed, eventually advance their interests. Already there has been secured for distribution a choice collection of nut trees, principally pecan, and these are being grown by the Department from nuts gathered from selected trees in all parts of the country.

It is believed that some such plan as outlined for the distribution of the special crops mentioned above can be applied also to the general distribution of vegetable and flower seeds. It will certainly be an advantage to intelligently district the country and send into each district only such seeds as are likely to improve its conditions. This will obviate the necessity of having to secure such immense quantities of single varieties, a task which is often difficult to

perform. It will furthermore enable the Department to gradually introduce into the distribution rarer sorts, and to drop these after the first year or two, leaving the demand for them to be supplied by the trade. When the Department has secured the seeds and plants which it is believed are best adapted to certain districts, its responsibility, to a certain extent, ends, as it looks to senators and members of Congress to place them in the hands of such of their constituents as in their judgment will make the best use of them. Due notice, however, will always be given of every special distribution, and in addition all information that the department possesses will be furnished, so that the recipients may act intelligently in handling whatever may be sent out. Carrying out the work as here outlined it is believed will result in good to the entire country, as is the intent of the existing law.

## PAN-AMERICAN AWARDS.

Awards in the floricultural department of the Pan-American Exposition have been made. Among nurserymen who received prizes are the following:

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.—Gold medal for roses; silver medal for peonies and dahlias; bronze medal for hardy roses; honorable mention for phlox.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.—Gold medal for shrubs; bronze medal for clematis paniculata.

Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.—Gold medal for H.P. roses.

George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.—Gold medal for *Araucaria Bidwellii*; silver medal for palms and decorative plants; honorable mention for cannas.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.—Silver medal for Dorothy Perkins rose; honorable mention for hybrid perpetual roses.

W. & T. Smith Co., Geneva, N. Y.—Silver medal for peonies.

John Charlton, Rochester, N. Y.—Silver medal for peonies.

Bobbinck & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.—Silver medal for shrubs.

The E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind.—Silver medal for geraniums.

James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.—Bronze medal for tulips; honorable mention for geraniums, salvias, petunias and carpet bed.

The W. H. Moon Co., Morrisville, Pa.—Honorable mention for evergreens.

## QUESTION OF CHERRY PLANTING.

In an article in the Central Farmer, E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb., says:

We now believe that commercial orcharding with the cherry will not be nearly as profitable during the coming ten years as it has been during the last twenty. The cherry is so easily grown and fruits at such an early age that it is not difficult to overstock the market, and at this moment we are inclined to wish that one-half of the 3,000 cherry in commercial orchards were in apple, peach or plum.

During the last five years we think the majority of planters in many Nebraska districts have planted almost as many cherry trees as apple trees. And that when all these trees come into bearing, those who do not have an excellent local market may find it difficult to sell all the fruit at a profit. We have in mind a cherry orchard in the central portion of the state containing 5,500 trees, and we know of a large number of orchards containing from 500 to 1,000 trees.

The fruit of the cherry must be marketed in a few days, and will not stand shipment to any great distance. The fruit of the apple, on the other hand, can be kept for long periods, and has more nearly a universal demand.

As long as cherries like the Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello can be sold freely, that is, from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel, there is good profit; but when they drop to \$1 a bushel or below there are better returns in raising other kinds of fruit.

## SECRETARY'S WILSON'S REPORT.

In his annual report the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says :

For several years the department has been working to secure, by breeding, a race of oranges resistant to frost. It was proposed by this means to restore the orange groves of Florida, which formerly produced several million dollars' worth of oranges yearly, but were nearly all destroyed by cold a few years ago. Twelve of the new evergreen hybrid oranges, secured as a result of crossing the hardy Japanese form with the Florida sweet orange, have proved to be the hardiest evergreen oranges known in the world. Southern nurserymen have pronounced them to be of great value as hedge plants, entirely apart from their fruit-bearing value. There is great promise, however, that we will ultimately secure a fruit that is hardy and of good quality. Some of the hybrid raisin grapes, produced with a view of securing resistance to a disease known as "coulure" or dropping of the fruit, have borne for the first time. These vines have proved hardy so far and have produced fruit of remarkably fine quality. Some of the vines appear to be resistant to a serious and destructive root disease which has appeared in California, and they may resist the worst of all Pacific coast grape diseases—the so-called "California vine disease."

**POMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.**

The fruit interests of this country have grown to enormous proportions, and the pomological work of the department is designed to promote them in every way possible. With this end in view, a large exhibit was last year maintained at the Paris Exhibition, the object being chiefly to encourage a demand for American products. The beneficial effects of this work are already showing in the increased demand for American fruits, especially oranges and apples. In 1899 the United States exported 380,222 barrels of apples, valued at \$1,210,459. In 1900 526,636 barrels were exported, valued at \$1,446,555. Already in 1901 855,973 barrels have been exported, valued at \$2,058,964. The value of the oranges exported in 1901 is double that of 1900, all of which can largely be traced to the interest aroused by the work at Paris.

**EXTENSION OF FRUIT MARKETS.**

In order to open up additional markets for our fruit and to bring about better methods of harvesting, packing, storing and shipping the same, a small fund was secured for the present fiscal year, and the results accomplished with this encourage the belief that there are great possibilities for trade in American fruit abroad. Trial shipments of pears, peaches, and other fruits have been inaugurated with such encouraging results that it is believed the work will be undertaken next year on a commercial scale by private interests. With the unrivaled facilities America possesses for growing the finest fruits, and with a clear understanding as to the proper methods of handling, there is no reason why a fine foreign trade should not be developed.

**THE PRUNE INDUSTRY.**

The prune industry of the Western States has grown to large proportions, but in order to compete with foreign trade the need has long been felt for a better knowledge of methods of growing and handling the crop and the best varieties to plant. By arrangement between the pomologist and botanist an agent was sent during the year to France to study the prune industry there. The work of this agent resulted in the discovery and introduction of several important varieties that promise to be of value in the Pacific Northwest.

**EUROPEAN GRAPES IN THE SOUTH.**

The United States imports every year large quantities of European grapes, which are sold mostly for table use. It was believed that some of these varieties could be grown in the South, and to test the matter a number of plantings were made there three years ago. These grapes fruited one year ago, and the indications are that some of the varieties will be found valuable for our markets.

Under the new arrangement through which the experimental gardens and grounds become a part of the Bureau of Plant Industry, plans have been made for using them in connection with nearly all lines of work. The greenhouses and conservatories prove valuable for the

propagation of many useful plants secured by the agricultural explorers and others.

**PLANTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

The act of Congress establishing the Department of Agriculture specifically provides for the introduction and dissemination of rare and valuable seeds. More or less of this work has been carried on for forty years, but recognizing the needs for enlarged and systematic efforts along this line, steps were taken three years ago which led to a great increase in the department's opportunities in this direction. Briefly stated, the object of this work is to encourage the building up of home industries and thus save the American people large amounts annually sent abroad. With our vast resources and variety of climate and soil, and a people who are never daunted by the difficulty of an undertaking, the possibilities of developing new fields seem unlimited. In probably no branch of the department's work can the practical value of its efforts be more quickly shown than in this line.

**SUPERINTENDENT AT ST. LOUIS.**

Frederic W. Taylor, superintendent of horticulture, forestry, foods and food products of the Pan-American Exposition, arrived in the city yesterday to complete negotiations with the executive committee of the World's Fair relative to his appointment as chief of one of the departments of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Taylor has been mentioned in connection with the department of agriculture, and it is likely that his appointment as its chief will be announced to-day. He was in conference yesterday with Director of Exhibits Skiff and with President Francis, and he spent some time at the headquarters in the Laclede Building. Mr. Taylor's name has been mentioned also in connection with the directorship of concessions, which place he held at the Pan-American, but exhibit work is more in the line of his profession, and it is likely that this will be his lot in the St. Louis Fair.

Mr. Taylor is a born horticulturist and nurseryman. His father was a pioneer in that line in Iowa, and his son was trained and educated for the profession from childhood. He established himself as a practical nurseryman in Nebraska, and his learning and ability received recognition there by a call in 1891 to the professorship of horticulture at the State University. He developed his work as an educator through university extension, farmers' institutes and similar modes of instruction for a number of years. When the Omaha Exposition was organized Mr. Taylor was the first superintendent selected, and he was placed in charge of agriculture, horticulture and forestry. His work in these departments at Omaha led to his selection for one of the earliest appointments at the Pan-American Exposition, and his success there is shown in this invitation to St. Louis.

Mr. Taylor's experience in his profession as an exposition man has been broadened by several trips to Europe, whither he went in the line of his work. He was sent abroad several times by the government for scientific pomological study, and a part of his duty at Buffalo carried him to the Paris Exposition to make special study of some of its features for the benefit of the exposition. He is still a young man, having been born in 1860, and he comes to St. Louis full of energy and zeal for his profession.

W. T. MITCHELL & SON, BEVERLY, OHIO, Nov. 16, 1901: "Find enclosed one dollar for which please send me your paper one year, commencing with November number. We could not do without it, Wishing you a prosperous year."

## THOMAS MEEHAN.

*Death of One of the Foremost Horticulturists and Botanists of the Country—Contributed Many Articles to Scientific Publications—First to Flower Victoria Regia in This Country—English Comment on His Life Work.*

A despatch to the New York Times from Philadelphia under date of November 19th, says:

Thomas Meehan, one of the foremost horticulturists and botanists in this country, died at his home in Germantown to-night after a lingering illness, aged seventy-five years.

He contributed thousands of scientific publications on the subjects of his life's work and was the first botanist to succeed in flowering the Victoria Regia in this country.

He was born in England, and was at one time head gardener to Col. Vernon Harcourt, at St. Claire, Isle of Wight, where Queen Victoria spent her honeymoon. He came to this country in 1848. He was a member of the Councils from 1882 until the time of his death.

Last April the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN published a two column sketch of Mr. Meehan and his picture. In June the Gardeners' Chronicle, of London, England, published a long sketch of Mr. Meehan from which the following is taken:

Edward (Edmond) Meehan, the father of Thomas Meehan, was of an old family of landed proprietors and merchants of Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland. His father dying when the boy was young, he was cared for by a maternal uncle, and finally apprenticed to a gardener in the establishment of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at Dublin. When out of the term he went to the famous nursery of Watson at St. Albans, and when still young was engaged as gardener to Admiral Byng, M. P. While there he married Sarah Denham, of an old family of Potter's Bar, and with a considerable united capital engaged in a fruit, vegetable and provision business at Regent's Park. The "good will" that they had been induced to buy proved a myth. He returned to his original profession, to Bunney's Nursery at Ball's Pond, Islington, and soon after went with his family of wife and two children as gardener to John Young, Esq., on his large estate at Westbridge, in the Isle of Wight. Here he erected the first house for the growth of pine-apples in the Isle of Wight.

At the age of 17 Thomas Meehan became a gardener and at 19 entered the great gardens at Kew, England. While at Kew he became intimate with John Murray who afterwards came to America and became a popular Unitarian minister. Mr. Murray had found a starting point with Robert Buist, the famous Philadelphia nurseryman of that time. A letter to Mr. Buist brought the promise of aid to Mr. Meehan also in the future.

After serving two full years at Kew, he found employment in the nursery of Bridgewater Page, of Southampton. After a short time here, through the favor of Lady Catherine Vernon Harcourt, he was engaged as gardener to the Earl of Hardwicke at Sidney Lodge.

Here again he found good friends, and the earl and countess, before starting on a long voyage in the Vanguard, the earl being first lord of the admiralty, arranged that on his return (Donn) the aged gardener at Wimpole Hall at Cambridge should be pensioned and that he should have the place. Following this Mr. Buist wrote that he might now come to him. The struggle between the chance of succeeding to the author of the Hortus Cantabrigiensis and going across the water was severe; but America won, and Meehan reached Philadelphia the day following his twenty-second birthday.

Mr. Buist was arranging the removal of his nurseries and greenhouse to a large tract outside the city limits, but was not prepared to give up the oversight of his city business. To Mr. Meehan was assigned the duty of taking charge of the new establishment, under an agreement to retain the position for three years.

When a little over a year had passed, Andrew M. Eastwick, railroad builder for the Russian government had become the owner of Bartram's Gardens. He had but one week before returning to Russia, and engaged Mr. Buist to find some one who was at once botanist, landscape gardener and farmer, to take full charge during his proposed

long absence. He had secured the property in accordance with a desire when a poor apprentice, to secure and preserve the gardens for ever, as the only spot in which he had any pleasure when an orphan boy by a Sunday afternoon under the shading trees. Mr. Buist and Mr. Meehan both did their best, but just the person desired could not be found in the few days at command. In desperation to keep his word with Mr. Eastwick it was proposed and agreed on that Mr. Meehan himself should go there.

On the return of Mr. Eastwick, two years later, Mr. Caleb Cope had received from Kew seed of the Victoria Regia, and had built a large house on the plans of the Victoria house at Kew and Chatsworth, and Mr. Meehan was induced to go there and take charge of it. The flowering of the Victoria was a great event in those days in America.

In 1853 he started with \$1,000 capital and the rental of three acres of ground the Germantown Nurseries. It was a first attempt to make a specialty of the many beautiful trees and shrubs of America, only European nursery trees being grown from direct importations. The business has grown to immense proportions. Mr. Meehan is prouder of his business success than of his reputation in science, literature, or even as a public man in municipal affairs—especially as there is a general impression that to succeed in these lines one must neglect and be unfitted for business pursuits. He divided his business some years ago with his three younger sons, but still continues active work as a partner, with one-fourth interest in the large concern.

In the course of a sketch of Mr. Meehan the Philadelphia "Press" says:

While still a young man, and after correspondence with Robert Buist, he came to Philadelphia and organized the latter's West Philadelphia nurseries. After being with Mr. Buist for a little more than a year he was employed by Mr. Eastwick, the owner of Bartram's Gardens, as superintendent. He remained in Mr. Eastwick's employ until 1852, when he became head gardener to Caleb Cope, a wealthy dry goods merchant at Holmesburg, where the Forrest Home now is. Mr. Cope had just received some seed of the Victoria Regia from England. They were placed in the care of Mr. Meehan, who the following year succeeded in producing flowers for the first time in this country. It created a sensation and Mr. Cope was besieged by visitors anxious to see them.

In 1853 Mr. Meehan purchased a property in Upper Dublin, Montgomery county, now known as Ambler Station, and started into the nursery business for himself. After a few months he took into partnership William Saunders, who founded the "Grangers." Later they founded a nursery in Germantown opposite Pelham. Eventually Mr. Meehan assumed the whole business. The business prospered and later the nurseries were concentrated at their present location, Chew and Church streets, Germantown.

In 1859 D. Rodney King established the "Gardeners' Monthly Magazine" and engaged Mr. Meehan as its editor. He continued in that position for thirty years, when the magazine was consolidated with a New York horticultural publication. For sixteen years he was agricultural editor of Forney's "Weekly Press" and was a contributor to a large number of weekly and monthly papers and magazines. A few years ago, in conjunction with his younger sons, he established "Meehan's Monthly."

After coming to this country his activity and interest in scientific work continued. In 1860 he became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, attaching himself to the botanical section. His fame as botanist spread rapidly and widely until he was recognized as one of the most eminent vegetable biologists. For several years he had charge of the botanical section of the academy and was chairman of the Publication Committee. This is one of the most important bodies of the organization, as all scientific papers are criticized by it before going into the proceedings. A few years ago a plant was named Meehanis in his honor.

Twenty-three years ago he was elected senior vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences and has been re-elected annually since. He was offered the presidency on the death of Dr. Joseph Leidy, but declined in favor of General Isaac Wister. He became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, soon after that society was organized, and at the time of his death was one of its oldest members. He was also a member of several similar organiza-

tions, both in this country and Europe. Several years ago he was chosen a member of the Board of Visitors of Harvard University. In former years he traveled extensively in the interest of science. He visited Alaska and was one of the first American visitors to the country after its purchase from Russia.

In public life he was well known throughout the state and especially in this city. During the term of Governor Hoyt the office of state botanist was created, and Mr. Meehan was appointed to fill it. He held the place through each succeeding administration.

In 1882 he was elected a member of the Common Council, and at that time nearly all the thoroughfares of Germantown were dirt roads. He succeeded in getting on the Highway Committee and immediately began exerting his efforts in behalf of the Germantown streets. It was largely through his efforts that the streets were paved. He was also a member of the Committee on Schools, and his last public act was when on Thursday, October 3, he presented a bill to raise \$2,000,000 for the erection of new school buildings. He was not able to attend the session last week, although he was in his office at Germantown on Friday morning. Mr. Meehan was a staunch reformer, and during his service as a councilman never gave his support to doubtful measures.

### AN EMPIRE STATE ORCHARD.

Grant G. Hitchings, of Onondaga county, N. Y., thus describes in the Orange Judd Farmer his apple orchard:

As a member of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association I exhibited at the state fair at Syracuse recently 55 varieties of apples grown in my orchard. The most of these are well known varieties, but some of them are not generally grown, and are not usually seen on the market. The list of varieties exhibited is as follows:

Early Strawberry, Ribston Pippin, Spice, Knox Pippin, French Spitzenberg, Bailey Sweet, Mackintosh, Romanite, Tolman's Sweet, Smith Cider, Gideon, Cooper's Market, Red Canada, Longfield, Belle de Boskoop, Black Detroit, Northwestern Greening, Winesap, Jonathan, Sutton Beauty, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Transcendent, Holland Pippin, Gloria Mundi, Esopus Spitzenberg, Munson Sweet, Chenango Strawberry, Seek-no-further, Swaar, Black Gilliflower, Walbridge, Hyslop, Rambo, Roxbury Russet, Fallawater, Colvert, Alexander, Wealthy, Gravenstein, Pound Sweet, Ben Davis, King, Fameuse, Pewaukee, Astrachan, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Twenty Ounce, Rhode Island Greening, and four seedlings.

The trees from which these apples were taken vary from five to 100 years in age. The most of them, however, vary from five to twelve years. I have sprayed regularly for the past eight years, but do not prune at all. In my opinion a young tree is vigorous enough without pruning, as this only increases wood growth at the expense of fruit bud formation. I spray three times with bordeaux mixture each season, adding one-third pound of paris green to 50 gallons, I make the first application just as the buds swell; spraying a second time just before the blossoms open, and a third time soon after the blossoms fall. Sometimes I spray a fourth time, if it rains hard before the calyx end of the apple closes, my object being to encase a little of the poison in the blossom end of the apple if possible.

The underlying principle of the successful management of an apple orchard lies in the fact that one must keep the soil loose and porous, so that air and roots can penetrate deeply. The soil must also be filled with humus to hold moisture and maintain bacteria action. So far as my experience goes, I believe these conditions can be maintained more successfully and far cheaper by leaving the orchard in sod rather than by cultivation. This may seem a queer statement, and perhaps some of my readers will not agree with me in this matter, yet at the same time the product from my orchard exhibited at the state fair and at Buffalo attests the value of my system.

In my orchards, from the time the trees are set, grass is allowed to grow. For the first ten years it is cut and raked and placed around the trees as a mulch. In orchards of ten years' standing or older, the grass is cut and left where it falls and in this manner serves as a mulch for the entire area. I cut the grass but once during the entire season, the time depending on the soil and moisture.

In selecting a site for an orchard I would choose a sidehill sloping

toward the north. The trees should be 33 feet apart one way and from 28 to 36 feet the other, varying the distance so as to select the best spots of ground in the row for the trees. This system will also help break the force of the winds during severe storms. I believe it is better to mix varieties, as they will set better under ordinary circumstances.

### MR. PERKINS' SUMMER TRIP.

In an article in the Horticultural Trade Bulletin, George C. Perkins, one of the firm of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., says of his summer trip to Newfoundland:

We never fully appreciated the enterprise of American nurserymen until it was the fortune of the writer to visit the island of Newfoundland the past summer. Even that faraway and desolate land has been made a field for the activities of the omnipresent "tree-agent." While on board a steamer coasting along the southern shore of Newfoundland we made the acquaintance of an Englishman, who, after the usual crust of English reserve had been broken through, proved to be a most interesting and pleasant companion. He was one of those globe-trotting Englishmen who have tried life in nearly all the British colonies and he could describe his adventures and experiences in a most fascinating manner.

In the exchange of information about respective residences and occupations, which usually follows the acquaintance or two Anglo-Saxons, the writer mentioned that he lived near Rochester, N. Y., and was engaged in the nursery business. We also started to explain that the nursery business in this sense was not necessarily connected with the rearing of children, an explanation that we have frequently found necessary. It was not so in this instance, however, for our friend immediately asked, "Do you know———in Rochester, mentioning the name of a veteran nurseryman in that city. "I used to sell for him ten years ago when I first came out here and I did quite well too."

The interior of Newfoundland, except along the line of railway, is almost as completely undeveloped as the country surrounding the north pole, for there is nothing in the interior upon which a population could subsist. There are hundreds of miles of moss barrens which, in all probability have never been traversed by man. They furnish splendid feeding grounds for the caribou (or reindeer) however, which are very plentiful in Newfoundland and the hunting of them together with the fine salmon fishing is bringing an increasing number of sportsmen to the island each year.

For a summer outing trip we know of no place more interesting and delightful to visit. It has not yet been spoiled by being too well known and popular. For fishermen it is a place to remember for a lifetime; and for the hunter there are, besides caribou, foxes, otter, ptarmigan or arctic grouse, geese, ducks, etc. etc. There is little to be had in the way of hotel accommodations and the only way for sportsmen to do is to camp or else hire a boat of a size to live upon comfortably, a plan that can be followed by a party of four or five at wonderfully small cost.

### HORTICULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the North Carolina Horticultural Society was held October 24th at Raleigh. It was reported that one man in Watauga county recently planted an orchard of 37,000 trees. Apple growing in the mountains of Western North Carolina and strawberry growing in the eastern section are the horticultural features of the state. The forest and fruit possibilities of North Carolina were discussed by Professor J. A. Holmes. The following officers were elected: President, J. Van Lindley; vice-president, O. W. Blacknall; secretary-treasurer, Franklin Sherman; executive committee, J. Van Lindley, chairman; Franklin Sherman, B. von Herff, P. H. Beck, J. F. Gulliver, O. W. Blacknall, T. K. Bruner.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1901.

## SEED DISTRIBUTION.

A despatch from Washington announces that the annual seed distribution by the Department of Agriculture will begin about December 1st. The nurserymen are more particularly interested in the date of the promised free distribution of trees by the department.

It will be remembered that at the annual convention of the American Association at Niagara Falls last June a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was the sense of the association in convention assembled that it is unqualifiedly opposed to the free distribution of nursery stock in any form by the government, and that the subject be referred to the committee on legislation with power to act. In the issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN of last May was published a letter from B. T. Galloway, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, stating what the department proposed to do. In that letter Mr. Galloway said:

"It is not intended by any means to make a promiscuous distribution of trees. On the other hand it is believed that any work of this kind should be limited to trees which are now known only locally and which under changed conditions by distribution might prove valuable. It is not the intention of the department to interfere in any way with legitimate trade. In fact it is believed that by the proper handling of the matter the trade can be stimulated by calling attention to the good things we have in our own country in a limited way. It is thought that by the distribution of a few rare trees and similar plants to different parts of the country, interest would be aroused which would result eventually to the benefit of all lines of horticulture."

It is to be remembered that it was along precisely these same lines of reasoning that the free distribution of seed was begun. The theory of introducing new varieties is all very well, but it is to be feared that the practice of sending out trees without cost by the United States Department of Agriculture will not conform strictly to the theory.

However, the matter is in the hands of the legislative committee of the American Association.

In another column is Secretary Wilson's explanation of the plans of the Department.

## THOMAS MEEHAN.

We regret to announce the death of Thomas Meehan, the venerable head of the well known nurseries that bear his name, in Germantown, Philadelphia. The sketch of his eventful life published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN last April and the London comment in this issue indicate his services in the interest of horticulture. His work was of so enduring a nature that its influence will be felt as long as trees and flowers are cultivated.

Mr. Meehan was born in England seventy-five years ago and came to this country in 1848. He took a keen interest in public affairs, and was a member of city councils from 1882 until the time of his death. Mr. Meehan was editor of The Gardeners' Monthly Magazine from 1859 to 1889. He was for sixteen years agricultural editor of Forney's Weekly Press, and a few years ago, with his sons, he established Meehan's Monthly. For twenty-three years he was senior vice-president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science. He was at one time member of the board of visitors of Harvard University. He held the office of state botanist of Pennsylvania. Mr. Meehan was the author of a volume entitled "The American Handbook of Ornamental Trees."

## EDIBLE HORSE CHESTNUTS.

And now it is proposed to use horse chestnuts as food. It is stated that the horse chestnut contains besides starch and some sugar about 10 per cent. of bitter resin and fat oil and 27 per cent. of albumen, which makes it richer in albumen even than peas and beans. How to get rid of the bitter taste has been the problem. This, it is now stated, has been solved. After the brown shell has been removed, the body of the nut is pulverized and the powder saturated in a tightly-closed percolator with pure alcohol or ether alcohol. After standing for a week at moderate temperature the resin has passed into solution, and the fluid in which it is contained is drawn off. In

order to extract the resin completely, fresh quantities of the solvents mentioned are required and are obtained from the resin solution. By heating this fluid the solvent is volatilized and the better resin remains. The vapors of alcohol are carried back into the upper part of the percolator, and, after being condensed by a cooling device, are used once more upon the chestnut meal, the process being repeated until the fluid running from the percolator is free from any bitter taste. The alcohol retained by the chestnut meal is distilled off and the meal dried.

#### FOREST TREE PLANTING.

One of the most important and promising lines of work of the Bureau of Forestry, says the Secretary of Agriculture, is its study of economic tree planting and its co-operation with farmers and others in making forest plantations. Tree planting has so vital and intimate a relation to the welfare of the farmer in the treeless regions that whatever assists him to grow trees assists him also in the production of every other crop. Forty-six thousand one hundred and forty-five acres were examined for planting during the year, and planting plans were prepared for 5,785 acres, while 148 applications for tree-planting plans have been received. The number of applications for commercial plantations of large size is increasing so rapidly that the usefulness of the practical assistance and advice offered to the tree planters will be limited only by the men and money available for the work.

A series of important measurements of the growth of planted groves in the treeless plains has been begun in order to show the value of plantations as business investments. A careful study has been pushed during the year of the encroachment on forests of the Western plains in order to determine the possibility of reclaiming portions of non-agricultural Government land by planting forests.

#### ILLINOIS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The forty-sixth annual convention of the Illinois State Horticultural Society will be held in the Agricultural Building of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, December 10, 11 and 12. Delegates will be present from other states, a program of unusual interest will be presented, and many prominent horticulturists will be present.

The following are some of the papers which will be read and subjects discussed: Rev. J. R. Reasoner will speak on "Strawberries;" E. A. Riehl, "Grape Culture for Farmers;" Arthur Bryant, "Plums, Varieties and Culture;" W. A. Young, "Best Methods of Harvesting and Marketing the Apple Crop;" Prof. J. C. Blair, "Cool and Cold Storage Experiments;" Dr. W. K. Jacques, "Preparation of Orchard Soils;" A. P. Darby, "Cow Peas as an Orchard Fertilizer." Two interesting papers by ladies will be "Civic Improvement Societies and their Work," by Mrs. J. L. Hartwell, and "Fruit in its Relation to Health," by Mrs. J. C. Blair.

Dr. J. T. Burrill, of the University of Illinois, will treat on "Bitter Rot on Apples;" S. A. Forbes, state entomologist, "The Canker Worm in Illinois Orchards;" H. T. Thompson, "Best Methods for Propagating Trees for the Orchard;" J. W. Stanton, "Illinois Fruits at the Pan-American Exposition." Other topics that will be taken by prominent men are: "De-

velopment of New Orchard Fruits;" "Weak Places in Orchard Management." Henry M. Dunlop, Savoy, is president of the society; L. R. Bryant, Princeton, secretary. H. Augustine will be in charge of the question box.

#### APPLE EXPORTS.

The apple exports of the United States and Canada for the season 1900-01 make a total of 1,346,030 barrels, included among which are 203,333 boxes of California apples, says the Gardeners' Magazine. Total exports for the previous season amounted to 1,293,121 barrels, including 149,515 California boxes. For last season the chief port of export was Boston with 409,979 barrels, Montreal coming next with 249,219 barrels, followed by New York with 240,635 barrels. The chief port of import was Liverpool with 814,100 barrels, London following with 251,322 barrels, after which came Glasgow with 225,051 barrels.

#### ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, K. C. M. G., C. I. E., F. R. S., LL. D., Ph. D., M. A., T. L. S., is the director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, Director George Nicholson having retired. During 1900 the number of persons who visited these gardens was 1,111,024. In 1899 the number was 1,197,565. The total number on Sundays was 487,772, on week days 623,252.

#### TREATMENT OF RAFFIA.

It is well known that although raffia has many good points, it has the fault of soon decaying from damp. We now learn that this fault can be overcome, says the Gardeners Chronicle, by sulphuring the material, i. e., exposing it to the fumes of burning sulphur in a close closet or room, and its durability increased sevenfold.

Nurserymen will heartily endorse the proposition at a recent meeting of the Educational Science Section of the British Association, that the teaching of botany be simplified; that class work tend even more than it has of late to a practical acquaintance with plants at the same time that an acquaintance with botanical terminology is acquired.

It is announced that Professor C. L. Marlatt, assistant entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has found in Northern China the original home of the San Jose scale and also a species of ladybug which in that latitude keeps the scale in check. They say the scale has reached America and now the ladybug is coming. We have thought all along that this matter would work itself out.

Insomnia in trees (languishing of trees on the Thames Embankment, England, because they are deprived of rest after sunset by the powerful electric lights); iceless refrigerators (the keeping of fruits, milk, butter, etc., fresh in a portable closet by the use of pure water); edible horse chestnuts (the removal of the bitter taste), are some of the developments of the season. And still they wonder at the "Stringfellow method."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

The Southern Nursery Association will meet in Charleston, S. C., on January 21st.

C. W. Stewart & Co., Newark, N. Y., this fall constructed a frost proof cellar and packing house.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association will be held in Rochester on January 15th.

The McKinney Nurseries, established by E. W. Kirkpatrick at McKinney, Tex., have been sold to Robert Cruse, Benham, Tex.

The Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen will hold its semi-annual meeting in Kansas City, Mo., December 17th.

Captain Watrous, the Des Moines nurseryman, says the Fruitman, has bought the Terry plum, once called the Free Silver, and will push it on its merits.

R. Morrell, the Michigan peach expert, will make a venture in Texas. He is to plant there the largest peach orchard in the world, 6,000 acres. —The Fruitman.

J. C. Roese, Osceola, Wis., says: "This section has been blessed with abundant rains the past season, which bodes well for the nurserymen and fruit growers."

Mr. and Mrs. Philippe de Vilmorin, of Paris, who made a tour through the United States and Canada during the last two months, sailed for home from New York November 14th.

The twenty-sixth state convention of Fruit Growers of California will convene at San Francisco under the auspices of the State Board of Horticulture on December 3d, and continue in session four days.

H. F. Hartzell, of John Peters & Co., Uriah, Pa., has sold his interest in that firm to his partners, John Peters and Earl Peters, who will conduct the business in the future under the same firm name as before.

Robert George has been elected general manager of the Storrs & Harrison Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William G. Storrs. Edward B. George has been elected superintendent to succeed his father.

The seventh annual meeting and exhibition of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society was held at Clairemont, October 23-24. The display of apples was said to excel that of New York at the Buffalo Exposition. The largest exhibit was by C. A. Evans, over 200 varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Chase Rose Company of Riverside, Cal. The company is organized to do a general nursery and floral business, and is incorporated for \$25,000 all paid up. The incorporators and directors are: E. A. Chase, F. F. Chase, H. B. Chase, M. A. Chase and C. W. Howard.

William Crawford Barry, son of William C. Barry of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Grace Goodloe, youngest daughter of the late William C. Goodloe, Lexington, Kentucky, were married by Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Rochester, at Lexington, Ky., on November 14th.

At the fall meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society part of the afternoon was spent on the grounds of Greening Brothers' Nurseries, where a steam digger was in use, digging trees. Senior students of the agricultural college were taken to this nursery in the morning, and in the afternoon to the Monroe Nurseries, I. E. Ilgenfritz's Sons, and the details of the business shown and explained.

The vineyardists on this belt are not pulling out their grapes, says George S. Josselyn of Fredonia, N. Y., in Rural New Yorker. On the contrary, they are buying more vines to put out more acreage, although we have 30,000 acres on our belt. The exact reason, I think, that they are not pulling out vineyards, and are going to plant more, is that the grapes here are bringing big prices, better prices than they have before in many years.

E. F. STEPHENS, CRETE, NEB., NOV. 7, 1901 — "We take pleasure in sending you \$1 to renew our subscription to your excellent journal. We hope to continue to receive it as long as we remain in business, which will be as long as we live."

## MAINE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Pomological Society at Dexter, Nov. 6-7, J. H. Hale said he had expended thousands of dollars for commercial fertilizers; but that he is not doing it now for he thinks it is money wasted. "I am stirring the soil as it ought to be stirred," he said, "and that is my fertilizer." Six hundred plates of apples, 85 of pears and six of grapes were exhibited. These officials were elected: President, Z. A. Gilbert, North Greene; vice-presidents, D. P. True, Leeds Center, H. L. Leland, East Sangerville; secretary, D. H. Knowlton, Farmington; treasurer, C. S. Pope, Manchester.

## PHYLLOXERA-RESISTING VINES.

Resistant vines, says the California Nursery Company's catalogue, are now being generally planted in all parts where phylloxera has made its appearance. The progress of this pernicious insect has been slow in California, but wherever it has appeared, it has been found necessary to graft on resistant stocks. Only in isolated districts where phylloxera is not likely to reach, it is safe to plant the European grapes on their own roots. The great value of resistant stock may be judged from the fact that since the almost total destruction of the vines of France, that country has replanted its vineyards with resistant stocks, and now possesses about two million acres of vines grafted on phylloxera-resisting roots. The yield of wine in France which once had dwindled down to an insignificant figure, has in consequence increased to such an extent, that it is now several million gallons greater than it was before the advent of the phylloxera. In California the use of resistant stocks has proven as great a success as in France.

## THE KIEFFER PEAR.

Nurserymen will be interested in the following statement by the Rural New Yorker, in response to a query from Benton Harbor, Mich:

R. N. Y.—We have been watching the Kieffer pear closely in this market. A few years ago in New York, during its season, the push carts and fruit stands were well covered with it. Many were sold to eat out of the hand, and the result, nine times out of ten, was evidently a disappointment. Gradually the fruit has disappeared from these retail stands, until now it is rarely seen. This is good evidence that the buying public recognize it, and will not buy it for eating from the hand. We believe that its sale will be limited to the demand for canning purposes, and there are few better fruits for this purpose. In order to make sure we have asked some leading fruit dealers for opinions as to the future trade in Kieffers.

Stearns & Brothers, Baltimore, Md., state that the Kieffer does not bring the prices that other varieties do, and think that too many of them are grown. S. H. & E. H. Frost, New York say: "The foreign demand seems increasing somewhat. This will help to relieve the market, and it may be that large increased production might pay many years to come."

Brown & McMahon, Philadelphia, say: "Our opinion is that the Kieffer pear business is very much overdone, and instead of planting more trees they would better cut some down." Archdeacon & Co., New York: "It may be very good for canning or cooking; in fact, in the South it is a pear which they prefer to all others, probably because they have no others."

## PEHER S. PETERSON.

The American Florist publishes the following sketch of a well-known nurseryman:

Peher S. Peterson, than whom there is no more widely known Scandinavian in America, was born in Sweden, June 15, 1830. Until thirteen years of age he remained at home, attending the schools of his native town, but he early manifested a love of nature and his youth was given to acquiring a practical knowledge of horticulture. After five years in the gardens of his native land, he spent three years on the continent, in leading horticultural institutions at Hamburg, Erfurt and Ghent, as which latter place he was with Louis Van Houtte.

Coming to Toronto in 1851, he soon saw that the most open chances for success lay in the United States, and he went to Rochester, then, as now, the center of the nursery interests of the country. He obtained employment with Frost & Co., beginning at \$8 a month and board. Within three years he had not only acquired the English language but was working for Ellwanger & Barry at the large salary, for those days, of \$100 a month. Thinking to obtain riches faster by digging for gold than by delving in nursery rows, in 1854 he went to California via Panama, but aside from budding a lot of fruit trees, which still grow on Vancouver, the venture was productive of little save experience.

In 1856 Mr. Peterson established the present business, the Rose Hill Nursery, on a small piece of rented land then some miles outside of Chicago. In the next year a ten-acre tract of woodland was purchased and has since been added to until it now amounts of 496 acres, the largest piece of acre property in Chicago, for in 1889 the entire holding was annexed to the city. It lies seven miles northwest of the City Hall, and on it is one of the finest collections of ornamental stock in America, for here, in the course of years, Mr. Peterson has found the gold he failed to find in California.

His attainments in horticulture have found appreciation at home and abroad, and have been recognized by many scientific societies. He is the second in over half a century to be voted an honorary member of the Horticultural Society of Stockholm, and the King of Sweden has on several occasions shown him signal honor, having created him a Knight of the Vasa order. In 1865 Mr. Peterson married Mary A. Gage, of Boston. Their only child is William A. Peterson, a member of the firm and its manager since 1895. Since retiring from active business Mr. Peterson has spent most of his time abroad.

## PRUNES IN WESTERN EUROPE.

In a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, Edward R. Lake, professor of botany and horticulture in the Oregon State Agricultural College, says in regard to prunes in Western Europe:

In the Pacific Northwest the peach is the common stock for the plum, though during the past few years the Myrobolan plum has been used to some extent. In France, Germany and Austria all plums are grown on plum stocks, and occasionally this stock is used quite extensively for the peach. The common stock for the Agen is the St. Julien; for the "quetsches," St. Julien and White Damson; for the Mirabelle, St. Julien and Myrobolan. This latter is not regarded by the growers as a desirable stock, but nurserymen prefer to use it, and if the stock is not specified this is the one usually sent out. Growers assert that trees on Myrobolan stock are much shorter lived than those on St. Julien stock. How much real weight can be attached to this statement is not known, as well authenticated experiments have not been conducted along this line. French horticulturists give as their reasons for using the plum stock generally for the peach, that it is a deeper feeder, lives longer, is hardier, more vigorous, and less susceptible to adverse soil conditions, and for planting near houses it is to be preferred to the peach, because it will send its roots deep into the cold earth below the basement walls and thus develop a crop under conditions in which the peach would barely live, except it should feed entirely from the adjacent border, which is desired for other crops. When it is known that a very large proportion of the peach trees of France are grown at espaliers on high walls and sides of buildings, the force of the position taken by the French growers and propagators is apparent.

## Recent Publications.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—BULLETINS—"Field Work of the Division of Agrostology," by Cornelius L. Shean; "Fall Army Worm and Variegated Cutworm," F. H. Chittenden.

Dr. Ephraim Porter Felt, state entomologist of New York, has issued a bulletin on scale insects of importance and list of species in New York state. It is illustrated with colored plates and is of value to all who have to do with horticulture.

OLD TIME GARDENS—Newly set forth by Alice Morse Earle, author of "Stage Coach and Tavern Days." A delightful excursion into the archaeology and lore of flowers and gardens. Profusely illustrated from rarely beautiful photographs collected by the author. Cloth, crown 8vo., \$2.50. Also a limited edition de luxe, 350 copies, photogravure plates, \$20.00. New York: THE MACMILLAN CO.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA—The first number of this new monthly, edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey, has appeared. It is intended for all lovers of nature and beautiful places. It is profusely illustrated, and is handsomely printed on heavy paper. Among the contributors to the initial number are Samuel B. Parsons, Jr., Prof. Waugh and William Scott. \$3 per year; 25 cents per copy. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co.

G. L. Taber, proprietor of the Glen St. Mary, Florida, Nurseries, has issued another up-to-date catalogue, upon the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of these southern nurseries. Thirty pages of the catalogue are devoted to description of desirable fruit and ornamental nursery stock. Then follow directions as to planting and finally a word to customers as to prices for stock. The description of varieties is arranged in such a manner as to make this catalogue of special value for reference.

THE DELINEATOR—The Christmas number of The Delineator is about the first of the special Christmas issues. It is a beauty. The cover is a most artistic production, showing a beautifully gowned woman standing gracefully in a brilliantly lighted salon. Two charming love stories, one by Cyrus Townsend Brady, plenty of advice regarding Christmas Gifts, timely pointers on cookery, winter-time care of plants, all the fashions of the day interpreted into simple language can be found in the Christmas number of The Delineator.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION—Among the names of those who will write for the Youth's Companion in 1902 are Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court; Postmaster General Charles E. Smith; Bishop Henry C. Potter; Lillian Nordica; Gen. A. W. Greely; Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P.; the Duke of Argyll; Sir Edwin Arnold; Winston S. Churchill, M. P.; Julian Ralph; Booker T. Washington; Rider Haggard; Gen. Charles King; Frank R. Stockton; Caroline Hazard. An illustrated announcement with copies of the paper free. Subscription, \$1.75. Boston: THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS.—This book deals with outdoor matters on a large scale. It sweeps vast regions; treats of mountains, forests, rivers, and canons of greater and more impressive proportions than any others in the world. The author, John Muir, is a scientist of international reputation, one of the most daring and enthusiastic of travelers, but one whose love of accuracy has never interfered with his hearty delight in the beauty of tree, flower, mountain and valley. No one else knows our great Western parks as he does, and his book is as full of enthusiasm as of knowledge.

Mr. Muir writes of the Yellowstone, Yosemite, General Grant, and Sequoia National Parks, their trees and flowers, birds and beasts, fountains and streams and mountains, with a scientist's accuracy and a nature lover's fondness. The book is illustrated from photographs, many of which were taken by Mr. Muir himself. Boston, New York, Chicago: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co.

THE GREELEY NURSERIES, GREELEY, COLORADO, Oct. 26, 1901.—"We enclose you a two dollar bill to carry us another year. We cannot do without your journal any more than we can go without dinner. Send it along."

## CONFERENCE ON NURSERIES.

*Methods of Inspecting Trees Discussed by State Horticultural Inspectors at Washington Meeting—National Inspection Law Indorsed—List of Questions Submitted—Sixteen States Represented—Comment on the Subject—Plans for Next Year.*

Horticultural inspectors of several states met in Chicago on January 4th and effected an organization which met in Washington Nov. 11-12 to discuss these questions:

1. Within what limits of time may nurseries properly be inspected, and what period should the annual certificate be made to cover?
2. What should be the usual form of certificate?
3. What should be the procedure or form of the certificate, in case some part of a nursery is affected by a dangerous fungus or insect pest not of a kind to involve other parts not so affected?
4. What should be the common policy of state inspectors with reference to stock officially inspected and certified in other states?
5. What application should be given to the term nursery stock? Should it include herbaceous plants grown out of doors? Should it even include greenhouse plants?
6. What nursery pests should be regarded as dangerous enough to influence or prevent the granting of certificate?
7. May provision be made for the publication of a practical article on the principal pests of the country, available for all horticultural inspectors, and distributed to all others immediately interested?
8. What measures should be taken by horticultural inspectors for the regulation of dealers, not owners of nursery premises, nor growing their own stock for sale?
9. Is national legislation covering nursery inspection desirable and practicable?
10. What, in the judgment of the conference, is the best insecticide-program, for orchards infested with a San Jose scale, for the official entomologist charged with the destruction of the scale, and for the private owner seeking to suppress the scale or to keep it in check?
11. What insects or fungous pests of the orchard should be regarded as sufficiently dangerous to the property of others to require suppression by individuals in the general interest?
12. What is a sound public policy with respect to the division between the state and the property owner of the costs of a practical operation for the control of horticultural pests?

We are indebted to the chairman of the meeting, Prof. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist of Illinois, for the following report of the conference:

Sixteen states were represented by their official horticultural inspectors as follows: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In the course of the conference it was voted that the time of inspection should be determined in each state at the discretion of the inspector, but that all peach stock should be inspected as late in the season as practicable, particularly where the surroundings were such as to cause suspicion of the occurrence of the San Jose scale, or where the origin of the buds was either suspicious or unknown. In such cases, if the nursery was inspected early, a late supplemental inspection of the peach stock should be made.

A committee report was received to the effect that the best insecticide procedure for the destruction of the San Jose scale in the nursery is "strict inspection followed by proper fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas," and in orchards, "late summer and fall treatment with dilute solutions of insecticide soaps, oils or other effective insecticides to kill young scales; and winter treatment with insecticide soaps or oils sufficiently strong to kill the scale, and which have been proved safe to trees of all kinds in the region where the application is to be made."

It was further voted that a certificate ought not to apply in any state beyond the commencement of the next breeding period of the San Jose scale in that state; and that, as a rule, but one form of certificate should be used by each inspector, so worded as to be applicable not only to stock from nurseries all parts of which were free from dangerous insect

and fungus pests, but also to stock sold from nurseries after some parts of it had been thrown out as not included under the certificate. It was further agreed that every certificate should specify the date of the completion of the inspection on which it was based.

Concerning national control of interstate commerce in nursery stock, it was resolved that the bill providing for such control by the United States Department of Agriculture, introduced and favorably reported in both branches of Congress at the last session, should be enacted.

It was unanimously agreed that strawberry plants, grape cuttings, and ornamental stock grown out of doors should be regarded as nursery stock and subject to inspection; and that where a state requires the inspection of nurseries, it ought to provide for such inspection without cost to the nurseryman.

The Secretary of Agriculture was asked to provide for the publication of a practical article on the principal nursery pests of the country, available for all horticultural inspectors and distributed to all nurserymen and others immediately interested. For the purpose of obtaining materials for compiling a list of nursery pests dangerous enough to influence the granting of a certificate, each official inspector was requested to submit a list of the insects and diseases which, in his opinion, should always bar nursery stock from receiving an official certificate, together with a secondary list of those of less importance but nevertheless requiring the attention of the owner of the premises. These lists, when received by the Secretary, will be compiled by him and the resulting general list furnished to all inspectors.

The subject of the legal and constitutional powers and duties of inspectors was discussed at length, but owing to the different forms of legislation in the different states no general conclusion was reached.

The conference decided not to form a permanent organization, but provided for another meeting to be held in connection with the next annual Convention of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist of Illinois, was elected chairman for the ensuing year with instructions to take all necessary steps preliminary to this meeting.

It was agreed at this conference that dealers, not owners of nurseries, for growing their own stock for sale, should receive certificates if stock in their possession is found to be clean, or if an infested portion is destroyed, or if the dealer will treat the stock according to the directions of the inspector.

Regarding the conference, George G. Atwood, of New York State, one of those present, says in the Country Gentleman:

The right of one state to set up and enforce laws or regulations against the entry of stock from other states in direct violation of the United States inter-state commerce laws, and the right of any inspector or commission to enter on the premises of an owner and arbitrarily destroy his orchards for the public good, are questions which are coming before the courts, and which may not all be settled in the interest of such inspectors as may happen to be on the defensive. No doubt the interchange of opinions and the exposition of practices will have an effect on the future work of all the inspectors, and possibly some influence on coming legislation. The inspectors all feel the burden of responsibility resting on them; they are alert to the best methods of doing their work, and while their fields of labor are widely separated and the conditions various, a feeling of good fellowship prevailed. All the inspectors admit that they live "in glass houses" so far as San Jose scale is considered, for, do our work as thoroughly and conscientiously as we may, do any of us like to be informed that a case of scale has slipped from under our observation and gone into a neighboring state? The San Jose scale problem is still regarded by the inspectors as a very serious one, and one that must be combated without intermission.

WILL USE ITS COLUMNS REGULARLY.

VILLAGE NURSERIES, G. W. KEMP, MANAGER, HARNEDSVILLE, PA.  
—“Enclosed please find check for one year's subscription to your most valuable paper. We cannot offer too much praise for your most valuable trade journal, and will use its columns regularly in placing our business before the trade. Wishing you success.”

## TRADE IN VIRGINIA.

*Filling of Agents' Orders Completed Last Month—W. T. Hood & Company Worked Nights in Well-Lighted Packing Sheds—Nearly Sold Out on Apple and Peach—Heavy Demand for Elbertas—An Experience With Substitution.*

RICHMOND, Va., November 23.—W. T. Hood & Co.: "We had a very wet August and the first half of September, which put us very much behind with our budding, and we did not get through until about the 10th of October. The season, also, made stock put on a late growth, especially apple and peach, and they were not in condition to dig until after the middle of October, and we were not ready for packing until the 31st of October, and then with about one-third of the trees in nursery rows; and as we did not have any rain from the 20th of September until to-day, we had a hard time to dig, which was mostly done with picks, and we finished our agents' sales only a few days ago.

"At this time we cannot tell how our collections will be. We have sold out in almost all varieties of apples and peach, and will have a very light stock of fruit trees to offer for spring. We have, also, had to dig heavy of some varieties of apple buds, which we could not buy, which will make us short on them next fall. The stock which we have had to buy has almost all been satisfactory. Some of it was a little late reaching us; also, one lot of 500 apples we bought for Early Harvest, did not prove to be Early Harvest, except about 75, and we had to return the balance; and the only satisfaction the party could give us was that if they were not Early Harvest he did not know what Early Harvest was, which we are inclined to think was the case, though they are supposed to be one of the big growers of the East.

Our plantings of last spring have done very well, though we did not make a large planting, as we thought we would have as many as we could sell. We also did not expect to plant heavy next Spring, but when the time comes around we may plant more than we should. There has been so much demand for peach trees, especially Elberta, that we think there will be a very heavy planting of seed, especially in Georgia.

We have sold to one party to plant in Northern Georgia, 700 bushels, and to another 400, and if others plant in the same proportion, there will be plenty of peach trees next fall, and fall of 1903.

"Our sales are mostly made through agents, and we had to meet low prices the past season, which has made us have to handle a large lot of trees, and we do not see that we are in a position to put up prices, as long as there are so many wholesale firms selling their trees to planters about the same as they sell to the retailers, and while they have had a good time for the past three years, we expect to see them begging to give them away before many years.

"We have had our sheds lit up with seven Kitson lamps, which made us better light than the same number of arc lights would, and we were thus enabled to fill orders until 10 p. m. As we started about a day behind they enabled us to catch up. If we had not worked at night, we would have been several days behind; and everyone who has handled agents' sales, with only a limited time for trees to reach destination, knows what that would mean."

## MR. ELLWANGER'S BIRTHDAY.

George Ellwanger, the senior member of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, on the evening of Dec. 2 gave the annual dinner in honor of the trustees of Reynolds Library. It was the occasion of the 85th birthday of Mr. Ellwanger. There was a brilliant assemblage about the board. Hon. Walter S. Hubbell was the toastmaster. Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, speaking to the toast "The Dinner and the Diner," read an original poem, suggested, he said, by the ghost of Hans Breitman, the closing stanzas of which are as follows:

So here's to Shorge Ellwanger,  
Dot host from Gross-Heppach,  
Dot sholly Wurtemberger,  
Mit vine upon his back.

Und ven dose angels take him  
To dot city of his God,  
Den veep ye shell-pink aster,  
Den vade ye golden rod.

Pe still ye cut-leafe birehes,  
Pe sad ye bright sunflowers,  
In vain dis dreere world searehes  
Vor dot dear friend of ours.

But up above dot Peter,  
Make open vide dot door,  
Und give a greetin' sweeter  
Ash he nefer give pefore.

He eries, Here's Shorge Ellwanger,  
Dot soul from Gross-Heppach,  
Dot lovely Wurtemberger  
Mit flowers in his traek.

Den shout dose palms mit gladness,  
Den blooms dot asphodel,  
In heaven dere is no sadness,  
Dere's even shoy in hell.

Now fill up high your glasses,  
Und drink von health mit me,  
Vieh besser lad nor lassies  
Nere trinkt by land or sea.

Ho, here's to Shorge Ellwanger,  
Dot heart from Gross-Heppach,  
Dot shentle Wurtemberger,  
Mit kindness at his baek.

There were many toasts by prominent citizens of Rochester, all of which testified to the reverence and love with which Mr. Ellwanger is regarded.

## RESULT OF NURSERY COMPANY'S SUIT.

The Sutter County, Cal., Farmer says: H. P. Stabler, as secretary of the county boards of horticultural commissioners of the state, has recently had printed and sent to all the commissioners and inspectors the full text of a recent decision in the case of the Oregon Nursery Company of Salem vs. R. W. Coates and A. W. Samson of Red Bluff, local inspectors.

The decision was rendered by Judge Ellison of Tehama county, and is of great interest to those engaged in the work of seeing that nothing but clean stock is planted. The law gives the local commissioners and quarantine officers full power to inspect and pass upon nursery stock, trees, etc., condemning such as are infested with injurious insects or pests, and should be rigidly enforced.

### TREE AND PLANT LABELS.

Why cannot the nurseryman, when he is sending out his orders, label each with a permanent label, and so let the one act be that of utility and lasting use, asks Harrison Weir in *Gardner's Chronicle*. Instead of which as matters are, when one is planting, fresh labels have to be got and written, the traveling ones taken off, and the permanent ones substituted. This double labor should be avoided, and the customer put to as little inconvenience and trouble as possible. This I take it is the proper and business-like way of doing things, not the slipshod style now adopted, of useless labeling, beyond that of present identification. Permanent name appendages would also simplify planting, and make it at least more pleasurable than as now it is tedious.

Why not have either wood or zinc in a form easily wired on the tree and written on either with indelible ink or with an indelible pencil? And so with the herbaceous plants. Why not have nice white wooden labels so written that when the new comers are garden placed, the label can be inserted in the soil, and then so on to the next and the next. True, it may be argued, and this with some reason, that you, knowing what you have ordered, can prepare and write your labels beforehand, and then change the nurseryman's for yours. Yes, this could be done, doubtless, and probably is, but if you have a hundred or two they get mixed, and each has to be sought for as wanted, and thus very much valuable time is lost. Whereas, if the nurseryman, on sending out his trees or what not, properly puts on permanent labels, all this secondary use of time, which is lost, would be saved and the planting perfected at once. It is just as easy to tie on one kind of label as another, and, therefore, it is merely a matter of cost, which might be slightly more, yet of such a trifling sum as to render it unworthy of consideration in the face of the increased utility.

### KANSAS ORCHARDS.

Ex-Governor E. N. Morrill of Kansas is another apple king in that region of royalty in the fruit line. His orchards are in the southern part of Leavenworth county. Counting 27 000 trees he set out last April, there are 64,000 trees on 800 acres, a compact area of land, making it perhaps the largest single apple orchard in this country or in the world. Mr. Morrill bought 880 acres of land three years ago and began planting. The severe winter of two years ago destroyed 20,000 young trees. The trees are planted 80 to the acre. There are 12,000 Jonathans, which are considered the best apples for that country.—*Fruit Trade Journal*.

### Long and Short.

The Deming field sprayer is thoroughly reliable.

The Opalescent apple is one of the specialties offered by McNary & Gaines, Xenia, O. They furnish description.

The Willis Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan., offer 50,000 apples, No. 1, two years, 10,000 cherries, No. 1, two years, 2,500 Kieffer pears, No. 1, two years.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., claims to be the largest grower in America of apple seedlings, graded to the highest standard, either straight or branched roots for budding or grafting. He has gooseberries, apple, cherry, plum, grapes and shade trees by the carload.

### CHANGE IN FIRM.

On November 15, 1901, the firm of Schuette & Czarnowski, St. Louis, Mo., was dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. Czarnowski retiring. The firm will continue business as heretofore under name of J. W. Schuette & Co. The change in name means no change in the management whatever, as Mr. Schuette who has had complete charge of the management since 1894, and previously for S. M. Bayles, will continue to give the business his personal attention; and maintain the reputation established during the last 43 years.

### PLASTER CASTS OF FRUIT.

With the large number of fruits named and scattered over the country, it is impossible for any one to keep in memory the characteristics of each one—and yet nurserymen everywhere continually have fruits sent them for name, says *Meehan's Monthly*. A correspondent makes the good suggestion that if some one would take in hand the making of plaster casts, properly colored, of all the leading varieties of fruit, there would be sufficient demand for them to make the preparations profitable. There are few nurserymen, he believes, but would be glad to have on hand a dozen or so of the leading varieties of apples and pears, at least. He observes, further, that there is just as much need of these models of fruits as there is of a herbarium to a botanist.

### Obituary.

Judge Samuel Miller, well known in the Central West as a horticultural writer, died at his home in Bluffton, Mo., October 24th, aged 81 years. He was born in Lancaster, Pa. He had nine children, 38 grandchildren and six great grandchildren. For sixty years he grew trees and plants and developed fruits. He originated the Martha white grape. In 1867 he moved to Bluffton where he developed the Captain Jack strawberry. While serving in the horticultural department at the Pan-American Exposition, Judge Miller contracted an illness which proved fatal.

Arthur T. Nelson, Lebanon, Mo., died November 10th, aged 71 years. He was one of the leading citizens of Laclede county, and one of the greatest fruit growers in South Missouri. He was born in Oneida county, New York; he lived in Buffalo twenty-three years, where he was engaged in lake and canal transportation and farming. He went to Lebanon in 1883 as manager of the Ozark Plateau Land Company, which had purchased 150,000 of land in Laclede and adjoining counties, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and had been treasurer of Missouri State Horticultural Society for eight years.

### CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior, ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

*Sole Representatives for the United States.*

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

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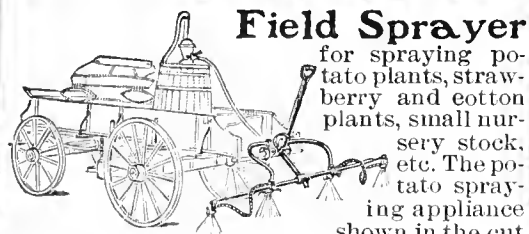
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# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1902.

No. 1.

## MISSOURI FRUIT GROWERS.

**Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at St. Joseph—Federal Inspection Bill Heartily Endorsed—Fruit Trees Killed by Fumigation—Iowa Nurseries Free From Scale—New Insect From the West Indies—Topics Discussed—Officers.**

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society was held at St. Joseph, Dec. 4-6. President Murray, in his annual address on "The Possibilities of Fruit Growing in Missouri," said that only one state exceeded Missouri in the production of fruit, California, but nowhere in the world is the quality of Missouri fruit excelled.

Fruit culture in Missouri has become a great industry. When the horticultural society was organized forty-four years ago, the aggregate sale of fruit in the entire United States amounted to \$20,000,000. Now Missouri produces annually from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000 worth of fruit. The speaker said that in one year \$1,200 had been made from a single acre of strawberries in Missouri. He said that one of the delegates present, who had twenty acres of strawberries, sold last season 6,020 crates, for \$1.40 a crate, making a profit of about \$6,000. He said that Missouri has the largest deciduous orchards in the world, one containing 167,000 trees. In spite of the rapid progress which has been made the speaker said that Missouri is only in its infancy in fruit growing. He referred to the good work of the school of horticulture established in Columbia.

Among the exhibitors were D. A. Robnett, Columbia; A. Nelson & Sons, Lebanon; Titus Nursery, Nemaha, Neb.; Ozark Orchard Co., Goodman. Among those in attendance were Fred Wellhouse, president, and W. H. Barnes, secretary of the Kansas Horticultural Society; A. G. Gano, of Gano apple fame, Parkville; L. A. Goodman, Kansas City; S. H. Linton, Des Moines, Ia.; M. Butterfield, Lee's Summit; A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.

It was reported that a new insect, resembling the San Jose scale, has made its appearance in Missouri. It is called the West India scale, but came to this country through Mexico from Central America. It is stated that it attacks all kinds of trees. Professor J. M. Stedman, of Columbia, had different specimens of insects for examination by all who cared to see them.

Professor Stedman said that the "external inspection laws" which are in force in some states failed to have the desired effect in most instances and that he was not in favor of internal inspection laws until national laws are passed.

The matter of taking up the question of international law in regard to pests was discussed at a meeting of entomologists held at Washington three weeks ago. Professor Stedman was in attendance. He said that all those in attendance were in favor of a national inspection law.

H. Augustine, of Normal, Ill., stated that a thorough examination of the nurseries of his state had been made, and that he would pay the expenses of the trip if Professor Stedman made an examination and could find a single instance of San Jose scale in the nurseries. He did not entirely agree with the advice to fumigate trees, saying that he knew of one instance where 150,000 peach trees were killed by fumigation.

Silas Wilson, of Iowa, said that his state had rigorous laws in regard to admitting trees into the state and that each shipment must be accompanied with a statement by State Entomologist Summers, stating that it is free from pest. He said that he was on a committee from Iowa which secured the passage of a national law in regard to tree inspection through the house in Washington, but it was just the time the Spanish-American war broke out, and the measure was not taken up during the excitement. Mr. Wilson said he was confident the matter would be taken up by the senate at the present session of congress.

Secretary Goodman recommended the appointment of a committee whose duty it should be to go before the St. Louis Fair commission and urge the appointment of a separate commission to have charge of horticulture, instead of the way which has been proposed, by which only one member of the commission shall have charge of the agricultural, horticultural, floricultural and forestry departments. He said that similar action would be taken this winter by societies all over the country.

Dr. H. Van Schrenk, of the United States department of forestry in St. Louis, during the past summer, traveled through nearly all the countries of Europe in the interest of the United States, examining fruit trees. He said that in most European countries twelve trees are considered a large orchard. The quality of their apples is not good, and he thinks Americans should raise apples for the old world.

The exhibition of fruit was the finest ever seen at any meeting of the society. One speaker said that he had attended conventions from Minnesota to Texas, but never before had he seen such a choice array of apples. It was pronounced superior to similar collections at the Chicago World's Fair and at Omaha and Buffalo. The apples were shipped to Iowa and Illinois for exhibition, and later to Kansas and Nebraska to state meetings.

The following officers were elected: D. A. Robnett, Columbia; vice-presidents, G. T. Tippin, Nichols; C. H. Dutcher, Warrensburg, and C. W. Murtfeldt, St. Louis; treasurer, W. G. Gano, Parkville; secretary, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society was held at London, November 13-15. Inspector Fisher discussed "The San Jose Scale in Ontario." He had seen very few newly-infested localities this season. People were awake to its dangerous character, and the necessity of promptly notifying the government of its appearance.

## INDIANA HORTICULTURISTS.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society was held in Indianapolis December 5-6. Four hundred plates of fruit were on exhibition. President C. M. Hobbs of Bridgeport spoke of the promising outlook for commercial apple growing in the state, the large amount of land well suited for apple growing, which is being used for purposes to which it is not suited, and the fact that the great possibilities of these lands are not appreciated by the present owners. He strongly emphasized the necessity for continual warfare against insect pests and recommended that the state appropriation for this purpose be increased to \$2,000.

"Some of the Duties Which Nurserymen Owe to the General Public," was the subject of an address by W. H. Freeman of Indianapolis. He urged the necessity for establishing a better sentiment of general honesty and thus gain the confidence of the public, which, he said, has, in a measure, been lost through misrepresentations by unscrupulous parties. He objected in strong language to the extensive advertising and planting of Carolina poplars. He argued for the planting of windbreaks for orchards and closer planting for better protection from storms and sun. He also stated that forest planting had become imperative and urged nurserymen to prepare to meet the demand, already manifest, for native forest trees.

Prof. S. A. Beach, Geneva, N. Y., speaking on "The Function of the Experiment Station Horticulturist," said: "Horticulturists are more ready than any other class of citizens to support a liberal management of these institutions. The fruits of their work are seen in the changes adopted by fruit growers, in methods of fighting insect pests and plant diseases, better tillage and management of orchards."

These officers were elected: President, W. W. Stevens, Salem; vice-presidents, E. B. Davis, Cartersburg, E. M. C. Hobbs, Salem, E. C. Reed, Vincennes, J. C. Grossman, Walcottville; secretary, W. B. Flick, Lawrence; treasurer, Sylvester Johnson, Irvington; executive committee, James Troop, Lafayette; Joe A. Burton, Orleans; H. H. Swain, South Bend.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S ORCHARD AREA.

The orchard area of Great Britain continues to extend at a comparatively rapid rate, says the Gardener's Magazine, London, notwithstanding the pessimistic utterances of those who regard fruit growing for profit as much overdone and believe that it cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, be made to pay. Last year the orchard area of Great Britain was 232,129 acres; this year it is 234,660 acres, an addition of 2,531 acres. In 1892 the area was 208,950 acres, consequently there has been an addition of 25,710 acres, or an increase of about one-eighth. The area in the years subsequent to 1892 has continuously increased.

The largest acreages are in Kent, Devon, Hereford, Somerset, Worcester, Gloucester, Cornwall, Middlesex, Salop, Dorset, Monmouth, and Wilts, and these twelve counties, all of which are in the south or southwest, contain 174,716 acres, or practically three-fourths of the orchard area of Great Britain. The most remarkable extension in the orchard area has been in Kent. Last year this favored county occupied the third place with 26,340 acres, but this year it is at the top with 27,175 acres, and, considering its splendid climate soil and climate, it is reasonable to assume that it will maintain the

position it now occupies. The counties of Devon, Somerset, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford contain in the aggregate 120,297 acres, or fully one-half of the entire orchard acreage of Great Britain. The principal fruit-growing county in Scotland is Lanark, which contains 771 acres; and the largest orchard area in Wales is in Brecon, this comprising 1,185 acres. In Jersey there are 1,027 acres of orchards.

## SAN JOSE SCALE DAYS NUMBERED.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman says that the days of the San Jose scale are probably numbered. Regarding the discovery in China, by C. L. Marlatt, of a ladybug that destroys the scale, reference to which has been made by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, Professor Van Deman says in Rural New Yorker:

About 25 years ago there appeared on the premises of James Lick, at San Jose, Cal., a new species of scale insect, ravaging his fruit trees. Having been a very wealthy man, and enterprising as well, he imported fruits, flowers, and other things of a horticultural nature from many parts of the world, and it was finally and very correctly supposed that he had unwittingly imported this new pest on some of those foreign plants. Tahiti was at one time thought to have been the source from which it came, and latterly Japan. The spread of this new scale was very rapid, and the Californians were greatly alarmed and tried various ways to destroy it. In that dry climate they found that a preparation called "resin wash" would hold it in check, and that is why it was not considered so serious a trouble as in the Eastern States, where it was eventually brought on fruit trees, and where this remedy is not effective because of the moister climate. As is generally known, the spread of the San Jose scale in the Eastern States, from a bundle of trees sent from California to New Jersey, about 1886, has been so rapid and steady that now the whole country is in dread of the destruction of or very serious injury to their orchards. Legislation, official inspection, and other means of fighting the terrible evil are familiar to all progressive horticulturists.

In the course of our warfare against the San Jose scale the United States Department of Agriculture sent out one of its most skillful entomologists, C. L. Marlatt, to hunt out, if possible, the home and the natural enemy of this insect. It was supposed that where the evil originated there might also be its antidote. Japan was visited by Mr. Marlatt last summer in his quest, because it has long been known that the scale existed there. But he found that in every case where it existed there it could be traced back to importations of trees or plants from America. From Japan he went to Chefoo and other places in China where he also found it in destructive numbers. He then hunted northward, and between Tientsin and Peking he found it diminishing, that is, present, but in small numbers, and, happy to know, along with a species of ladybug, called by scientist *Chilocorus similis*, that was holding it in check. This is the treasure for which the trip was made. Mr. Marlatt made the most careful study of the whole matter, and when he was sure (and he is one of the most accurate and conservative of scientists) he wrote a long letter, giving all the facts to Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Division of Entomology at Washington, D. C., and sent a number of the parasites of the scale to the Department of Agriculture as a trial shipment. Others will follow in due time. We have, therefore, every reason to believe that the days of the San Jose scale are numbered, or soon will be, and that we will in due time experience similar relief from the ravages of this dire enemy that the orange and lemon growers of California did from those of the Fluted scale by the introduction from Australia of the *Vedalia cardinalis*, which is another of the ladybug friends of fruits and humanity. While it would be wise to continue every present effort to suppress the San Jose scale, it would seem to me unwise to cut down valuable orchards until the new means of fighting it had been given a thorough test. It was not more than three years from the introduction of the Australian ladybug until the Citrus orchards of California were safe, and it may be that the Chinese species will prove equally effective in our apple and other orchards.

## FRUIT TREES IN WASHINGTON.

Word from Tacoma, Wash., is to the effect that a fruit tree planting boom has set in similar to that of the early '90s, when the possibilities of horticulture in that state first became generally known, says the California Fruit Grower. This year the fruit crop has brought about \$2,000,000 into the state, and scores of individual farmers and horticulturists have made fortunes of \$3,000 to \$12,000 each from orchards ranging in size from 40 to 200 acres.

State Horticultural Commissioner Van Holden announces that fully a quarter of a million fruit trees will be planted by Washington orchardists during this fall. He estimates that 100,000 were planted during October, of which nearly half were set out in Chelan and Okanogan counties, heretofore noted chiefly for their mineral productions. The largest acreage is being planted in Western Washington and comprises hardy winter apples and prunes. In Eastern Washington most fruit growers do their planting in the spring.

## OHIO HORTICULTURISTS.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society was held at Lancaster December 4-6. There was an unusual display of fruit. Resolutions were adopted recommending that the whole system of free tree distribution be abandoned; favoring free inspection by the state of nurseries, orchards, etc., supposed to be affected by the San Jose scale, canker worms, peach yellows, and other dangerously spreading pests and diseases, together with their compulsory suppression by or at the expense of the owner of the land infested through means prescribed by the proper state officers; urging ample appropriations for the work of the state experiment station, particularly along the lines of more extended work in horticulture.

Prof. Webster reported that he had found the San Jose scale in 44 counties of the state; that there are 192 nurseries, covering an area of 6,130 acres, and that he had destroyed 3,603 infested trees.

Although the apple crop was generally a failure, there were some notable exceptions, and these were of so marked a character that the apple tree business is booming among the nurserymen.

Among those who renewed membership were J. J. Harrison, Painesville; W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville; C. L. Whitney, Warren; M. Crawford, Cuyahoga Falls; L. H. Pierce, Tallmadge.

## MARYLAND HORTICULTURISTS.

The fourth annual meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society was held in Baltimore December 12th. Professor J. B. S. Norton, state pathologist, inspected some nurseries and says a number of plant diseases were found in them, principally leaf diseases not of a dangerous character. He spoke of crown gall as a disease especially occurring on nursery stock. Professor A. L. Quaintance, state entomologist, read his report. He said an excellent start has been made on a collection of the injurious insects of the state. Extensive experiments are being carried on with crude petroleum in mechanical mixtures for fighting the San Jose scale. The professor has

inspected 47 nurseries and reports that records received show that there are 739 cases of scale in the state—which does not mean that there is that number of distinct localities infected.

The following officers were elected: Robert S. Emory, president; George O. Brown, vice-president; Professor A. L. Quaintance, secretary-treasurer. Orlando Harrison, Berlin; J. W. Kerr, Denton; Richard Vincent, Jr., White Marsh; H. B. Witter, Frederick; Charles T. Sweet, Swanton, and F. F. Allen, Salisbury, were elected county vice-presidents. Mr. Kerr had on exhibition more than 250 jars of plums from his place.

## ILLINOIS HORTICULTURISTS.

Senator H. M. Dunlap of Savoy presided over the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society, at Champaign, December 10-12. Among those present were: Arthur Bryant, Princeton; George J. Foster, Normal; H. A. Aldrich, Neoga; R. A. Simpson, Vincennes; J. T. Zook, Olney; J. L. Hartwell, Dixon; E. A. Riehl, Alton; A. F. Colman, Corning; E. G. Mendenhall, Kinmundy; R. Morrill, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Prof. S. Forbes, Urbana. R. Morrill discussed peach culture; Arthur Bryant, plum culture; E. A. Riehl, grape culture; H. T. Thompson the best methods of propagating trees for the orchard. These officials were elected: President, Henry M. Dunlap, Savoy; vice-president, H. A. Aldrich, Neoga; secretary, L. P. Bryant, Princeton; treasurer, J. Stanton, Richview.

## HEAVY PEACH TRADE IN TENNESSEE.

H. Lightfoot, who with D. W. Hunter conducts the Chattanooga Nurseries, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes as follows: "The peach industry in this section is booming. Nurserymen could not begin to supply the demand for trees. We are planting 100 acres in peach pits and expect to make 2,000,000 June buds another season. In addition to peach stock we will plant 250,000 apple grafts, 50,000 pears for budding, and 60,000 cherry stocks; also we grow about 75 acres strawberry plants for southern planters."

## HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Following is the schedule of meetings of horticultural societies:

January 7-8, Virginia Horticultural, Richmond.  
January 8, Connecticut Horticultural, Hartford.  
January 8-9, New Jersey Horticultural, Trenton.  
January 8-9, New York Fruit Growers, Syracuse.  
January 8-10, Peninsula Horticultural, Berlin, Md.  
January 8-10, Nebraska Horticultural, Lincoln.  
January 15, Eastern Nurserymen, Rochester.  
January 15-17, Southern Minnesota, Spring Valley.  
January 15-17, Idaho Horticultural, Boise.  
January 16, Rhode Island Horticultural, Providence.  
January 20-22, Nova Scotia Horticultural, Wolfville.  
January 21, Southern Nursery Association, Charleston, S. C.  
January 20-22, South Dakota, Sioux Falls.  
January 22-23, Western New York, Rochester.  
February 3-5, Wisconsin Horticultural, Madison.  
February 5, Oregon Horticultural, Corvallis.  
February 12-13, Eastern New York, New York.  
March 12, American Rose, New York.  
March 12-13, Massachusetts, Worcester.

## IOWA HORTICULTURISTS.

*Proposed Plan for Examining Tree Sellers and Tree Stocks at State Expense Not Endorsed by the State Horticultural Society — Preparing for St. Louis Fair — Addresses by Messrs. Wilson, Graham, Linton and Patten.*

At the annual convention of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, presided over by M. J. Wragg, of Waukee, Secretary Wesley Greene recommended the transformation of the society into a state department of horticulture in the following statement which, it will be seen, touches upon the nursery interests:

The department of horticulture should include forestry, floriculture, fruit growing, market gardening and all kindred subjects associated with the study and care of plant life. Such an arrangement would in no way impede the work of the department of agriculture, for the field of operation is a large one and there is a plenty of work to do.

The society does not want a change in its organization or to lose its identity. Experience in the work suggests more could be accomplished through a department than as a society. The changes would be nominal only. The board of directors of the society would become the state board of horticulture, and the secretary of the society the secretary of the department. The secretary's salary and that of a stenographer should be paid from the state treasury, as in the other departments. This would place the office of the secretary of the society in direct contact with the people of the state, and the method of filling the office would be free from political influence.

As a department it might very properly be charged with the care and supervision of the lawn around the capital building and other public grounds belonging to the state. This need not interfere with the duties of the custodian, as he would still have control of the building and approaches.

With a stenographer to take care of the clerical work in the office, it would leave the secretary more time for field work, to organize local societies, study plant growth in different parts of the state and to note the distribution of varieties; to locate the different fungus diseases and insect pests, and to call to his aid, when necessary, the state entomologist or pathologist to help suppress or destroy them. The department co-operating in this work with the experiment station at Ames, which the state should support as well as the United States government.

The directors of the society, acting as a state board of horticulture, could make rules in co-operation with the state entomologist to regulate the sale and distribution of nursery stock through the state inspection laws. The Iowa inspection laws are similar to those of many other states. The law might be strengthened in some respects, and through the department and state entomologist a license could be issued to all nurseries selling stock in the state.

For an outline of this method, I would suggest that any person wishing to sell nursery stock in the state should send to the department a fee with the application for a license, on receipt of which the state entomologist would inspect the nursery and report its condition to the department. Tree jobbers not growing the stock they sell should, in addition to the fee, be required to give a bond to protect any person from loss which might occur through irregularity in the sale of the stock.

The tree agent also should be required to obtain a license before he is permitted to solicit orders for the sale of nursery stock in the state. To secure the license he should be required to pay a small fee and send at least the names of two reputable citizens in the county in which he lives to vouch for his character. All money received for licenses issued to be paid into the state treasury. To sell stock without a license should be made a misdemeanor. The board of horticulture could revoke any license where it had positive evidence that the party misrepresented the stock sold or offered for sale, or was guilty of fraud in the transaction.

This brief outline may not entirely remove the evils complained of, but it would have a tendency to strengthen the confidence of the people in the men who solicit orders for stock, and thus help to build up the nursery trade in the state.

A board of horticulture could also act as a court of inquiry, revoke a license, arbitrate matters in dispute between the buyer and seller of nursery stock, and, when necessary, invoke the courts of justice to redress the injured party. The wail against the wily tree agent is heard annually. Is there no remedy to relieve this cry of distress?

The committee on secretary's report reported as follows:

Owing to the growing importance of horticulture in Iowa, we believe the work should be given a wider field of usefulness by changing our society to a state organization, our secretary being made a state officer, and we therefore heartily commend the secretary's recommendation regarding the formation of a state department of horticulture.

The committee did not endorse the secretary's plan for examining tree sellers and tree stocks at state expense.

J. Sexton, of Ames, told why Northwestern Iowa people grow their own trees. The relative hardiness of root and top is tested, he said. "We must not only plant hardy varieties, but they must be propagated on hardy roots. Here is one question I would put to any agent who is soliciting orders for trees from me: 'Where were your trees grown?' If he says in the East or South, I would tell him I wanted trees grown in the Northwest states."

Addresses were made by Silas Wilson, M. J. Graham, S. H. Linton and O. G. Patten.

Following is the resolution introduced and adopted unanimously relative to the St. Louis exposition:

We believe that the horticulture of Iowa should be represented at St. Louis in 1903 in a manner worthy of our great state; that we recommend this subject to the most earnest consideration of our board of directors, hoping that their plans may be so broad and far-reaching as to worthily compass the object sought.

The committee on president's address endorsed Mr. Wragg's recommendation for a liberal appropriation at St. Louis.

Frederick W. Taylor, of St. Louis, representing the St. Louis exposition managers, made a plea for a large horticultural exhibit from Iowa. Mr. Barnes, of Kansas, asked whether the horticultural interests would be separately accommodated at the St. Louis exposition.

"It is too early to say," said Mr. Taylor.

"I am against subjecting the fruit show to the management of the agricultural ring," said Mr. Barnes.

"What ring? Do you mean to say that the horticultural interests at Buffalo were run by any ring?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"No, no," quickly responded Mr. Barnes. "They were not. But there was an agricultural ring."

"I guess I ought to know about the fruit exhibits," said Mr. Taylor. "I had charge of the department at Buffalo. I may add that if one man has the St. Louis department in charge, I shall be he. Whether I shall be more agricultural than horticultural, I am not prepared to say."

"Fruit men will be glad to show under you, Mr. Taylor," said Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Taylor said that the present plan is to have the horticultural, agricultural and forestry exhibits in the big agricultural building, which will have a first floor space of almost thirty-three acres, and be the largest exposition building ever erected. It was this statement that brought out the inquiry from Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes and other fruit growers hope to see the horticultural department kept wholly separate from the agricultural.

The following officers were elected: President, M. J. Wragg, Waukee; vice president, N. K. Fluke, Davenport; secretary, Wesley Greene, Davenport; treasurer, Elmer M. Reeves, Waverly. Directors, Abner Bronson, New Sharon;

William Langham, Cedar Rapids; M. J. Graham, Adel; C. H. True, Edgewood; P. F. Kinne, Storm Lake; Eugene Secor, Forest City. Holdover directors, C. G. Blodgett, Mount Pleasant; Silas Wilson, Atlantic; W. O. Willard, Grinnell; Ben Shontz, Correctionville; B. F. Ferris, Hampton; W. A. Burnap, Clear Lake.

At the meeting of the Northwestern Iowa Society at Rockwell City, December 3-5, a plea was made for a state appropriation for plant breeding. The planting of evergreens for windbreaks was strongly recommended. Evergreens grown in the moist regions are not apt to succeed well in Iowa. They should be grown here and transplanted at least twice; should not be more than 15 or 20 inches high when set out, and the less they are pruned the better. Pines are better than spruces for windbreaks. The Austrian, Ponderosa and white pines are the best. Scotch pine begins to die before the Austrian. Red cedar is not hardy, but it does better on high ground than on low.

"Why We Should Grow Our Own Trees in the Northwest," was the subject of a paper by J. Sexton of Ames. Mr. Sexton says there are many reasons why this should be done, not the least of which is the fact that the relative hardiness of root and top is tested before the plant receives them. He does not wish to be understood as saying that a tree grown in the East or South, and brought here, is less hardy than those grown here; but as the Eastern or Southern trees are almost invariably budded on tender stock they are not so likely to do well. In this connection he refers to the large number of cherry and plum trees grown in the South and East, which have been imported into Iowa in late years. The high budded trees of the East and South, Mr. Sexton says, should be avoided. Trees grown in the Northwest are the only ones which should be purchased by the Iowa horticulturist, according to Mr. Sexton. Prairie grown trees, he says, should be the motto of the amateur fruit grower.

#### ELBERTA PEACH TOO LARGELY PLANTED.

Elberta peach is being too largely planted, and in Elberta season in future years you are going to see flooded markets, and no mistake, says J. H. Hale in Rural New Yorker. Consumers are going to be all right, while growers who like to work for fun will have their hands full, and most likely empty pockets. Georgia will plant from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 Elberta trees this winter, and probably 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 more would be planted if the trees were to be had. For months now my nursery has had daily calls for Elberta in lots of from 5,000 to 50,000, while there is only a moderate call for more profitable earlier and later varieties. We nurserymen expect a picnic in the sale of Elberta trees for a year or two more, when a "busted" market will teach the orchardists that it is even possible to have too much of a good thing.

#### PENINSULA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Orlando Harrison, president of the Peninsula Horticultural society, is a member of the firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, of Berlin, Md. The fifteenth annual session of the society will be held at Berlin, Md., January 8, 9 and 10, 1902. It will be of great value to fruit growers. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut; Professor W. G. Johnson, of American Agriculturist; R. W. Sylvester, of the Maryland Agriculture college and his entire

staff; and the president of the Delaware experimental station and staff will be present. The meeting promises to be the



ORLANDO HARRISON.

largest ever held on the peninsula. The society covers part of Maryland and Virginia and all of Delaware. All who are interested in horticulture are invited.

#### MARKETING FRUIT.

A speaker at the meeting of the Wayne county, New York, Fruit Growers association, last month said:

I was in New York recently and at the dock of the Hamburg line I saw a earload of apples from Oregon going to Hamburg. They were packed in boxes, graded as to size, and wrapped in tissue paper. It had cost the grower about \$1 a box to put them in New York. If you would put up your fruit in as good shape, you would get as good a price in Hamburg or Liverpool as they do, and make nearly all of that dollar more than they do. But you haven't learned to pack your fruit. You use a short or pony barrel, and put all grades of fruit in the same barrel, after stuffing in some cider apples in the center. It is well known that the belt of counties along the south shore of Lake Ontario raise the finest flavored apples in the world, and if you would put them up honestly and in good shape, you would get the highest price in foreign markets. It would pay this association to put up a shipment of apples on the California plan and send it to Liverpool, even if they had to send a man with it. I hope this organization will take up this matter another season.

#### EXPERIMENTAL HORTICULTURE.

George H. Van Houten, secretary of the Iowa Board of Agriculture, said before the Kansas State Horticultural Society:

I think that Iowa and Nebraska far surpass Kansas and Missouri in cherry culture, both in quality, quantity and commercial value, prolonging the season of the English Morello. Speaking more fully of the apple, it has been the ambition of the Iowa growers to get an apple with quality of Jonathan and keeping properties of Ben Davis. An absolute cross has been made; it is not a chance cross. We have tens of thousands of this cross. You can take the pollen of a tender variety and apply it to the pistil of a hardy variety and produce a cross of as decided hardiness as desired. We are beyond the time of theory, and are at last near to the time of absolute success. We have also experimented with plums. People across the Missouri river are working just as energetically to that end as we. We find people who are raising thousands of varieties. I do not mean thousands of plums, but thousands of varieties.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, in charge of the Alaskan experiment stations, has reported to the Department of Agriculture that he has found good gardens all along the Yukon Valley in the cold interior region of Alaska.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

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Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1902.

## FOR MODIFIED POSTAL LAW.

Wholesale seedsmen of the country have endorsed the bill providing for doing away with stamps on third-class mail matter and for having third-class matter weighed at the post-office and paid for at the regular rate of eight cents per pound.

Rochester is one of the heaviest mailers in the country of third-class matter. Assistant Postmaster Whittlesey is authority for the statement that the Rochester postoffice sold 2,000,000 one-cent stamps during the last three months. Most of these went on third-class matter and at an average of ten cents a pound, allowance being made for one-cent stamps on matter weighing less than two ounces, represents the enormous quantity of 200,000 pounds of such matter sent through the local office during the time indicated by Mr. Whittlesey. All of this matter had first to be stamped by its senders and then postmarked and cancelled by the postoffice clerks.

"Fully one-third of this third-class mail is sent out by the New York Institute of Science," said Mr. Whittlesey, "and

then follow the seedsmen and nurserymen. This year, however, local merchants and manufacturers of all sorts have been sending out great quantities of advertising matter—something unprecedented in the history of this office for years. Every day, for the last four months, we have sent out from twenty-five to thirty-five sacks of third-class mail matter. All of our clerks have been putting in their spare time at sorting it out, weighing it and canceling it, and we have had to employ two extra clerks besides."

One peculiar feature about the third-class postage regulations is that seeds, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, by being placed in that class, are given preference over every other form of merchandise. The reason for this is that the post-office department holds such matter to be of special public benefit in that it goes to beautify the country.

Assistant Postmaster Whittlesey is of the opinion that a single rate should be made for all third-class and fourth-class matter.

## AN ERA OF NATURE STUDY.

The opening of the second year of the twentieth century finds a quite general and active participation in nature study. Nurserymen first became acquainted with the subject through the earnest talks of Professor Bailey years ago and they looked on while he put into practical application his ideas at Cornell, and saw others quickly follow. In the last few years, however, nurserymen have participated in some of the ideals which were then set up.

It is apparent to all whose business or whose pleasure in any way associates them with nature, that never before has there been such an active interest in landscape adornment. This subject was the principal topic of discussion at the opening session of the annual meeting, last month, of the largest horticultural society in this country, the Minnesota State Society, having a membership of 1,000. And a nurseryman O. F. Brand, of Faribault, presented at that meeting a paper on "The Nurseryman's Part in Landscape Adornment."

Naturally the nurseryman's part in the improvement of public and private estates is a large one. It is recognized at once by those having charge of such improvement, especially if there has been the proper education on the subject. All have noted the large number of books published within the last few years on nature subjects. These books have created and fostered a love for the beautiful in nature. Recently there has appeared a work which bears more directly upon the nurseryman's part in the adornment of the landscape than do most of the others. The title is "The Improvement of Towns and Cities." The author is Charles Mulford Robinson, member of the Architectural League of America's National Committee on Municipal Improvements. Although the title sounds dry and the theme lends itself to prosiness, Mr. Robinson has produced a really entertaining book on civic æsthetics. It is a timely volume and will be a valuable addition to the library of the progressive nurseryman. It is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Passing rapidly over the titles of the chapters on the site of the city, the street plan, burial of wires, smoke nuisance, the advertising problem, architectural development, we note a discussion of the tree's importance, in which the author refers to the rise of esteem for trees in cities, gives two views as to their proper ownership, and comments on trees in Paris and Ameri-

can cities and the activity of village improvement and tree planting societies. Assuming that it is generally admitted that trees are desirable in cities, Mr Robinson asks why their care has been so neglected. He finds that the disregard of trees tends more and more to apply to the past; that as cities extend boundaries they take in villages where the trees have been allowed to grow and that these trees are then preserved. He makes a plea for city ownership as against the individual ownership of city trees, and cites examples of the successful trial of that plan. It is suggested that labels be used to designate the name and date of planting of trees in cities. Much more might be made of Arbor Day, says the author. The possibilities of gardening and of parking along the centers or sides of streets and avenues are suggested. In short, the book is full of suggestions; some of them not entirely new, but all of them commendable.

This work and others of its class will do much to stimulate activity along lines that must directly affect the nurseryman.

A writer on the Pacific coast, where everything is magnified, even Nature producing there some of her finest specimens, is of the opinion that the twentieth century has ushered in the "age of fruit." A Roeding, a Wellhouse, a Burbank, a Burpee, a Bailey, a Hale, is continually coming forward with some marked success with fruit or flower, and commercial orchards are occupying vast acreages in all sections of the country. All is based on nature study, and as the nurseryman enters another year at the beginning of the new century, he has every reason to view the prospect with confidence that the field is large, tastes are being educated and there is more and more a tendency to appreciate the beautiful in landscape and the truly meritorious in orchard fruits.

#### TREE PLANTING ON SCHOOL GROUNDS.

A bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, by William L. Hall on "Tree Planting on Rural School Grounds," suggests a field of operation by the nurseryman. Mr. Hall calls attention to the fact that in many cases school houses are entirely isolated from trees of any kind. He shows the advisability of surrounding school houses with trees as a means of protection from storms and as an object lesson in the value of trees generally. He refers to Arbor Day tree planting and suggests a better method of observing that day. He says:

While undue haste in adopting a plan should be carefully avoided, it should be remembered that many good movements fail by not being properly prosecuted. If the district adopts the policy of establishing and permanently maintaining a plantation of trees and shrubs on the school ground for ornament, protection, and improvement, a great advance will have been made; but until this has been done there is no guaranty of lasting results. It is easy to arouse the tree-planting spirit in the school, but unless this interest has the support of the district it is likely to wane and languish. The teacher cannot take the responsibility, for his tenure of office is liable to be short. Both teacher and school must be among the chief agencies in carrying out the work, but only according to the general plan, judiciously directed by the district authorities. The appropriate celebration of Arbor Day as a part of the plan will aid greatly in the promotion of education and sentiment in tree planting. As soon as a policy of planting is adopted, some experienced person should be appointed to superintend the preparation of the ground, the procuring of the trees, the planting, and the subsequent cultivation.

The school ground being permanent and the need of trees continuous, for the most part long-lived trees should be used. But where the

present need of trees is great, there is another side to the question. A short-lived tree grows quickly, coming into early usefulness, and serves its purpose for from twenty-five to fifty years. A long-lived tree usually grows more slowly, but serves its purpose for a century or more. In many cases it is advisable to use the two kinds in such a way that the long-lived trees will become useful about the time the short-lived trees reach maturity. The latter can then be removed, leaving the ground to the long-lived trees. In all cases an ultimate stand of such trees as elms, oaks, walnuts, or chestnuts should be the aim.

Under the heading, "Obtaining the Trees," Mr. Hill suggests forest seedlings, home-grown seedlings and trees from a nursery. He says:

The most common method of obtaining forest trees in regions remote from the natural woodland is to purchase them from a nursery. Nearly all nurseries grow trees for ornamental planting, and a number in the prairie States offer stock for forest planting. Where large quantities are handled, the trees are usually sold as seedlings when one or two years old, and are quoted by the hundred or thousand, the price for ordinary kinds ranging from \$2 to \$7 per thousand. Ornamental trees are sold at the age of from three to five years, after having been transplanted once or more. They are sold by the single tree, or in small quantities, at prices ranging from 10 to 25 cents each. As a rule there is little to be gained by planting large trees.

With the suggestions of Mr. Hill, the nursery agent should have little difficulty in securing the adoption of a plan of tree planting at all the school properties in his territory. The bulletin is No. 134 of the farmers' series.

#### WESTERN WHOLESALERS.

At the meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen, at Kansas City, on December 17th, a brisk demand for nursery products was reported. The nurserymen are encouraged by the good crops and other favorable conditions. It was decided to issue stock condition reports during July, August, September and October. A fair stock of the main varieties of nursery products was reported as on hand for the spring trade. The following subjects were discussed: "New Varieties of Fruit That Should Be Generally Grown," A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.; "Root Knot and Tree Pests," J. H. Skinner, North Topeka, Kan.; "The Bright Outlook for the Painstaking, Conscientious Nurseryman," F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Brooke, North Topeka, Kan.; vice-president, R. H. Blair, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan.; executive committee, J. H. Skinner, F. Stannard, A. Willis, H. B. Chase, E. S. Welch.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., and Mr. Chase of Huntsville, Ala., called upon Western New York nurserymen during the closing days of 1891.

The department of the interior has withdrawn from settlement all lands in Montana north and west of the Kootenai river. The order involves 1,000,000 acres of land. The new forest reserve will be known as the Kootenai. Idaho will contribute 276,000 acres.

Nurserymen and fruit growers of New York state have agreed upon a legislative bill providing for fumigation of nursery stock in infested nurseries and all stock brought into the state. This committee is in charge: S. D. Willard, Geneva; C. M. Hooker, Irving Rouse and William Pitkin of Rochester.

## AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

*Iowa Company Enjoined From Using the Name of the Great Northern Nursery Company, of Baraboo, Wis.—Defendants Amended Articles of Incorporation and Changed Name of Company—President Foley's Signal Victory—All Costs Paid.*

The Great Northern Nursery Co., of Baraboo, Wis., has won an important victory in the courts, the details of which are described by the Baraboo Republic as follows:

"For some time past Mr. M. F. Foley, president of the Great Northern Nursery Company of Baraboo, Wis., has been battling with the representatives of an Iowa concern that has made use of the name of the Great Northern Nursery Company. This use of the name, "Great Northern Nursery Company," Mr. Foley considered was an infringement on the rights of the original Great Northern Nursery Company and also interfered with that company's business.

"Mr. Foley realized that it would be very expensive to carry the matter into and through the courts of Iowa, but in order to protect his ever increasing business and his patrons throughout the Northwest, it became necessary to institute suit against the parties who were using the name of his company to enjoin the Iowa concern from the further use of that name.

"An action was begun in Iowa City, Iowa, and has terminated in a complete victory for the original Great Northern Nursery Company of Baraboo, Wis. A similar case had never been brought in the courts there, and Mr. Foley realized that it fell to his lot to carry on the test case. His success is a splendid vindication of his company and his rights to the name he has labored so hard to build up.

"The defendants in the case were J. P. Regan, owner of the Iowa City Nursery, and H. P. Paasch and Charles Kane. After three decisive decisions upon demurrers interposed by the defendants, all being against the Iowa concern, the defendants realized the futurity of further contesting the matter, and amended their articles of incorporation and assumed the name of the Empire Nursery Company of Coralville, Iowa, under which name they are now operating. In addition to being obliged to give up the name of the Great Northern Nursery Company, the defendants were compelled to pay the costs and all expenses connected with the proceedings of the trial.

"It is a source of satisfaction to know that after a thriving business has been built up by close application and careful attention to the interests and demands of the fruit growers of the country the courts will respect the owner's right to that name. The victory thus won in this case will go far towards discouraging any who seek by a short cut to gain an enviable name, and to obtain the benefits therefrom which are justly due to another."

THOMAS MEEHAN.

The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, commenting editorially upon the death of Thomas Meehan, said:

The public will learn this morning with deep regret that Professor Thomas Meehan, who stood for all that is commendable and praiseworthy in our citizenship, has passed away. Professor Meehan had the literary and scientific temperament which in too many instances has withdrawn men from public life and active participation in politi-

cal affairs. Not so with him. Eminent as a botanist, and a lover of kindred sciences, Professor Meehan gave very much of his time and thought to the unselfish service of the public as a member of the common council of Philadelphia, and in other useful capacities. For twenty years he was conspicuous as the courageous champion of measures that were for the public good, and he could always be counted upon to resist steadfastly and resolutely any action by which the public interests were to be threatened or sacrificed. If our state and municipal legislatures were composed wholly of members of this stamp they would make a very close approach to ideal government.

One of the permanent memorials of Professor Meehan's useful and disinterested public labors, which will commend him to this and succeeding generations of Philadelphians, is the small park movement, by which many of those breathing spots have been dedicated to the perpetual enjoyment of the people. The public school system found in the departed citizen a firm friend. He bore a prominent part in all the public movements of his vicinage, and by his example led the way to the better citizenship which advances communities. Professor Meehan's voice, his counsel and his intelligent zeal for the righteous cause will be missed in the municipal legislature and elsewhere.

At a very early age Professor Meehan was interested in botanical research. He became distinguished as a vegetable biologist, and took very high rank in evolutionary investigations and discoveries. For more than forty years he was an active member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and was long in practical charge of the botanical section. He was an honored member of many other scientific associations. His frequent contributions to scientific publications gave him a national reputation as an authority upon botanical and horticultural subjects. His services were very often called into requisition as a lecturer before scientific bodies. Professor Meehan's contributions to botanical and allied science would fill many volumes.

The attendance at the funeral of Mr. Meehan was very large. City councils were represented by fully two-thirds of the members, including the president of the lower branch, of which the dead councilman was so long a member. The board of education, the twenty-second sectional school board, the academy of natural sciences, the small parks association, the commercial museums and other bodies with which Mr. Meehan was connected, either directly or by association in public work, also were represented, as were the public schools of Germantown by both teachers and pupils.

The remains of the great botanist were laid in the library, which was almost filled with floral tributes from public bodies and lifelong friends. Councils' token was a sheaf of wheat, with roses and chrysanthemums, and among the flowers from the Germantown schools was a wreath of violets and lilies of the valley from the teachers and janitors of the schools for colored children, in whose welfare Mr. Meehan took such an earnest interest.

At the head of the casket were simple sprays of Douglas spruce, taken from a tree grown from a sprig that formed part of Mr. Meehan's bed while on an exploring expedition in the Wasatch mountains, which was used by him on the evening of the day he discovered the Engelmann cañon.

The honorary pall-bearers, who were selected from among the members of the various civic and scientific bodies of which Mr. Meehan was a member, were Professor Monroe Williard, Simon Mendelssohn, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Dr. E. J. Nolan, Stewardsen Brown, Charles Roberts, Dr. Jesse Michener, James R. Gates, Jacob J. Seeds, Edwin C. Gellet, Uselma C. Smith, Dr. Edward Brooks, Dr. Willis Alrich, Dr. James Darrach, Charles H. Miller, Horace J. Smith, Dr. W. P. Wilson. The active pall-bearers were Robert D. Cridland, Charles W. Kesser, Arthur Denham, Henry Illman, Vernon Carsel, J. William Colflesh, A. Rockwell Meehan and William C. Butler.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

William J. Peters, Troy, O., called on Western New York nursery men early last month.

F. S. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill., is vice-president of the Central Illinois Horticultural Society.

Mrs. Hexamer, wife of Dr. F. M. Hexamer, horticulturist, New York City, died Dec. 21, aged 70 years.

The exports of nursery stock during September, 1901, were valued at \$4,010, against \$5,116 in September, 1900.

The large water tower and tank in the nursery of Arthur Bryant & Son, Princeton, Ill., were destroyed by fire on December 16th.

H. J. & O. Brabham, Bramberg, S. C., have presented to the managers of the Charleston Exposition half a carload of evergreens for the grounds.

M. J. Wragg, Waukeg, Iowa, was re-elected, last month, a director of the Iowa State Department of Agriculture; also president of the State Horticultural Society.

The dutiable imports during the month of September, 1901, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$279,613, as compared with \$318,118 during the same month a year ago.

The dutiable imports during the month of October, 1901, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$194,817, as compared with \$165,725 during the same month a year ago.

More than 1,200 plates of fruit were exhibited at the annual meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society at St. Joseph, last month. It was declared to exceed the exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

California products, 1900: Cured fruit output (including prunes), 47,290 tons; fresh fruit shipments, 91,187 tons; orange and lemon crop 24,900 cars; prune output, 174,000,000 pounds; raisin yield, 94,000,000 pounds.

It is stated that the orange-orchard area of Riverside, Cal., covers thirty square miles, or 19,200 acres, on which are growing 1,536,000 orange trees. The money value of the crop approximates \$6,000,000 annually.

The exports during October, 1901, of nursery stock were valued at \$7,895, against \$7,329 in October, 1900. The total export of seeds in October, 1901, reached a valuation of \$1,134,343, against \$1,591,430 of last year.

During the last days of October a state horticultural society was organized by the fruit men of South Carolina at a meeting at Columbia. T. J. Williams, of Columbia, was elected president; Charles E. Chambliss, of Clemson College, secretary.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society will be held in Trenton, January 8 and 9. Herbert W. Collingwood, editor of Rural New Yorker, will give an address on the String-fellow method of planting peach trees.

"The florists and nurserymen of Japan derive more custom from the sale of tea in their gardens than from the disposal of plants and flowers," says J. K. M. L. Farquhar, Boston. "The Japs congregate in large numbers in these gardens to sip their favorite beverage and admire the plants and flowers, their devotion to which amounts to a cult."

Nurserymen desiring to ship fruit or stock to Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Cape of Good Hope, France, Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland or Turkey are referred to Dr. L. O. Howard, U. S. Entomologist, Washington, D. C., or to his Circular No. 41, new series, Division of Entomology.

Orlando Harrison, president of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, has asked Governor John Walter Smith to give the address of welcome on the part of the county, and Dr. James C. Dirrickson on behalf of the town, at the meeting of the society at Berlin, Worcester county, Md., January 8-10. He has secured prominent men to read papers and take part in the discussions on subjects pertaining to horticulture.

President Ellwood Cooper, of the California State Board of Horticulture, at the recent meeting of fruit growers in San Francisco, made these recommendations: That we request an appropriation of \$10,000 from the next legislature, to be expended in securing parasites destructive to insect pests; that we work for improvement of our fruit quar-

antine laws; that we urge amending and improving the pure food laws.

Thomas B. Meehan, J. Franklin Meehan and S. Mendelson Meehan, the remaining partners in the firm of Thomas Meehan & Sons, have purchased the interest of their late father, Thomas Meehan, and will continue the business under the old firm name of Thomas Meehan & Sons. Meehan's Monthly will still be continued. S. Mendelson Meehan will be the editor. He has been doing much of the editorial work for the past two or three years.

Cox Brothers, Lawrence Co., Ohio, at the Ohio Horticultural meeting, reported a crop of 1,700 barrels of fine Rome Beauty apples. Their fancy grade sold for \$5 per barrel. Notwithstanding all that has been said against the Kieffer pear, reports from nearly all sections of the state place it at the head of the list for profit. Kieffers this season sold from \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel, and the demand was not satisfied. Peaches were reported a heavy crop from all sections of the state.

Next spring, says Success, the secretary of agriculture will distribute throughout the country young trees and seeds. Each member of congress will be asked to furnish a list of constituents to whom he would like to have trees or seeds sent. The seedlings will be grown in the government propagating houses, and forwarded to their destinations with specific instructions as to how they should be raised and cared for. In this way the government expects to start several million new trees every year.

"James O'Neill, the father of the nurserymen of California, a whole-souled, genial old gentleman, whom it was our pleasure to meet at the fruit growers' convention at San Francisco, is a genius in his line," says the Rural Californian. "Broadminded, quick and energetic, he is the friend of all with whom he comes in contact, and a real walking encyclopedist of knowledge on growing fruit trees. Mr. O'Neill is the originator of the Imperial prune, the reputation of which is well established for size and flavor. As far back as 1853 he was honored with a special medal of merit at the state horticultural meeting in Pennsylvania for the finest native and foreign fruits grown on his place, and the competition was keen."

### OREGON NURSERIES.

The Northwest Horticulturist publishes a description of nurseries in Oregon, from which the following summary is made:

ALBANY NURSERY, Albany—Albert Brownell, proprietor. Sixty acres. Large orders for commercial growers in Oregon, California and Washington are filled.

OREGON NURSERY COMPANY, Salem—Established ten years ago by A. McGill and M. McDonald. They ship to every state, including Montana and Utah, north and west on the Pacific coast. They control about 200 acres of nursery at Salem, their headquarters, besides having branch nurseries at North Yakima, Wash., Los Angeles, Pomona, and Santa Paula, Cal., and a branch office at Missoula, Mont. The large packing house at Salem covers an area of 175 x 195 feet. A refrigerator at one end keeps trees in a low moist temperature, to prevent budding out, even to the latter part of April. This serves well for stock to be shipped to Northern Montana and like late sections. From thirty to forty men are constantly on the road canvassing for orders, and during packing season about one hundred persons are employed about the nursery and office. A. W. McDonald and A. W. Powers are members of the company.

PACIFIC NURSERY, Tangent—Proprietors, W. O. Hudson and his son, A. D. Hudson, who went from Michigan. Established eight years ago.

RUSSELLVILLE NURSERY, East Portland—Established a few years ago by Lewis Brothers. Now conducted by F. Walker and A. H. Lewis.

AT OTHER POINTS—Mt. Tabor Nursery, T. V. Sluman, proprietor; J. B. Pilkington Nursery, East Portland; Monte Vista Nursery, A. Halladay, at Scappoose; Christopher Nursery, John A. Stewart, in White River Valley, between Tacoma and Seattle; Puget Sound Nursery and Seed Co., C. N. Sandahl, Seattle; Yakima Nursery, Thomas Hopkins; Columbian Nursery, Waitsburg, Col., E. F. Babcock; Northwestern Nursery, C. L. Whitney, Walla Walla; Milton Nurseries, A. Miller & Son, Milton.

## IOWA TREE PRESERVATION.

*State Forestry Law Proposed by the Forestry Association—Would Encourage Planting of Fruit as Well as Forest Trees—Endorsement by Treasurer of State Horticultural Society—Regulations as to Reservations.*

At the initial meeting of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association in Des Moines, last month, President Macbride presiding, B. Shimek, C. A. Mosier and Elmer Reeves reported a bill to be urged on the coming General Assembly providing for the encouragement of tree planting in Iowa. It provides that upon any tract of land in the state the owner or owners may select a permanent forest reservation not less than two acres in continuous area, or a forest tree reservation of not less than one acre in area, or both; a forest reservation to contain not less than 160 growing forest trees per acre; one-fifth of the trees shall not be removed in any one year; a fruit tree reservation shall contain not less than ninety fruit trees; cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats and hogs shall not be allowed to pasture on these reservations until the trees reach a diameter of four inches; forest tree reservations shall be assessed on a taxable value of \$1 per acre; if used for a pasture, at half the full taxable value. It is not determined, as yet, whether the auditor of state or a newly created officer should have charge of the business. It is contemplated that the officer who has it in charge shall appoint deputies who will serve without pay.

"I am strictly in favor of the proposition of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association to pass a law encouraging the growing of trees in this state," said former Treasurer W. M. Bomberger of Shelby county of the State Horticultural Society, to a representative of the Iowa State Register, "but it will have to provide some limit to the number of acres the fruit men may reserve exempt from taxation. This was the difficulty with the old law. It did not limit the acreage of exempted orchards. The result was that in some of the counties in Southwestern Iowa it was impossible to secure enough revenue to run the schools, even because so much of the land was exempt from taxation under that law. If the number of acres is limited, as it should be, there can be no difficulty in passing and enforcing the law, and it will prove of great benefit to the people.

"The good agricultural land of this state can not raise trees to a profit; but the thousands of acres of poor land, hill-sides, low land, etc., can be put to that use profitably, in my opinion. I think experience has demonstrated these two facts. A law which will exempt forest tracts and certain acreages of fruit trees from taxation will give a stimulus to an industry which will give us untold benefits continuously after ten years. It is estimated that all of the timber will be gone in forty or fifty years, and then the people who want timber or use it will have to buy it instead of cutting it for nothing from government lands as to-day. Then the man and the state that has timber to sell will be wealthy. Besides that a grove or forest pays for itself and a handsome profit as it goes along, in fence posts, telephone poles, stove wood, etc."

The legislative committee of the State Horticultural Society is: Eugene Secor of Forest City, Silas Wilson of Atlantic, W. M. Bomberger of Harlan, C. L. Watrous of Des Moines and Prof. H. E. Summers of Ames.

## SHARE CROP ORCHARDS.

Among the many interesting things developed during the past season, bearing upon the fruit industry, is the final outcome of those who have set out apple and peach orchards on what is called the "share crop plan," says the Arkansas Fruit Grower. A great many farmers in North Arkansas set out orchards on this plan several years ago and this season the nurserymen came around for their share of the fruit. At the time the trees were furnished, the farmer contracted to let the nurserymen have a certain share of the fruit, and was more than anxious to set an orchard on these terms. He figured that he was not able to pay for the trees, the nursery would furnish the trees free of charge, he could well afford to divide the fruit for a certain period, after which time the orchard would be all his own.

The nursery furnished the trees against the work of the farmer caring for them, and as the nursery makes the heaviest investment or outlay it appears perfectly natural that they should share in the enterprise. The farmers are never urged into these deals. It is usually after earnest solicitation that the nurseryman is induced to furnish trees on such terms and that after he sees there is no chance to sell the trees to the party wanting to set an orchard.

But the past season was trying on the farmer's integrity. He beheld his trees loaded with fruit. Some one bushel, some five bushels and ten bushels per tree. The nurseryman calls and demands the fruit, which is in strict harmony with the contract. This he cannot deny, but he begins to compare the crop of fruit with the small sum for which he could have bought the trees some six or eight years previous. After he has figured it all out and sees that he would have been a few hundred dollars ahead, if he is an honest man he will say, "I see where I could have saved something by paying cash for the trees, but I didn't have the cash and I am willing to stick to the contract." But it is not every farmer who can look at it in that light. In some cases the fruit has been gathered which properly belonged to the nurserymen who are at the mercy of the very men to whom they have practically given valuable orchards.

## THREE CENTURIES IN NURSERY BUSINESS.

Through a good portion of the eighteenth, all through the nineteenth centuries, and the start of the twentieth, my family has been engaged in the nursery business. My grandfather, the founder of the business, was born in or about the same year as King George III., 1738 or 1740. When this Richard Hartland reached manhood, he went to Kew Gardens as one of the staff, got noticed by the then Marquis of Bute, and James Earl of Kingston of Mitchelstown Castle, in this county, both of whom encouraged him to go to Ireland. He went and got special apartments in the Castle, his first work being the laying out of the entire grounds.

"I have lived all through her late Majesty's long reign, and seen all the changes in agricultural matters from the timber plough, the reaping with a sickle or hook, to the great facilities of the present day, in both the sowing and harvesting. We had no potato blight until 1846, the haulms keeping green until cut down naturally by frost. I hope I have proved to have a strong claim to seniority in a calling to which I am proud to

belong."—Wm. Baylor Hartland, Seedsman to her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, Ware House, Patrick Street, Cork, in *Gardener's Chronicle*.

### LARGEST CHESTNUT GROVE.

Coleman H. Sober of Union county, Pa., owns the largest chestnut grove in the United States, says the *Philadelphia Press*. It comprises 205 acres, with over 100,000 trees. Mr. Sober is a wealthy lumberman of Lewisburg whose object is to render profitable the millions of wild mountain land in the commonwealth. When a boy of 12 he asked his father while grafting fruits, to graft some young chestnut trees, but was only laughed at. Five years ago he carried out his boyish idea, on land too rough even for sheep pasture, the waste of lumbering operations, on the sides of Irish Valley, eight miles from Shamokin. Pine and oak were cut down a generation ago, leaving chestnut standing. Cutting these down, young shoots sprung up which were grafted with scions of Paragon, a crisp, sweet nut, five times as large as the native chestnut. This fall Mr. Sober harvested his first crop, 30 bushels, worth \$7 a bushel, and in a few years his returns will be by the thousands. In fact, the estimate for next year is about 3,000 bushels, which, at \$6, would be \$18,000, from land not worth \$3 an acre for farming purposes.

### LARGEST HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society was held at Minneapolis, Dec. 3-6. Landscape adornment was the principal topic of the first session. President Pendergast announced that the society was the largest of the kind in the United States, having a membership of 1,000. There were added to the library last year 275 books. Cash balance on hand, \$959.48.

The general subject of the last session was the improvement of fruit. The following papers were read: "Growing Seedlings to Improve the Apple and Plum," Wyman Elliott, Minneapolis; "Practice of Budding and Its Relation to the Improvement of Fruits," illustrated, R. S. Mackintosh, St. Anthony Park; "Selection of Wood for Grafting," Clarence Wedge, Albert Lea; "Adaptation of Stock and Grafts in Improving Fruits," A. J. Philips, West Salem, Wis.; "Bud Variations and 'Sports' in Improving Fruit," Prof. S. B. Green, St. Anthony Park; "Science and Practice of Cross-Pollination," Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S. D.; "Influence of Cultivation on the Permanent Improvement of Fruits," Dewain Cook, Windom.

### WOULD PLANT FIVE-YEAR OLD TREES.

Regarding chances for success with apple orchards, Grant M. Hitchings, of Onondaga county, New York, says in answer to a query in *Rural New Yorker*:

It seems to be a case of each one finding out for himself what is best for his particular location. Now, as to what I am doing this fall, I have ordered 125 Spy, 75 from a Syracuse nursery, 50 of Rogers pedigree trees. The trees from Syracuse are grown on heavy clay, rich in potash, and are full of vitality. The pedigreed trees are smaller, but have a known parentage. I shall watch their development with interest. The trees from that heavy clay have always started better with me than the trees from other nurseries.

I would hunt for trees four or five years old, one and one half to two inches through, that stand from four to six feet apart in nursery row; have had good root pasturage and appear very healthy. These trees must have stored up in their tissue a good deal of vitality, and I think they would soon come into bearing if one would nourish the buds during summer and fall and not stimulate wood growth by spring cultivation. Mulch the trees when first set to hold moisture until roots become established, and then let grass in spring take up fertility and prevent excessive wood growth. Letting this grass decay on ground during fall to feed the fruit buds is the key-note of my practice. Doing this saves a lot of labor, and I believe it is in the long run the best way.

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., returned last month from a brief visit to France.

## Long and Short.

Clematis may be had of George Bros., East Penfield, N. Y.

The Hardie spray pumps are sold at 56 Larned street, Detroit.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., are headquarters for seeds.

Transplanted Loganberry is wanted by Wm. Fell & Co., Hexham, England.

October Purple plums are offered by Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn.

A foreman for nursery is wanted by J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., offer a complete list of ornamental and fruit stock.

A bookkeeper and stenographer is wanted by the Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Conn.

Hardy border plants are a specialty with the Central Michigan Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Kansas grown Mahaleb cherry seedlings are a specialty at the Martin Nurseries, Winfield, Kansas.

Irish juniper, Norway maple and assorted peach trees are offered by C. L. Longsdorf, Floradale, Pa.

The Bordeaux nozzle is sold by Henion & Hubbell, Chicago. It is said to be the best for spraying nursery stock.

50,000 Crimson Rambler roses are offered by W. E. Wallace, Ridgeland, S. C. He ships all winter in paper-lined boxes.

Apple, peach, cherry, Keiffer pear, American arborvitae and red raspberries may be had of H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

Hybrid perpetual and climbing roses on own roots, and Wickson plums can be obtained of Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, Ontario, Canada.

Elmire Sebire, Filsaine, France, is grower and shipper of fruit stocks of all leading kinds. August Rölker & Sons, 52 Dey St., New York, are the American agents.

The Bamberg Nurseries, H. J. & O. Brabham, Bamberg, S. C., have for sale at a low rate a number of agent's plate books in good condition; also Manetti cuttings.

200,000 apple for spring delivery, all grades, are offered by E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Iowa; also Keiffer pear. Apple and crab grafts are made in any style, to order.

Evergreen seedlings by the million are grown by the Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Iowa. They have a surplus of two-year grape and hardy fruit and ornamental stock adapted to the North.

Jackson & Perkins Co., of Newark, N. Y., are receiving a large number of European orders for plants of their new climbing rose Dorothy Perkins. This is the variety that was awarded a silver medal at the Pan American Exposition last summer.

The Mount Arbor Nurseries, E. S. Welch proprietor, Shenandoah, Iowa, are exceptionally well equipped for making root grafts for the trade. They pay particular attention to apple and crab, and have one packing house and cellar especially designed for the work of grafting, packing and callousing. Their winter list will be sent on application.

## Recent Publications.

No one in all the trades, professions and occupations of life has more reason to reverence Nature than has the nurseryman. It is only through her smiling aid and inviolable laws that he succeeds in propagating the many varieties of fruit and flower and ornamental or useful shrub and tree demanded by his patrons. It is to him more than to other workers in the soil that the wonders of forest and plain appeal; for his mind is bent on tree and flower exclusively. To the nurserymen, therefore, as indeed to all lovers of Nature, the recently published work of John Muir, on "Our National Parks," is of special interest.

The author of this book has treated his subject in so entertaining and instructive a manner that his title seems but faintly to indicate the subject matter, unless one is somewhat familiar with the broad expanses of mountain and forest in the far West. The book is appropriately dedicated to Charles S. Sargent, "steadfast lover and defender of the country's forests," for twenty seven years director of the Arnold Arboretum, chairman of important commissions for the preservation of forests, author of "Silva of North America" and other works. It is made up of sketches published in the Atlantic Monthly in attempt to set forth the beauty and usefulness of our wild mountain forest reservations to the end that they may be preserved.

In the first chapter Mr. Muir notes with pleasure a tendency to wander in wildernesses and proceeds to nourish that tendency, describing in simple yet alluring manner the attractions of the great forest preserves for business men needing rest from the cares of a strenuous life. Thompson-Seton has brought into busy homes and offices the daily life of feathered and furry denizens of plain and valley; the love of Nature is fostered even more by Mr. Muir's graphic descriptions of both habitat and habitant; his depiction is interwoven with mention of the animal people of the forest, experiences with individuals forming many an aside. Full advantage has been taken of the opportunity for an enthusiast truthfully to portray the grandeur of mountain peak and towering tree, of echoing cañon and verdant plain.

The book is as fascinating as it is instructive. After expressing a regret that the work of man is likely to effect still greater changes in the beauties of Nature, the author takes a bird's-eye view of the gardens of the continent, starting with the vast tundras of Alaska, smooth, even, undulating, continuous beds of flowers and leaves from latitude 62 degrees to the shores of the Arctic ocean, Nature's own reservation defended by kindly frost. The Yellowstone, Yosemite, General Grant and Sequoia national parks are described in detail in succeeding chapters, but in the discussion of the wild parks of the West are most interesting descriptions of the Black Hills Reserve of South Dakota, filled with yellow pine and Engelmann spruce, and carpeted with an abundance of flowers; the Rocky Mountain Reserves, the Teton, Yellowstone, Lewis and Clark, Bitter Root and Priest River and Flathead, comprehending more than twelve million acres of mostly unclaimed, rough, forest-covered mountains in which the great rivers of the country take their rise. The least known of all of this grand group of reserves is the Bitter Root, the wildest, shaggiest block of forest wilderness in the Rocky Mountains, "full of happy, healthy, storm-loving trees, full of streams that dance and sing in glorious array, and full of Nature's animals, elk, deer, wild sheep, bears." "Wander here a whole summer if you can," says Mr. Muir. "Thousands of God's wild blessings will search you and soak you as if you were a sponge, and the big days will go by uncounted. If you are business-tangled and so burdened with duty that only weeks can be gotten out of the heavy laden year, then go to Flathead Reserve; for it is easily reached by the Great Northern Railroad." There the king of larches grows to a height of 200 feet, and the forest is carpeted with the richest beds of *Linnæa borealis*.

The vast Pacific coast reserves in Washington and Oregon—the Cascade, Washington, Mount Ranier, Olympic, Bull Run and Ashland—include more than 12,500,000 acres of magnificent forests of beautiful and gigantic trees. They extend over the wild, unexplored, Olympic mountains and both flanks of the Cascade range. Along the moist, balmy, foggy, west flank of the mountains, facing the sea, the woods reach their highest development, and, excepting the California redwoods, are the heaviest on the continent. They are made up mostly of the Douglas spruce, *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*, with the giant arbor vitae,

or cedar, and several species of fir and hemlock in varying abundance. Over all the other species the Douglas spruce reigns supreme. It is not only a large tree, the tallest in America next to the redwood, but a very beautiful one with bright green drooping foliage, handsome pendant cones, and a shaft exquisitely straight and round and regular." Mr. Muir refers to the use of this spruce for ship spars.

The author, now and then, emphasises the fact that the grandeur of these great reserves is unappreciated, unvisited, unknown. "These grand reservations," he says, "should draw thousands of admiring visitors at least in summer, yet they are neglected as if of no account, and spoilers are allowed to ruin them as fast as they like. A few peeled spars cut here were set up in London, Philadelphia and Chicago, where they excited wondering attention; but the countless hosts of living trees rejoicing at home on the mountains are scarce considered at all." As an example of what may be seen if one will but visit these mountains, the following extract is made from a brief description by Mr. Muir of the reserve in the Cascade range referred to:

"To one who looks from some high standpoint over its vast breadth, the forest on the west side of the Cascades seems all one dim, dark, monotonous field, broken only by the white volcanic cones along the summit of the range. Back in the untrodden wilderness a deep-furred carpet of brown and yellow mosses covers the ground like a garment, pressing about the feet of the trees, and rising in rich bosses softly and kindly over every rock and mouldering trunk, leaving no spot uncared for; and, dotting small prairies and fringing the meadows and the banks of streams not seen in general views, we find, besides the great conifers, a considerable number of hardwood trees, oak, ash, maple, alder, wild apple, cherry, arbutus, Nuttall's flowering dogwood, and in some places chestnut. In a few favored spots the broad-leaved maple grows to a height of a hundred feet in forests by itself, sending out large limbs in magnificent interlacing arches covered with mosses and ferns, thus forming lofty sky-gardens and rendering the underwoods delightfully cool. No finer forest ceilings are to be found than these maple arches, while the floor ornamented with tall ferns and rubus vines, and cast into hillocks by the bulging, moss covered roots of the trees, matches it well.

"Passing from beneath the heavy shadows of the woods, almost anywhere one steps into lovely gardens of lilies, orchids, heathworts and wild roses. Along the lower slopes, especially in Oregon, where the woods are less dense, there are miles of rhododendrons making glorious masses of purple in the spring, while all about the streams and the lakes and the beaver meadows there is a rich tangle of hazel, plum, cherry, crab-apple, cornel, gaultheria, and rubus, with myriads of flowers and abundance of other more delicate bloomers, such as erythronium, brodiaea, fritillaria, calochortus, Clintonia, and the lovely hider of the north, Calypso. Beside all these bloomers, there are wonderful ferneries about the many misty waterfalls, some of the fronds ten feet high, others the most delicate of their tribe, the maidenhair fringing the rocks within reach of the lightest dust of the spray, while the shading trees on the cliffs above them, leaning over, look like eager listeners anxious to catch every tone of the restless waters."

It is in this happy style throughout the book that the reader is introduced to scenes restful in the extreme. In every line is seen the author's love for the trees and the mountains, the flowers and the dashing streams about which he writes. Very unappreciative indeed must be the person who having read Mr. Muir's description of Yellowstone park does not long to visit that wonderful spot at once. The same may be said of the description of the other national parks. Reference to the sequoias calls to mind the fact that it was the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., that first brought this famous tree to the east and that fine specimens are growing to day in their nurseries.

Notwithstanding the changes that have taken place since the expeditions of Lewis and Clark and Pike across the continent, much of the territory of the West is still wild and Mr. Muir's book will be read with deep interest by lovers of Nature who have little sympathy with some of the "improvements" by man. The work is illustrated with engravings that add to its value, and there is an index. It is handsomely bound. Its mission is in every way commendable and the reader cannot lay it down without being convinced of the importance of prompt action on the part of the authorities looking toward the preservation of the forests. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 370, \$1.75. Boston and New York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

*"The United States is surely the land of the apple."—"Country life in America."*

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1902.

No. 2.

## NEW YORK'S NEW BILL.

**Text of the Amendment Agreed Upon by Fruit Growers and Nurserymen—All Nursery Stock Entering the State Must Be Fumigated; Also Stock in Nurseries That Have Been Infested—Amendment Desired By Fruit Growers and Agreed to By Nurserymen as a Compromise Measure**

The text of the amendment to the agricultural law of New York state, relating to the fumigation of nursery stock, which bill is now before the legislature for passage, under agreement by nurserymen and fruit growers, is as follows:

All trees, plants, shrubs, buds or cuttings, commonly called nursery stock, grown in any nursery in this state, in which San Jose scale has been found within two years of the date of the dissemination of said nursery stock or grown in said nursery within one-half a mile where said scale was found, and also all nursery stock from outside of this state, disseminated or planted in this state, after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic gas, in such manner as may be directed by the commissioner of agriculture of this state. Such fumigation must be done by the grower, consignor or consignee of such stock before planting, dissemination or reshipment, except such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings grown in this state as are planted by the grower or propagator for himself, or such as from its nature or state of growth would be exempt; in such cases the said commissioner shall declare such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings free from such treatment. All nursery stock brought into this state from outside of this state must be accompanied by a certificate from the consignor that it has been fumigated as aforesaid. Should any such stock arrive without such certificate, the transportation company delivering it shall at once notify the said commissioner to that effect. The consignee shall also at once notify him of that fact, and shall proceed to fumigate said stock, as directed by the commissioner of agriculture, without delay. Should any nursery stock purchased within one year be found infested with San Jose scale on the premises of any nurseryman, it shall not be considered such an infestation as to require the fumigation of other stock not so purchased. The words "nursery stock" wherever used in this article shall apply to and include all trees, shrubs, plants, buds, willow grown for nursery, baskets, or other commercial purposes, or cuttings, whether grown in a nursery or elsewhere, so far as it relates to fumigation. The provisions of this and the preceding sections shall not apply to florists' greenhouse plants, flowers and cuttings commonly known as greenhouse stock.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill was introduced at the request of the fruit growers and was agreed to by the nurserymen, after a conference. Last year the fruit growers proposed more severe measures against San Jose scale, but action was deferred. When the subject came up again this year, the matter was fully discussed and the amendment above presented was agreed upon. It is expected that it will become a law.

Twelve thousand barrels of apples, valued at \$30,000, were destroyed by fire in a cold storage house at Hannibal, Mo., last month.

## NEBRASKA HORTICULTURISTS.

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Horticultural Society, in Lincoln, last month, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, and L. A. Goodman, secretary of the Missouri Society, were the guests of honor. Among the papers presented was one by Prof. Bessey, of the state university, on "How Trees Came to the West." Of the sixty-five species mentioned, Prof. Bessey showed eleven to have been distributed by birds, five by birds and small animals, 23 by squirrels and small animals, and 26 by the wind. Within the memory of man 56 varieties of trees have come into Nebraska from the Southwest through these means. Of course Prof. Bessey would admit that quite a few trees "came to the West" from the nurseries.

On the subject of Arbor Day, which was first set aside by the governor of Nebraska as a tree-planting day, Hon. J. Sterling Morton said that prizes were offered for the largest number of trees planted and the returns showed that more than 3,000,000 trees had been planted in Nebraska in one day. Mr. Morton stated that more than 25,000,000 trees had been planted on the different Arbor days.

## SO-CALLED "BUDDED" PECAN TREES.

The P. J. Berckmans Company, Augusta, Ga., write as follows to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN under date of January 22, 1902:

"For the past two or three years the South has been flooded with a lot of so-called "budded" and "grafted" pecan trees. We have had numerous specimens of these so-called "budded" and "grafted" pecan trees sent us for inspection and in every instance they were nothing other than seedling trees; some of the specimens having been headed back apparently when one or two years of age, and the eye next to the cut growing out so as to give the tree the appearance of having been budded; and the uninitiated were caught by this deception. Other trees were one and two year seedlings and did not show the least signs of having been treated. These seedling trees were sold at 50 cents to \$1 each.

"Samples of these fraudulent trees have been sent to the Department of Agriculture, and William A. Taylor says the following about these trees:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1901.

The P. J. Berckmans Company, Augusta, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN—Yours of the 2d inst., accompanied by a specimen of a pecan tree said to have been sent out by a Tennessee nursery as a terminal budded pecan, came duly.

If this tree has been sold as a budded or grafted tree the seller should certainly be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses. The tree shows no indication that any budding or grafting operation has been attempted upon it and is evidently a seedling tree—nothing more.

WM. A. TAYLOR, Assistant Pomologist.

## WESTERN NEW YORKERS.

*Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Horticultural Society—Most of the Prominent Members of the Well-Known Society Present—Questions of Marketing Fruit Predominated—Size of Packages—The Breach Healed—Old Officers Re-elected.*

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society was held in Rochester January 22-23. The attendance was not as large as last year, but most of the well-known members of this active society were on hand and much interest in the proceedings was taken. There was a fine display of fruit by Ellwanger & Barry and by the state experiment station at Geneva. Many nurserymen of Western New York attended the meeting.

Papers read and discussed had little direct bearing upon the nursery business. The breach which threatened seriously to disrupt the society last year over the question of the proposed bill for fumigating nursery stock, has been healed and no echo of the old differences between nurseryman and fruit grower arose to disturb the harmony of the convention.

When President Barry remarked that the society and its members seemed to be growing old together he hit off the characteristic which makes the Western New York Horticultural Society differ from most similar bodies. Its members are not delegates whose constantly changing personnel puts a new face on every meeting of the society, but old friends and neighbors who have come into the society as young men and are slowly growing old together. The annual sessions of the society have all the charm and intimacy of large family reunions.

The question of the size of apple barrels brought out the query, "Why does not the standard size package law apply to plum, peach and grape baskets?" No one seemed able to answer why the law did not apply to the receptacles named, but S. D. Willard of Geneva, chairman of the legislative committee and one of the Nestors of the society, gave the question a new turn by remarking that a bill is now before the legislature which seeks to put apple barrels back to the old standard of 100 quarts. Mr. Willard expressed the opinion that by the time the legislators got through with tinkering with the standard package law the fruit growers wouldn't know where the law did stand. Personally, he says, he preferred to go it alone, and by the quality of his own fruit establish for it such a reputation that it would make but a small difference to the public what sort of a barrel he packed his apples in.

C. M. Hooker declared that the dealers in Western New York are satisfied with the present standard of apple barrels and declared that he had discovered a good-sized mouse in the measure now before the legislature. A man with a patent barrel holding just 100 quarts, he said, is behind the measure, and for that reason, he believed, it would never become a law.

George E. Curtiss said a New York commission firm had told him that while Western New York dealers raise the best quality of apples in the market, they do not know how to pack them, and consequently preference is given to the carefully packed stock of California growers, which is afterwards placed on the market as "Western New York fruit." Mr. Curtiss urged that Western New York growers follow the example of the California packers and not only grade their apples as to size, but mark on each box or barrel the number of apples it

contains. By this means, he explained, the busy commission men of New York, many of them Italians and illiterate, can see at a glance what they are buying and quickly figure up their profits.

All the old officers were re-elected, as follows: President, William C. Barry, Rochester; vice-presidents, S. D. Willard, Geneva; Albert Wood, Charlton Station; J. S. Woodward, Lockport; T. B. Wilson, Halls Corners; secretary-treasurer, John Hall, Rochester; executive committee, C. M. Hooker, Rochester; H. S. Wiley, Cayuga; Edward M. Moody, Lockport; Wing R. Smith, Syracuse; George T. Atwood, Albany.

## IN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

One of the most active horticultural societies of the east is the Peninsula (Delaware and Maryland). Its annual meeting was held at Berlin, Md., January 8-10. President Orlando Harrison, in the course of his address, said:

Gentlemen of the Peninsula Horticultural Society—It is with great pleasure that I meet you again as a horticulturist and I congratulate you on the eve of prosperity. The past year has been a remarkable one in many respects, and to the fruit grower a very profitable one; from the first luscious strawberry in May to the Kieffer pear and Ben Davis apple in December.

I assume that every fruit grower is capable of imparting some information to his neighbor, and each grower is sufficiently receptive to receive it. The primary object of this society is the improvement of our methods of cultivation, and the general management of our orchards and crops, by discussion and comparison; and we may as well increase its utility by combined purchase of supplies and combined efforts to market our products more intelligently.

Throw off the old cry of hard times and let us start at the root by cultivating our soil more thoroughly. What is thorough cultivation? Not going over the land four times in a season, but forty if necessary. Cultivate the soil, grow part of your own fertilizer in Crimson clover and Cow peas. The real value of these two plants are known to but few and appreciated by a less number; they are the salvation for the owners of poor land in this country.

In growing fruit, if you want to succeed you must have a love for fruit growing. Don't give the inspector so much work in the old neglected orchards, but clean them out and start new. The growing of fruit for market is becoming a more profitable business every year. One acre of land recently sold for \$400 in West Virginia to plant apples on, and one of our Delaware friends paid \$100 per acre for land to plant Kieffer pears on; and his Reeves Favorite peach trees, five years old, paid \$4.50 per tree.

It has been said, repeatedly, that the best flavored peaches in the country are grown on the Peninsula, and now other states are saying theirs are equal to ours. Let ours be the standard for quality, and never give away that reputation won by our forefathers. Stick to your home if you want to succeed. Make farm homes more attractive and keep the bright boys on the farm. He is the one that is needed to make it pay; he is needed to have some system of thinning, grading and packing of fruit; to plant the lawn and ornament the home circle. Give him a chance at the State Agricultural College to see what can be learned.

May the members of the legislature now in session be provident in this matter, and see the necessity of one of the ablest horticultural departments in America, and provide requisite funds to maintain it. What can a reasonable amount of money be expended for, that will pay the land owner better than to aid to increase the valuation of land? We want our money spent where it can be seen. Just now, our land is increasing in value, and we should appreciate our favored surroundings; yet, I do not think our farmers and fruit growers enjoy half what they might of the good things of life that could be grown in our orchards and gardens. Let us be more thoughtful and encourage local horticultural societies.

It is with great delight and satisfaction that we see the public is

being interested in the orchards; we hope that this popularity will grow, and that those who have tried it, have found among the trees contentment, which they have sought elsewhere, with health and happiness as a result of their tree labor.

Among the speakers from other states were: Assistant Pomologist G. H. Powell, United States Department of Agriculture; O. M. Lord, plum expert, Minnesota; Stancliff Hale, son of J. H. Hale, Connecticut. Two hundred varieties of plum were exhibited by J. W. Kerr, who delivered an address on apple culture. A. W. Slaymaker, Delaware, reported on plums and peaches. Prof. W. C. Johnson delivered an illustrated lecture on "Some Famous Orchards." A. N. Brown, Wyoming, Del., was elected president; Wesley Webb, Dover, Del., secretary; J. W. Kerr, one of the vice-presidents, and Orlando Harrison, a member of the executive committee.

Fifty members of the society, residing in the upper part of the peninsula, returned on the same train, and while en route they held a meeting, at which Lieutenant Governor Cannon, of Delaware, presided. The seats in the coach were reversed and for two hours matters of interest to the horticulturists of the peninsula were discussed.

#### WM. FELL & CO. (HEXHAM) LTD.

Regarding the successful floating of the business of the Royal Seed Warehouse and Nursery Establishment of William Fell & Co., as a limited liability company, now William Fell & Co. (Hexham) Ltd., capital stock \$100,000, the Hexham, England, Herald of October 19, 1901, says:

Following the trend of so many large industrial undertakings at the present time, the old and widely known firm of Messrs. William Fell & Co., seed merchants and nurserymen, is now to become a limited liability company, a change necessitated by the ever widening process of business, and in obedience, we suppose, to the principle of co-operation which is a conspicuous feature in modern commercial life. Many large firms, "hoar with antiquity," have had to fall in line with a movement that must have an important influence on our future prosperity, and those who have failed to grasp the present changed requirements and economic conditions of trade, and elected to hold fast by the old order of things, are being left behind by their more up-to-date compeers. Thus we find among those fully alive to the progressive movement the firm of Messrs. Wm. Fell & Co., who by their diligence and attention raised the business to a unique position in the ranks of nurserymen and seedsmen, possessing, as it does, a very extended connection. The share capital, as will be seen by the advertised prospectus, is £20,000 (\$100,000), divided into ten thousand five per cent. preference shares of £1 each, and ten thousand ordinary shares of £1 each. The directors are: Wm. Fell, chairman and managing director; Thos. Atkinson, land agent, Newcastle; Geo. Hogarth Bell, Summerrods, Hexham; Wm. Milne, managing director; Robert H. Dobson, secretary. The business was first established nearly a century and a quarter ago by the predecessors of the late Ralph Robson, who carried the business successfully for several years. When Messrs. Fell & Co. purchased the business, over 21 years ago, it was almost entirely of a local character; now their business relations extend throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland, and they include among their patrons the Crown and many of the most extensive landed proprietors, and they have during recent years established valuable business connections in the United States and Canada, and have secured an important Continental list of correspondents. The managing directors will be the members of the present firm, who will be holders of two-thirds of the ordinary shares of the new company. They have associated with them in the directorate two able business gentlemen, viz.: Mr. Geo. Hogarth Bell, of this town, and Mr. Atkinson, land agent, Newcastle. The firm are considerable employers of labor, their staff in the offices, seed department, in the nursery and on landscape gardening and forest planting operations outside the nursery average about 75 hands.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

E. H. Riehl has been elected president of the Alton, Ill., Horticultural Society.

Greening Brothers, Monroe, Mich., have filed articles of incorporation; capital stock, \$100,000.

A. L. Wood and family, Rochester, N. Y., went to Florida last month to spend a portion of the winter.

C. M. Peters, Wesley, Md., read a paper on "Grapes," at the annual meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society at Berlin, Md., last month.

W. B. Schaeffer, Long Grove, Ill., announces that after the spring's trade he will go out of the nursery business and will move to another part of the country.

To John Charlton & Son, Rochester, N. Y., was awarded by the Western New York Horticultural Society last month the Barry medal, for the new Charlton grape.

The Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen reports a prospect of a good demand for stock the coming spring. The association will meet July 8th in Kansas City.

Frederick W. Kelsey was toastmaster at the New England Society's dinner at Orange, N. J., December 31st. He is president of the society. Four hundred persons were present.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society was held at Trenton on January 8-9. W. H. Reed, Tennent, was elected president, H. J. Budd, Mt. Holly, secretary.

The annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society will be held in New York city, Feb. 12 and 13, 1902, in the rooms of the American Institute, which holds its mid-winter exhibition at the same time.

It is stated that the state horticulturist of Washington intends to enforce to the letter the provision of the Washington state law requiring nurserymen doing business in that state to furnish a bond for \$1,000 and procure a license.

All who knew the late Thomas Meehan will be especially interested in the biographical sketch of him in the January issue of Meehan's Monthly. This monthly will be continued by C. Mendelson Meehan on the lines laid down by Thomas Meehan.

Prof. Webster, state entomologist of Ohio, reports that the San Jose scale commission in that state has spent \$150,000 during the last year in fighting the scale. Inspections were made in the 192 nurseries, 6,130 acres, in the state, and 133 certificates were granted; 36,000 trees were destroyed, 25,000 of which were in a single nursery.

"Worcester county now has the largest peach nursery in the United States of America," declared Dr. James C. Dirickson who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of Mayor Orlando Harrison, at the annual meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society last month, at Berlin, Md., the home of the nurseries of J. G. Harrison & Sons.

At the annual meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, Charles G. Patten, Charles City, presented his report as delegate to the biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society, and in it he criticised the formation of the hybridizers' congress on the ground that the work of such a congress should be left to the pomological society.

Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., recently won a court action brought for collection of corporation tax, on the ground that the assessment was wrongfully made upon "Chase Brothers," the word "company" not appearing. The judge declared that an assessment to be legal must be made against a corporation in its official title.

At the New York State Fruit Growers' Association meeting in Syracuse, the following was adopted: "Resolved, That the New York State Fruit Growers' Association, in the name of every fruit grower in the country who has not received his land as a guaranty from the national government, denounce all projects for irrigating any portion of the public domain at the public expense, every such project being a direct blow at the prosperity of American husbandry at large and therefore at the best interests of the whole American people, broadly viewed."

The official trade journal—NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

## Latest Census Returns Regarding Nurseries.

PRELIMINARY STATISTICS OF THE AREA AND VALUE OF LAND, AND THE VALUE OF BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS, AND LIVE STOCK, JUNE 1, 1900, AND THE PRODUCTS AND LEADING EXPENDITURES OF 1899 OF FARMS MAKING THE SALE OF TREES, SHRUBS AND OTHER NURSERY STOCK THEIR PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FARM INCOME, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total Area.	Im- proved Area.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Im- plements.	Value of Live Stock.	Value of Products.	Value of Pro- ducts Fed.	EXPENDED in 1899, FOR—	
	Total.	With Buildings.									Fertiliz- ers.	Labor.
The United States.....	2022	2010	165,374	137,183	\$18,075,050	\$4,233,833	\$539,109	\$459,307	\$10,022,195	\$192,799	\$139,582	\$2,287,940
North Atlantic Division.....	496	485	32,809	27,996	6,154,772	1,811,223	194,570	134,055	3,076,241	58,382	65,591	814,056
South Atlantic Division.....	169	168	21,101	16,069	1,266,317	281,950	34,562	42,519	802,946	18,077	24,780	169,889
North Central Division.....	836	836	67,851	59,436	6,762,511	1,416,205	193,707	192,572	3,877,025	86,690	28,679	847,360
South Central Division.....	280	280	31,134	22,832	1,471,790	386,845	57,985	52,261	1,322,718	19,402	9,970	217,180
Western Division.....	241	241	12,479	10,855	2,419,660	337,610	58,285	37,900	943,265	10,248	10,562	239,455
Alabama.....	22	22	5,333	3,482	179,300	54,470	6,250	3,476	131,507	1,190	2,186	30,373
Arizona.....	2	2	64	64	18,500	5,250	350	490	1,100	150	.....	500
Arkansas.....	47	47	4,371	3,041	101,455	46,000	8,095	6,940	129,867	2,320	125	24,940
California.....	141	141	6,689	6,065	1,725,945	210,315	36,308	18,935	528,623	4,415	8,607	158,345
Colorado.....	21	21	765	759	121,925	20,050	3,545	1,970	51,273	233	25	8,725
Connecticut.....	23	22	1,863	1,308	284,600	74,075	4,910	7,430	155,436	4,077	4,218	34,580
Delaware.....	11	10	836	812	49,900	16,450	1,155	1,690	20,195	875	960	5,065
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	30	30	2,307	1,542	234,765	56,650	6,115	5,140	135,357	1,585	8,415	27,675
Georgia.....	29	29	4,929	3,026	122,450	30,800	3,970	6,380	136,425	2,130	2,190	32,735
Idaho.....	6	6	710	580	67,025	8,950	2,682	2,610	37,278	1,575	.....	6,450
Illinois.....	126	126	7,760	7,155	1,691,965	249,745	29,431	22,190	597,351	13,620	5,115	143,173
Indiana.....	84	84	6,285	5,819	442,536	128,565	12,238	17,767	267,618	7,035	2,690	54,137
Indian Territory.....	7	7	406	271	8,780	4,420	786	1,803	20,337	200	.....	1,330
Iowa.....	104	104	6,285	5,988	812,490	180,900	27,063	27,235	627,796	8,747	3,145	125,205
Kansas.....	79	79	8,515	7,812	609,925	136,170	15,640	18,170	453,121	8,224	625	101,985
Kentucky.....	26	26	3,128	2,922	196,800	45,750	7,012	3,615	112,684	1,185	309	17,350
Louisiana.....	15	15	2,104	1,234	87,200	22,200	4,020	3,610	58,358	1,310	815	10,770
Maine.....	16	16	1,254	1,014	78,400	23,600	5,740	800	47,814	450	2,430	12,630
Maryland.....	15	15	3,685	3,356	288,800	46,900	7,450	13,218	136,737	6,140	4,755	30,695
Massachusetts.....	49	46	2,141	1,545	344,600	117,318	15,685	5,645	251,239	1,576	9,273	53,195
Michigan.....	54	54	6,029	5,579	479,155	100,800	28,795	20,580	348,681	9,133	7,637	71,435
Minnesota.....	43	43	4,370	3,700	356,670	78,000	16,070	18,690	392,536	8,520	1,305	54,122
Mississippi.....	14	14	1,751	1,533	61,825	15,265	1,510	3,125	28,458	1,280	895	6,800
Missouri.....	116	116	9,650	7,864	826,895	167,125	23,640	21,605	334,356	8,617	2,715	83,348
Montana.....	5	5	754	406	57,600	12,600	565	2,440	19,285	105	60	1,450
Nebraska.....	44	44	3,975	3,646	286,500	66,810	7,085	9,325	243,258	3,775	280	65,040
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	8	8	427	117	32,000	17,000	1,550	330	6,509	140	445	1,565
New Jersey.....	54	52	2,932	2,622	646,475	205,450	24,145	14,601	345,328	9,670	9,835	75,885
New Mexico.....	1	1	22	22	3,300	1,000	220	.....	4,343	.....	250	1,500
New York.....	237	237	17,568	15,322	3,607,107	1,074,625	116,780	79,345	1,673,130	30,224	29,205	468,873
North Carolina.....	25	25	2,441	1,670	91,850	28,050	4,935	3,800	129,714	1,323	3,636	27,549
North Dakota.....	3	3	123	123	5,200	3,240	475	260	5,565	.....	.....	2,475
Ohio.....	147	147	10,818	9,867	1,008,625	247,250	24,040	30,880	522,905	15,629	4,732	127,390
Oklahoma.....	26	26	2,675	1,990	86,850	16,835	3,159	2,730	76,333	517	70	11,827
Oregon.....	33	33	1,847	1,631	208,900	45,300	7,200	4,770	152,390	2,140	1,085	35,260
Pennsylvania.....	95	90	5,801	52,80	944,790	256,755	21,775	23,604	503,585	11,425	9,050	150,365
Rhode Island.....	9	9	258	251	185,300	30,000	3,200	1,600	42,070	500	703	12,103
South Carolina.....	3	3	202	158	5,500	2,025	230	20	1,530	.....	110	1,100
South Dakota.....	6	6	518	468	14,400	4,800	825	555	7,041	70	30	1,870
Tennessee.....	57	57	6,840	5,198	429,265	102,880	15,730	14,311	491,566	8,158	3,165	72,380
Texas.....	73	73	4,932	3,432	329,095	83,445	12,209	14,454	293,945	3,442	2,405	42,740
Utah.....	17	17	995	876	127,215	18,650	5,725	4,560	122,035	740	515	22,315
Vermont.....	5	5	565	537	31,500	12,400	785	640	51,130	320	432	4,860
Virginia.....	45	45	5,138	4,328	428,965	90,175	9,480	9,875	188,116	4,529	4,609	41,155
Washington.....	15	15	633	452	89,350	15,495	1,690	2,125	25,338	890	20	4,910
West Virginia.....	11	11	1,563	1,177	43,987	10,900	1,227	2,396	54,872	1,495	105	3,915
Wisconsin.....	30	30	3,523	1,415	228,150	52,800	8,405	5,315	76,797	3,320	405	17,180
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

# Latest Census Returns Regarding the Florists.

PRELIMINARY STATISTICS OF THE AREA AND VALUE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK, JUNE 1, 1900, AND THE PRODUCTS AND LEADING EXPENDITURES IN 1899 OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS MAKING COMMERCIAL FLORICULTURE THEIR PRINCIPAL BUSINESS.

STATES.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total Area.	Im-proved Area.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Im-plements.	Value of Live Stock.	Value of Products.	Value of Pro-ducts Fed.	EXPENDED IN 1899, For—	
	Total.	With Buildings.									Fertilizers.	Labor.
The United States.....	6159	6159	42,647	34,692	\$50,619,866	\$22,654,756	\$1,367,087	\$396,548	\$18,387,420	\$83,359	\$318,298	\$4,125,799
North Atlantic Division.....	3237	3237	26,325	2,031	27,465,925	13,300,199	825,273	241,775	9,676,112	57,864	212,529	2,281,899
South Atlantic Division.....	318	318	2,701	2,336	6,027,053	1,632,458	109,002	28,302	1,327,141	5,043	22,728	281,524
North Central Division.....	1971	1971	9,634	8,686	13,224,694	6,201,354	324,411	94,999	5,717,858	15,260	58,813	1,218,312
South Central Division.....	274	274	1,434	1,287	1,528,430	644,785	43,455	15,087	655,650	2,760	9,467	134,127
Western Division.....	359	359	2,553	2,070	2,373,755	875,960	64,946	16,385	1,010,659	2,432	14,761	209,937
Alabama.....	23	23	96	96	138,527	71,000	1,430	865	42,918	110	1,370	6,770
Arizona.....	1	1	1	1	650	300	10	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	18	18	157	157	81,825	30,280	2,015	960	38,765	520	407	9,695
California.....	208	208	1,726	1,646	1,233,935	467,625	36,881	9,465	594,017	1,375	7,379	116,705
Colorado.....	53	53	153	153	669,850	208,475	14,745	1,545	198,403	217	3,830	56,132
Connecticut.....	168	168	1,894	1,276	1,263,392	778,072	33,478	16,416	508,590	3,917	13,125	137,492
Delaware.....	21	21	219	209	171,675	92,150	6,630	4,040	60,137	830	1,235	11,767
District of Columbia.....	33	33	461	436	4,104,975	690,500	44,250	6,425	505,996	225	7,790	98,630
Florida.....	15	15	182	121	51,800	13,450	2,790	772	30,434	.....	1,690	9,008
Georgia.....	33	33	188	165	254,850	112,050	5,609	1,860	112,720	550	2,100	30,951
Idaho.....	5	5	7	7	10,400	8,000	325	170	3,185	150	45	300
Illinois.....	499	499	1,992	1,908	4,535,815	2,096,652	90,651	21,590	1,865,722	2,133	24,222	420,538
Indiana.....	166	166	613	541	839,583	406,907	20,825	5,037	403,563	510	3,752	86,395
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	97	97	669	572	623,490	243,830	18,090	4,855	339,386	292	1,929	65,120
Kansas.....	65	65	171	163	231,950	126,750	3,930	2,690	74,711	65	510	6,372
Kentucky.....	77	77	366	306	517,687	256,155	16,490	3,554	217,914	375	2,025	44,227
Louisiana.....	40	40	151	101	144,250	35,875	5,140	1,330	66,430	80	800	12,030
Maine.....	65	65	625	486	275,315	151,940	13,610	4,330	141,777	1,365	2,830	36,515
Maryland.....	121	121	924	857	642,817	387,178	23,495	10,790	351,930	2,560	4,936	78,365
Massachusetts.....	597	597	6,228	3,305	5,121,133	2,438,965	130,577	38,775	1,512,581	10,215	35,844	398,805
Michigan.....	215	215	1,290	1,175	1,445,540	176,905	40,670	10,720	532,278	1,685	7,280	132,595
Minnesota.....	69	69	363	264	577,489	305,739	15,810	5,460	277,745	375	1,625	76,075
Mississippi.....	11	11	30	28	25,650	16,650	790	765	11,654	.....	90	2,985
Missouri.....	183	183	618	600	1,050,975	492,200	29,240	8,221	418,224	1,760	4,181	86,720
Montana.....	11	11	11	11	60,400	24,000	700	275	30,182	.....	222	8,770
Nebraska.....	38	38	241	217	237,675	121,350	8,430	2,700	127,280	.....	580	21,120
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	60	60	1,386	622	265,950	136,825	14,047	5,165	122,839	4,428	1,977	20,070
New Jersey.....	494	494	3,061	2,614	4,633,105	2,458,240	156,429	35,912	1,960,558	11,505	48,334	400,382
New Mexico.....	4	4	11	11	14,000	7,000	405	110	5,300	.....	60	800
New York.....	983	983	7,362	6,105	8,360,097	3,970,102	267,712	75,130	2,866,357	11,379	61,627	688,191
North Carolina.....	15	15	119	90	65,840	26,255	615	640	25,234	300	165	4,060
North Dakota.....	3	3	3	3	11,550	2,950	85	.....	2,960	.....	20	500
Ohio.....	505	505	2,832	2,518	2,817,310	1,308,956	67,850	25,176	1,396,530	6,410	11,824	273,233
Oklahoma.....	7	7	32	32	24,050	11,500	995	100	8,050	.....	50	800
Oregon.....	38	38	94	85	193,700	71,800	4,675	855	90,710	140	1,525	16,175
Pennsylvania.....	734	734	4,730	4,280	6,637,808	2,947,280	179,345	57,732	2,214,443	13,829	41,187	513,497
Rhode Island.....	108	108	731	645	754,025	339,825	23,255	4,835	295,774	400	5,950	72,982
South Carolina.....	4	4	14	14	12,300	4,400	215	.....	2,700	.....	180	550
South Dakota.....	3	3	46	46	9,700	4,600	160	.....	3,111	.....	40	550
Tennessee.....	32	32	335	311	302,300	107,800	8,185	4,450	167,750	1,480	3,150	28,920
Texas.....	66	66	267	256	295,950	116,825	7,410	3,063	102,169	195	1,575	28,000
Utah.....	20	20	44	33	77,660	33,400	2,400	900	33,802	100	615	6,645
Vermont.....	28	28	308	280	155,100	76,950	6,820	2,480	53,193	826	1,655	10,965
Virginia.....	56	56	409	320	404,900	256,375	20,908	2,105	196,990	210	4,295	44,350
Washington.....	17	17	501	118	96,860	53,160	3,705	3,045	52,530	450	985	10,210
West Virginia.....	20	20	185	124	117,900	50,100	4,490	1,670	41,000	368	337	3,845
Wisconsin.....	128	128	796	679	843,615	353,615	28,670	8,550	276,348	2,030	2,850	49,187
Wyoming.....	2	2	5	5	7,300	2,200	1,100	20	2,330	.....	100	200

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1902.

## LAW PROBABLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A point of considerable importance to nurserymen generally was brought up at the meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society. The state entomologist, Prof. F. M. Webster, after reporting upon the number of nurseries inspected during 1901, recommended that the cost of inspection of nurseries be borne by the state, and that a fee be charged for issuing a certificate. L. B. Pierce and the secretary of the society, W. W. Farnsworth, indorsed the recommendation.

The opinion was expressed that the law was clearly unconstitutional. The attorney-general, it was stated, had refused to pass upon it, and it was believed that this was equivalent to an opinion that the law would not hold. It was argued that an innocent nurseryman could not legally be charged \$10 for inspection whether he had the scale or not. If scale were found in a nursery then it would be proper to assess upon the nurseryman the cost of exterminating it.

## THE FEDERAL BILL.

Little has been heard lately of the federal bill for the regulation of nursery stock in transit. The necessity for such a law has become less urgent since the state laws have been amended or have been enforced without undue hardship upon nurserymen. It is thought probable that no effort will be made to have the measure passed at the present session of congress. The bill has been amended so that in its present form it is not acceptable to the nurserymen.

Furthermore, it is held that the passage of a federal bill would not prevent state authorities from doing as the state laws provide, regarding the inspection of nursery stock, after the stock has entered the state.

## BIG COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS.

A Michigan firm has received an order for 35,000 trees for a Michigan plantation. Information comes from Virginia that President S. B. Woods of the State Horticultural Society, besides owning an orchard of 4,000 trees, is a member of the Albemarle Orchard Company, which proposes to plant 100,000 apple trees and already has half that number in the ground. The varieties are principally Pippins, Winesaps and Johnston's Winter. Fifty men are employed the year around to plant and attend to this orchard. Dr. J. B. Emerson, a prominent and wealthy physician, of New York city, who has another orchard of 10,000 trees in Albemarle, Va., is a member of the new company, as are also Thomas F. Ryan, railway magnate, Richard T. Martin, a banker, of Charlottesville, and Prof. J. R. Sampson, of Pantops Academy.

Inasmuch as the profit in orchards has been so frequently and emphatically demonstrated, men of means are entering the field in many parts of the country. Each success on a grand scale will stimulate others to plant orchards even on a smaller scale and the nurseryman will be called upon to supply the material. This increasing demand and the tendency toward shortages should result in better prices through natural means.

## WORK FOR THE STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Attendants at the annual meetings of the American Association of Nurserymen will recall that for several years there has seemed to be little or nothing for the state vice-presidents to do. These vice-presidents, one for each state represented in the association, are duly elected at each annual meeting. To be sure, the state vice-presidents assemble and make out a slate of officers and the place for the next convention, their recommendations being presented to the association in open convention.

In former years it was the duty of the state vice-presidents to prepare ad interim reports of the condition and amount of nursery stock in their respective states, these reports to be presented at the annual meetings. It has been suggested that the making of these reports be resumed, and that the vice-presidents would undoubtedly be glad to contribute such practical information as they might be able to gather during the year as to their states. The principal drawback in this plan is the fact that in former years these reports were criticised as not wholly authoritative—not that the vice-presidents were at fault, but because of their reliance on many sources

the information did not conform to what, it was said, was known by well-posted nurserymen to be the fact. In these days of mutual association reports, however, and the thorough knowledge that has been acquired of general conditions, it would seem that reliable information should be at hand with little effort. It must be conceded that anything of so practical a nature would be gladly received by those who travel long distances to attend the conventions of the American Association.

#### NEW YORK STATE BILL.

As stated in the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the amendment to the bill regulating the sale of nursery stock, introduced at the last session of the legislature and held over after a conference with the nurserymen, has been reintroduced this year in an amended form. It provides for the fumigation of all nursery stock coming into the state, and for the fumigation of all stock in nurseries, for a period of two years, in cases where the scale has been discovered. The New York State Fruit Growers' Association, the Eastern Nurserymen's Association and the State Grange have agreed to the measure and it is probable that it will be passed.

In order to make the matter clear, it should be stated that this bill is not the work of the nurserymen of the state. It is a measure proposed by the fruit growers and it was accepted by the nurserymen as a compromise. It should be understood that it does not require that nursery stock be fumigated before it enters the state, but that if the stock is not fumigated before it comes into the state, it will be fumigated upon entry into the state.

#### A NURSERY SCHOOL OF BOTANY.

A innovation that is not only unique and quite original, but useful as well, has recently been made by Thomas Meehan & Sons, the nurserymen and landscape engineers, of Germantown, Philadelphia. This concern has established for its employes a school of botany with a systematic course of study, and it has already met with great encouragement.

This school is under the direct personal care of S. Mendelson Meehan, a member of the firm, and Ernest Hemming a Kew graduate who is a specialist in herbaceous plants, and in charge of that department for the firm. The former teaches the advanced members of the class and the latter instructs the younger element. Both express themselves as being well pleased with the progress of their pupils.

Every employe is eligible, from the veteran who has grown gray in the service to the apprentice who puts in time washing pots. It is surprising and encouraging to see what interest all members of the class take and what progress they make.

Nothing could better show the advancement of the nursery business in this country; it is working ever upward. The value of the trained man is becoming every day more appreciated. This departure indicates a desire on the part of the employer to educate the employe: raising the man's standard and thus making him worth more in every way. Heretofore the training received in nursery work was mostly through individual effort, and not so much through the teachings of his superiors.

For the nursery worker the benefits to be gained by studying botany can be readily seen. The advantage such a class

has to make the most of its studies on a large and complete nursery may be well appreciated.

The meetings are held in the evenings and the course has been so arranged to make it interesting and to eliminate as far as possible the natural dryness of the study.

#### TOO DRASTIC A MEASURE.

At Richmond on January 7-8 was held the annual meeting of the Virginia Horticultural Society. Prof. Alwood who has been abroad criticised employers of laboring men in America, saying that the French peasantry is better paid and better housed than is the laboring class in this country. His statements were refuted by S. Lupton. W. T. Hood delivered an interesting address on "Propagation and Cultivation of Nursery Stock." Prof. Van Deman, of Parsley, also spoke. Prof. W. A. Taylor of the United States Department of Agriculture, urged an extension of the market for American fruits.

A resolution was offered by Hon. S. Lupton, requiring the state entomologist to publish the names of all orchardists and nurserymen whose premises are infested with the San Jose scale, insect pest, in order to prevent the sale and growth of infected trees. The resolution, as drawn, is a drastic measure, and at once provoked vigorous opposition. So general and so strong was the sentiment against the resolution that the patron decided to withdraw it, but in doing so he gave notice that unless the present conditions have been remedied by next year, he will reintroduce the resolution.

Samuel B. Woods, of Charlottesville, was re-elected president. W. T. Hood, Richmond, and W. B. Alwood, Blacksburg, were elected vice-presidents.

#### PARKS AND TREE PLANTING.

In the January issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN we called attention to a recent book on the improvement of cities, by Charles M. Robinson. Among the many publications on this subject now appearing, all of them tending to stimulate interest in the nurseryman's trade, is an article in the magazine "Municipal Affairs" by Frederick W. Kelsey, New York.

A definite plan for all municipal improvements is necessary, argues Mr. Kelsey. In tree planting, as in the matter of water supply, sewage and other problems requiring the use of the streets, the best results obtain under a commission having full authority. Indeed, concentrated authority is requisite. No one would favor a plan by which each property owner would attempt to put down a sidewalk or pavement in front of his premises to conform to his particular notion. The "hit or miss" plan of street planting is open to similar objection. Some trees on a street are, however, unquestionably better than none, but where the work is undertaken by a competent commission uniformity, economy and other practical results follow for the benefit of all. When public sentiment in the various states crystalizes into law, empowering authorities to carry out a system of street planting, as parks and other local improvements are now made, we shall have still more attractive cities with parks and parkway advantages enlarged and enhanced in every direction.

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### THE NURSERY CENSUS.

In this issue is presented the latest information regarding the nurseries of the country, as prepared by the census office from the figures of the recent federal enumeration. The tabulated statement has been sent to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN by L. G. Powers, chief statistician for agriculture, of the census office, Washington, D. C., who says:

"This table does not include all farms and establishments raising nursery stock incidental to their agricultural operations but only those making the raising of nursery stock their principal occupation. In a short time we shall have completed the tabulation of the farms and establishments that raise nursery stock incidental to their business, and the value of such products. In comparing these figures with those of ten years ago, you should remember this distinction: Nurseries then reported included all farms and establishments that raised nursery stock from which they secured any report, whether such plants made up the principal or incidental product of their activity."

This explanation clears up the apparently marked contrast in the figures of the census of 1900 and that of 1890 as compared in a table published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN at page 271 in the November 1901 issue. There, for instance, it is shown that in 1890 there were 530 nursery establishments in New York state with land and buildings amounting to \$10,609,866; while in 1900 there were but 237 nursery establishments in the state with a value of land and buildings amounting to but \$3,607,107.

The listing in the recent census of such establishments as make the production of nursery stock their principal business, makes the later figures of much greater value, inasmuch as these figures are the ones needed in a consideration of actual conditions in nursery circles.

Mr. Powers' table shows at a glance the total number of nurseries, buildings, acreage, values, etc.; the total number in each of the five general divisions of the country, and the figures by states. This table refers exclusively to nurseries, a separate table having been prepared from returns from florists' establishments.

### DAMAGE BY HEAT IN CELLAR.

In a bulletin by F. H. Hall, F. C. Stewart and H. J. Eustace, issued by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, the following case is cited:

A Rochester nurseryman noticed, early in March, that some serious mishap had befallen a lot of about 25,000 three-year old pear trees in his nursery cellar. The trees had been placed in bundles, stood upright upon the cellar floor in rows and secured in place by sand piled upon the roots; and were awaiting spring shipment. Contrary to this nurseryman's usual custom, no fire was made in the cellar during the winter and the sand about the roots of the trees froze quite solid. On February 25, 1,200 of the trees were dug for shipment, when all appeared in good condition. Much difficulty was met with in handling these trees, however, owing to the frozen sand, so on February 27, a fire was built in the corner of the cellar where these trees had been removed, with the intention of thawing out the sand.

Soon after this a condition of the trees developed which

alarmed the owner so that he sent to the station for advice. The tops of the trees throughout the whole cellar turned black and the twigs and smaller branches above three and one-half feet from the floor were evidently dead. The appearance was very similar to that of pear blight and the owner feared that a most malignant outbreak of this dread disease had occurred. However, on investigation, it was seen that trees of many different varieties in the cellar were equally affected, which would not be the case with pear blight; trees of the same planting as those in the cellar, still standing in the nursery rows, appeared perfectly healthy; and no report came of anything wrong with the 1,200 trees already shipped. These conditions all denied the assumption of disease and pointed to cellar injury occurring after the early shipment. The fire in the cellar being the only unusual feature, it was evident that this caused the damage; and further investigation made it certain that this was the case.

The uniformity in height of the line marking the lower limit of injury was striking evidence that heat was the destructive factor; for below that line no trees were injured. Even tender Bartlett trees, too short to extend above this line, were unaffected. Upon questioning the man who built the fire, it was found that it had been made a little larger than the usual "cold spell" fire, though it was not hot enough to scorch trees standing near. The air had been warmed quickly, had risen to the ceiling, about seven feet, and had spread over the whole cellar top in a layer which became cooler as it approached the floor. This thawed out the tops of the trunks and the upper branches and twigs too rapidly, and killed them. The lower limbs, the bottoms of the trunks and the roots thawed gradually in the cooler air near the floor, and escaped injury.

Had the usual fire been kept in the cellar to prevent freezing during the cold snaps, or had the trees been allowed to thaw out gradually, no serious harm would have been done. As it was, the trees were not really affected except in parts which would probably have been removed in planting; but since they were in the hands of a wholesale dealer, who could not dispose of them to retailers, the loss was almost complete. About half of the stock, disposed of for a nominal price, was planted with a loss of only two per cent. of the trees.

### NEW YORK STATE FRUIT GROWERS.

The New York State Fruit Growers Ass'n held a session in Syracuse last month, at which matters of legislation, transportation, nomenclature, diseases of fruits, pests, new plants and fruits and marketing were enthusiastically discussed. C. A. Weiting was endorsed for re-appointment as state commissioner of agriculture. Secretary W. A. Taylor, of the American Pomological Society, and W. H. Collingwood, editor of Rural New Yorker, were among the speakers. L. T. Yeomans, Walworth, N. Y., was re-elected president; F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, secretary. President Yeomans in his address said:

The experience of the past season shows more clearly than ever before that that most pernicious of insect pests—the San Jose scale—is with us, in nurseries and orchards in ever increasing numbers, and that we can only hope to keep it in subjection by the most thorough and radical measures, to say nothing of its extermination. I am very happy to be able to say that nurserymen as well as fruit-growers now so fully realize the danger from this pest, that their united efforts will be given to secure satisfactory legislation on this all-important question at the present session of the legislature.

## NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

At the annual meeting of the New York Botanical Garden last month a membership of 860 was reported. D. O. Mills was re-elected president; Dr. N. L. Britton, secretary and director-in-chief.

Five new buildings have been completed during the year in the conservatory range and are nearly ready for use. The most expensive work of construction, grading and stocking the garden and park will be finished with the \$150,000 which the society asked from New York city in November, provided the society gets the money before spring.

A collection of 8,000 fossil plants loaned the garden by Columbia University has been received and set up in the museum building, and a gift of \$500 from Andrew Carnegie has been used for the purchase of the collection, which is strong in rare Mexican species. The famous A. Henry collection of Asiatic species has also been purchased. The library has been largely increased. Dr. Britton urged that a special exploration fund be established. He says that such a fund would just now be the greatest aid to the museum and the progress of science.

## RHODE ISLAND TREE PLANTING.

A noteworthy development of the fruit-growing industry in Rhode Island has occurred during the last decade. This is especially marked in the cultivation of peaches, the number of trees having increased 36,247, or 306.8 per cent, and the quantity of fruit produced 4.991 bushels, or 434.4 per cent. Substantial gains were made in every county in the state. In Newport county the number of trees increased from 399 to 2,227, or 709 per cent.; in Providence county from 2,096 to 24,373, or 1,063 per cent, and in Washington county from 854 to 9,634, or 1,028 per cent.

The number of apple trees increased 3.1 per cent., the entire gain having been in Providence and Washington counties. All other counties report a decrease.

Pear trees increased in number 12.3 per cent., decreases in Bristol, Kent and Washington counties having been offset by an increase from 10,210 to 13,432 trees in Providence county.

The unusually favorable season of 1899 was responsible for an increase of 92.9 per cent. in the cherry crop, although the number of trees had decreased 27.2 per cent. The number of plum and prune trees increased 265.8 per cent. and the quantity of fruit produced 313.8 per cent.

## PEACH AND PLUM STOCKS.

Some forty years ago I was led to try plum stocks for peaches, apricots and nectarines upon the claim that they would be proof against the peach-tree borer, says Dr. B. L. Ryder in *American Gardening*. In this I was disappointed; in fact, the plum-rooted trees appeared to be more subject to the attacks of the borers than the peach trees on their own roots, and when so affected the damage was usually greater, and after cutting out the grubs, the repair or healing over was not so rapid as in the peach. Moreover, the peach would outgrow the plum stock in a few years to such an extent that the plum root would not be able to support the tree.

On the contrary, in my experience the peach makes a better

stock for the plum. Borers seldom attack peach stock on which plums are grafted, and if they do, but little damage results. One objection is that the peach stock will make so much more growth than the plum or apricot, and an unsightly base is formed below the point of union. Just why the peach root with a plum tree trunk should be less affected by the borer than the all-peach tree I cannot say, but such was clearly the case under my observation, and it would be of interest to have the experience of extensive plum growers who have used peach stock for plums. The hard shelled almond I have tried to some extent as a stock for peaches, plums and apricots, with most satisfactory results. The bark of the almond is smooth and hard and presents a surface not easily penetrated by the larvæ, and makes a large tree and keeps pace with the peach in its growth. My observations along these lines have been made in Southern Pennsylvania, on the southeastern side, near the foot of the Tuscarora mountain range. Soil freestone, with clay subsoil, underlaid with limestone.

## IDAHO ORCHARDISTS.

At the seventh annual meeting, last month, of the Idaho State Horticultural Society, A. McPherson, state horticultural inspector, said that ten years ago there were less than 3,000 acres of orchard lands under cultivation in the state, and now there are over 40,000 acres. At that time people did not know how to plant their trees, when to plant, or where to plant. But now they are familiar with these things, and the knowledge they have gained is largely due to the work of the horticultural society. J. B. Perrine, Blue Lakes, was re-elected president; J. D. Huntley, Moscow, vice-president; Robert Milliken, Nampa, secretary, R. M. Gwinn, Caldwell, treasurer.

## APPLE OUTLOOK IN IOWA.

"The outlook for spring business is very good," writes Pierce Bechtle, LeMars, Ia. "As the soil becomes old the successful cultivation extends west and north until now there are a number of large commercial orchards in the northwest part of this state, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota, which are doing well. The number of apples which are successfully grown is being added to each year, until now we have some fifty varieties in different localities all over the state, when a few years ago people thought nothing but crabs, Duchess and one or two other varieties of apple would pay to plant. Last year we had peach trees, two years planted, which are full of fruit. Americana plums are just in their element here; thousands are being planted in commercial orchards, and they are very profitable. We have splendid markets for fruit, as these western cities are growing rapidly and the people are fruit eaters."

John C. Chase, Derry, N. H., last month made a flying trip through the South, visiting the Charleston Exposition and attending there the annual meeting of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, where he met A. L. Wood, of Rochester, N. Y., and other nurserymen.

G. H. MILLER & SON, ROME, Ga., Jan. 15, 1902.—"We enclose \$1 on subscription for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for the year 1902. We are well pleased with the journal and look upon it as a necessity. Our trade for the last year has been very heavy, about double what it was for the year before and we anticipate a heavy trade for 1902."

## Recent Publications.

The Charlton Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., has issued a comprehensive catalogue of 94 pages, illustrated with half-tone engravings.

One of the most attractive catalogues is that of the Central Nurseries, J. Wragg & Sons, Waukegan, Ia. Half tone engravings are used almost exclusively and there are inserts of colored plates of grapes.

Memories of Kipling's Indian tales are revived by an article in the January 16th issue of the "Youth's Companion," by Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, "On the Road to Mandalay." Healthy reading for the boys is provided in every issue of this popular weekly story paper. \$1.75 per year. Boston: PERRY MASON & Co.

More than the usual amount of information regarding the treatment of nursery stock upon receipt from the grower or dealer is contained in the new catalogue of E. Smith & Sons, Geneva, N. Y. There is also considerable information regarding the spraying of orchards, with formulas and directions for growing roses, together with an account of the manner in which nursery stock is propagated at these nurseries.

Among the most attractive features of Pearson's Magazine are the illustrated articles in the series "The Story of the States." The December article was on Texas, by Earl Mayo; that in the February issue on Louisiana by the same author. Nine states have been thus described and depicted. The January issue contains the first of a series of articles on "Machines that Almost Think." \$1 per year. New York: PEARSON PUBLISHING CO.

The Macmillan Company, New York city, has issued an addition to its monthly list of books, bulletin No. 1 for 1902, in which are listed among others the following: "The Woodland's Orchids," by Frederick Boyle; descriptions and illustrations with stories of orchid collecting and colored plates, by J. L. Macfarlane, F. R. H. S., pp. 274, cloth, 4°, \$7. "Insect Life: Souvenirs of a Naturalist," by J. H. Fabre, pp. 320, 12°, \$1.75. Macmillan's "Guide to Palestine and Egypt," pp. 270, cloth, 12°, \$3.25.

The excellence and variety of the features presented by the February number of "The Delineator" are typical of the progressiveness of this favorite woman's magazine. The fashion matter is as timely as special correspondents at the world's most important fashion centers can make it. Ira D. Sankey continues the story of his tour, and his description of the Holy Land is even more interesting than his story of the journey through Egypt. Prof. Anthony Barker contributes the first series on "Athletics for Women," the article dealing with "Physical Culture at Home." Dr. Grace Peckham Murray introduces a series of articles on "Child Training" by describing the disposition and tendencies of every-day children. In the series of "Notable Women" Dr. S. R. Elliott gives some interesting glimpses of Charlotte Cushman.

The January issue of "Country Life in America" is a California number. The frontispiece is a full page engraving of a scene in the Santa Clara valley, showing blooming orchards in the fertile valley close to the foothills. A beautiful view of Redlands taken from Smiley Heights adorns the title page and a superb Washington palm occupies nearly the whole of the second page. A redwood, giant yuccas of the Mojave desert and famous old cypresses of Monterey contrast strongly with the engravings of the Matilija poppy, pears of Central California, prune orchards in Santa Clara valley, great grain fields, orange plantations, scenes in Menlo park, almond trees and extensive drying grounds. Animal life is depicted in each issue of this journal. The photographs of frogs and fishes in water in preceding issues have attracted much attention. In the January number the Gila Monster is graphically portrayed and described. Country Life in America has much of interest to the nurseryman. Monthly. \$3 per year. Single copies 25 cents. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co.

THE WORLD'S WORK for February publishes entire, for the first time in America, Rudyard Kipling's "The Islanders," which has raised a veritable furore of discussion in England. Frank Norris, the author of "The Octopus," in an article entitled "The Frontier Gone at Last," shows how the Anglo Saxons have at last encircled the globe with conquest. George Hes., author of "Flame, Electricity and the Camera," writes of Marconi's triumph. Some striking pictures of California big trees are accompanied by text written by Richard T. Fisher. Among the other illustrated articles are a description of the wonderful La

Prensa, the Buenos Ayres philanthropic newspaper; a story by Arthur Goodrich of how the Connecticut farmers are raising tobacco under tents; "A Gaucho's Day's Work," by William Bulfin, who wrote "Tales of the Pampas;" Helen Lukens Jones' description of the great olive ranch in the world in California; the exciting experiences of the party who carried the United States mail farthest north in Alaska, by Dr. Francis H. Gambell, and a story of how the ice, last year, blocked traffic on the Great Lakes until May. "The March of Events and Among the World Workers," run over their usual wide gamut of topics of contemporary interest.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA for February is an enlarged number of this beautiful magazine of the world out-of doors, representing the new expansion of American life in the country. "In Garb of White," the frontispiece, is a remarkable picture of a New England woods road in winter. Among the leading features are "Skibo Castle," the summer home of Andrew Carnegie in the Scottish Highlands; "A Sniff at Old Gardens," by J. P. Mowbray, who treats of the vestiges of a past home life on the old Hudson river manors. "The Trees," is a large plate of rare beauty covering the two central pages of the large magazine. Of gardens and practical garden-making there is "An Experience with the Soil," in which a suburbanite tells of years of enthusiastic work in growing a wild garden of some eighty kinds of flowers, shrubs, and aquatic plant; and there are also articles on the construction and care of the hot-bed, with suggestions for starting early vegetables and flowers. A series of photographs is devoted to "The Abandoned Farm Country," where, amid old friends—the marigold, hollyhock and climbing rose—may be found pleasant summer homes, modest, but quite as much the aim of this successful magazine as the ideal country seats, with their dairies, blooded stock, and fox-hunts.

### EASTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association was held in Rochester last month. The report of the executive committee regarding the amendment to the legislative bill in the New York legislature providing for the fumigation of nursery stock coming into the state and the fumigation of stock in nurseries where scale has been discovered, was presented and discussed. The bill is progressing. The old officers of the association were continued. They were as follows: President, William C. Barry; vice-president, C. H. Hawks; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin.

### STRINGFELLOW TO CHANGE METHOD.

The experiment of H. M. Stringfellow, of Texas, of cutting off the roots and setting the stub in a hole driven by a bar, has proved a failure, says the Orange Judd Farmer. Most of the trees have died from some cause or another, and less than 300 are left from 1,000 set in February, 1900. Owing to lack of side roots there was nothing to anchor the trees and the wind soon loosened them. The ground, not being plowed or put in good tillage condition, soon dried out, and with the extreme dry weather following the trees soon began to die. Hereafter Mr. Stringfellow will leave more top root and some side roots in setting, but will still continue a closer system of pruning than most practical horticulturists believe wise.

P. OUWERKERK, JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 13, 1902.—"Please find enclosed \$2. With pleasure will I pay my subscription to your journal. It is worth the money."

CURT K. PLUMB, LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 7, 1902.—"I do not want to do without the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Enclosed \$1 on subscription."

## Long and Short.

E. T. Dickinson, 1 Broadway, is importer of nursery stocks.

California privet is offered by Josiah A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa.

Small fruits are a specialty with Myer & Sons, Bridgeville, Del.

The Deming field sprayer is especially adapted for use in nurseries.

Hardie spray pumps are declared to be a necessity with all handlers of trees.

J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb., makes a specialty of apple seedlings and apple grafts.

Grape vines and small fruits are specialties with George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.

William Fell & Co., (Hexham) Ltd., Hexham, England, wants transplanted Loganberry.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., have an attractive announcement in another column.

Japan pear, Keiffer pear and apple seedlings are offered by F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka, Kan.

Mammoth blackberries and Loganberries are for sale at low price by William Kelly, San Jose, Cal.

For apple trees, California privet, Ampelopsis Veitchii apply to Walter H. Harrison, La Mott, Pa.

Two hundred thousand apple for spring delivery, all grades, may be had of E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.

Evergreen seedlings are grown by the million by the Sherman Nursery Company, Charles City, Ia.

W. & T. Smith Co., Geneva, N. Y., have a superb stock of ornamentals; also large and small fruits.

Herman Berkan, 39 Cortland street, New York, is the sole agent for Levavasseur & Sons, Ussy and Orleans, France.

P. Sebire & Sons, Ussy, France, are represented in this country by C. C. Abel & Co., P. O. Box 920, New York City.

R. H. Blair & Co., Lee's Summit, Mo., offer apple grafts, put up to order, piece or whole roots; also a practical box clamp.

Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kan., have apple, pear and forest tree seedlings, in addition to a full stock of nursery stock.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., has apple seedlings and grafts, gooseberries, apple, cherry and plum trees, shade trees by the carload.

A. L. Brooke, North Topeka, Kan., makes grafts to order, and has apple and pear seedlings, fruit and ornamental trees of all kinds.

P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., is one of the largest nursery concerns in the country; a full line of choice stock always on hand.

Andre L. Causse, 105 Hudson street, New York, is the sole agent for the Andre Leroy Nurseries, Angers, France, dealers in nursery stocks.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., established more than sixty years ago, are headquarters for trees and shrubs of all kinds.

W. M. Peters & Sons, Wesley, Md., have a choice line of apple and peach, asparagus and strawberry plants. All their stock is fumigated.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., are headquarters for clematis, roses, climbing vines, flowering shrubs, ornamental and fruit trees.

August Rölker & Sons, 52 Dey street, New York, are the sole agents in this country for Elmiere Sebire, Fils Aine, Ussy (Calvados) France.

F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan., are strong on apple, cherry, pear, peach, apricot, apple seedlings, forest tree seedlings, apple scions; also small fruits.

The surplus list of Hoopes Bro. & Thomas, Westchester, Pa., includes fine stocks of Baldwin apple, sugar maples, Oriental Planes, and shrubbery.

The tree digger is a money-saving tool for nurserymen. The one manufactured by D. Feigly, at Medway, Ohio, is declared to be a practical instrument.

Fifty thousand peach trees in twenty-five leading varieties are in the cellars of the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Company, at Phoneton, Ohio; also 10,000 two-year cherry.

Fruit tree stocks of all sizes are offered by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, bankers, New York City, agents for Barbier & Co., successors to Transon Brothers, Orleans, France.

Strawberry plants in more than sixty varieties, apple trees in carlots, asparagus roots, plums and peaches in large quantities are offered by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Pear seedlings grown from seed saved from the Keiffer pear are offered by the Jackson County Nursery Company, Lee's Summit, Mo. This firm makes a specialty of whole root pear grafts.

Fruit stocks, French pear, Keiffer pear, Mazzard cherry, Myrobolan plum, quince; also French and Keiffer pear seed may be obtained from Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rakestraw & Pyle, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, make a specialty of shade trees, Norway, Silver, Sugar and Sycamore maples; scarlet, red, pin and mossy cup oaks; American elms, lindens, etc.

For fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, nut trees, small fruits, grape vines, roses, climbing vines, bulbs, hardy herbaceous and greenhouse plants, call upon Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville, Ohio.

### WESTERN ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE.

In the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was given a list of officers of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen. Secretary E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan., sends the following list of the committees:

Executive committee—J. H. Skinner, North Topeka, Kan.; A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Iowa; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

Committee on transportation and tariff—F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; A. J. Brown, Geneva, Neb.; J. W. Schuette, St. Louis, Mo.

Committee on programme—E. P. Bernardin, Parsons, Kan.; E. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan.

### PROSPECT FOR CULTIVATED CHESTNUTS.

Regarding the prospect for chestnut growing H. M. Engle & Con, Pennsylvania, say in Rural New Yorker:

The fact that the large chestnuts like the Japan, Paragon and others are not more plentiful in the city markets may be due to several causes. The grafted trees have been and are still comparatively high priced, and somewhat uncertain to grow when transplanted. They seem to be more particular as to soil than most trees. Growers hesitate to plant largely for these reasons. Another reason why the nuts are not more plentiful is that the trees grow slowly, and the grower must wait quite a while before paying crops can be gathered. It requires quite a good-sized tree to produce a bushel or even half a bushel of nuts. The best method of getting a paying orchard seems to be to graft chestnut sprouts, as the trees grow much more rapidly and produce paying crops sooner. The method has its drawbacks, too, as considerable cash must be paid out for keeping underbrush down. We know of several large tracts on this plan, but they have all been started within the last six or seven years, and only the oldest of them are bearing anything like a crop. In our opinion it will be several years before the market is well supplied. If they could be grown as easily as Kieffer pears the market would soon be overstocked. Another drawback to chestnut growing is the weevil, and it will be a drawback until some effective method of destroying the insect is found. The grubs in the nuts can be destroyed by fumigating with carbon bisulphide, but as some escape from the nut before it drops there are always enough left for seed. The orchards started on sprout land are generally contiguous to chestnut timber, where the beetles multiply and easily find their way to the grafted trees. We are not prepared to say whether chestnut growing will be a profitable industry for this country or not. It will require some time, we think, to solve that problem.

C. W. PEScott, MARENGO, Ill., Jan. 21, 1902.—"Inclosed please find draft for \$1 in payment for journal another year. It is all right and fills the bill."

# The New Rose

## Sun of Gold

(Soleil d'Or)

*This we consider the greatest New Rose since Crimson Rambler was introduced. PERFECTLY HARDY. A remarkable variety. Send for a circular of it.*

We also offer 2 year Grape Vines in assortment. 2 year Currants strong plants, leading kinds. Tree Currants, red kinds, fine plants. Gooseberries, 2 years in variety. Dwarf Apples, including Bismareks. Flowering Shrubs, large variety, fine plants. Roses, strong 2 year, nice assortment.

**PÆONIES**—our unexcelled quality in finest kinds. **HONEYSUCKLES**, AMP. VEITCHII, extra strong, field grown. **CLEMATIS**—Baron Veillard, Jackmanii and Paniculata, XXX plants. Large **NORWAY MAPLES**, 3 to 4 inches, 16 feet, &c., &c.

## JOHN CHARLTON & SONS

UNIVERSITY AVENUE NURSERIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS** PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.**, Proprietors of LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## WANTED

Position as manager of large nursery, retail preferred. Twenty years experience in the business. Can handle outside as well as office. References furnished if necessary. Address "Manager" care National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

## ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE

Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobolan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Munetti, Multiflora, Etc; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 52 Dey Street.

**It's Just As Easy As it Looks.**



**You Might Just As Well Grow Good Fruit**

if you are going to grow fruit at all. There will be no trouble about it if you spray your trees, etc. with the

**HARDIE SPRAY PUMPS**

They will reach the highest tree and the lowest vine and cover everything with a spray as fine as fog. We make them mounted and unmounted **Barrel, Knapsack and Bucket Sprayers**. Each is the best of its kind in every respect. Each pump is of sufficient **strength, size and capacity** to supply several nozzles or clusters of nozzles. That means fast work. Our illustrated catalogue tells the whole story of when, where and how to spray. Gives best formulas for mixing spraying material for each disease and fruit. We mail it free. Ask for a copy.

The Hardie Spray Pump Mfg. Co., 56 Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

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## SURPLUS

The **BALDWIN APPLE** stands to-day as the most profitable variety to grow in many sections. Our stock of strong, healthy trees is unsurpassed in the market.

Our **SUGAR MAPLES** in all reasonable grades are all right in every respect. We offer a very heavy supply with straight trunks and splendid roots.

In **ORIENTAL PLANES** or **BUTTONWOODS**, we can fill orders by the hundred or thousand in four different sizes, but all in prime condition and at reasonable rates.

The **SHRUBBERY** department of this establishment has been noted for many years for its extensive collection of well known, carefully graded stock. **WRITE FOR LISTS.**

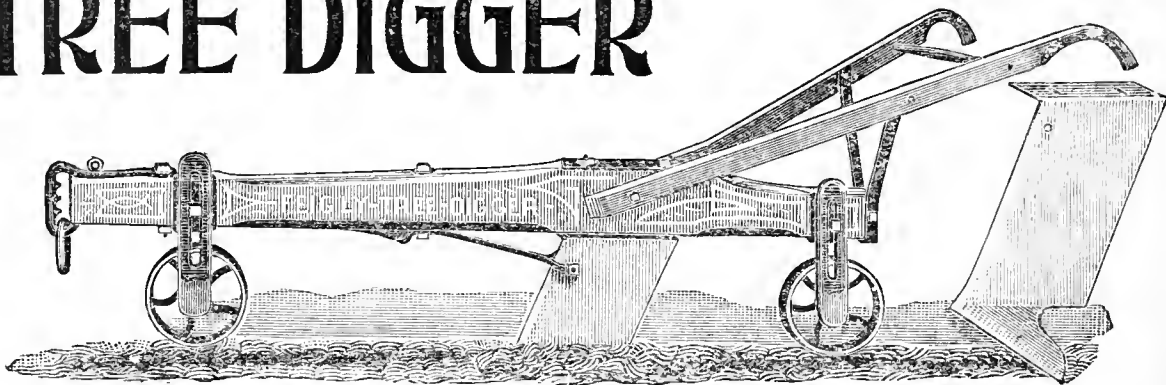
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## The FEIGLY TREE DIGGER

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TOOL  
FOR  
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## FRUIT STOCKS

French Pear, Keiffer Pear, Mazzard Cherry, Myrobolan Plum, Quince; also French and Keiffer Pear Seed.

Send us a list of what you can use. We can make favorable quotations.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Germantown, Phila., Pa.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

"Nine-tenths of all the tree planting is neglected."—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1902.

No. 3.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

**Annual Meeting at Charleston, S. C.—Delays in Shipment of Nursery Stock Discussed at Length—Suggestions for Improvement—Different Classification Proposed—Experience With Pear Seedlings—Misrepresentation of Agents—Next Meeting at Winchester—Election of Officers.**

The annual meeting of the Southern Nurseryman's Association opened in Charleston, S. C., January 21st, at 10 A. M. President J. Van Lindley, of Pomona, N. C., in opening, said that there was much that came up for discussion in this association that was of more especial interest to its members than some of the work of the national association. Delays in transportation of nursery stock, and fumigation are subjects to be discussed.

Secretary W. Lee Wilson, Winchester, Tenn., presented the following report :

*To the Officers and Members of the Southern Nurserymen's Association:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith hand you my report as secretary of your Association.

But few months have elapsed since our last meeting at Asheville, and nurserymen generally have been so busy handling an unusually heavy business that they have had little time to devote to the interests of the Association. Since our last meeting I have mailed a circular letter to every nurseryman in the southern states, with the result that several have become members of our Association. I also had a copy of the minutes printed in book form, and mailed three hundred copies. I also mailed about three hundred notices of this meeting to nurserymen in the South. The responses to these notices have not been satisfactory, but I attribute this to the fact that they were sent out about January 1st, when everyone was busy settling up last year's business and preparing for the new year. The Association is now recognized as an established institution, which fact is evidenced by the solicitation of the leading publications throughout the country for news of the doings of the Association.

I earnestly recommend that each individual member continue to use his influence on nurserymen with the view of making them members of the Association. A determined effort in this direction would redound to great benefit to the Association and consequently to the southern nursery interests. Respectfully submitted,

[Signed]

W. LEE WILSON, Secretary.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. Wilson, showed that \$106.99 had been added to last year's balance and disbursements had been \$32.82, leaving a balance on hand of \$74.17.

The treasurer's report showed that the following are among the active members of the Association: P. J. Berkman Co., Startown Nursery Co., H. J. & O. Brabham, Knoxville Nursery Co., J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., John A. Young, Marble City Nursery Co., W. T. Hood, George P. Murrill, Alabama Nursery Co., J. G. Harrison & Sons, Griffing Bros. Co., Franklin Sherman, Jr., W. F. Heikes, G. L. Taber, Southern Nursery Co., Smith Bros., J. C. Hale, G. H. Miller & Son.,

W. W. Brittain & Son, Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baker Bros., W. J. Killian & Son.

## DELAYS IN TRANSPORTATION.

Among the topics discussed at the first session was that of delays in the shipment of nursery stock. H. W. Hale said :

I don't know that it does any good at all to talk on this unless you appoint a committee to wait on the proper authorities represented by the Southern Classification Committee, or its auxiliary committee, whatever it may be. I remember quite well when three or four of us went before that committee on behalf of getting a reduction in freight rates, at the same time when we got minimum car reduced to 20,000 lbs. and freight rates reduced 25 or 50 per cent. In that meeting we mentioned to this committee that we suffered delay on account of low transportation, owing largely to the fact that our shipments were in large boxes and heavy, and at many transfer points, doubtless, railroad hands without the knowledge of higher officials, would put off the transportation of those heavy boxes until the very last moment. I have every reason to believe that the railroad officials know very little about these delays. I myself think it is the heavy freights and no disposition of the railroads to be sluggish in our character of work. I do not know whether a new committee should be appointed, but I do believe it would pay the Association to let some committee take this matter up with the general freight agents of the systems over which we ship and make an effort to get at the proper authorities, and I feel sure that the prospects of our business in the South will brighten—they will quickly give us just what we want, so far as it is possible.

President—Wherever there is a transfer from one line to another, or one system to another, there is where the trouble is. There is where we have to look, and I think we should have the committee continued on that point. I hear no complaints about rates.

Mr. Smith—We have had some experience with railroad people. When we first began business we found it very difficult to get shipments through on time. We were on a small line. Since then the road has merged into the Southern and we are gradually getting nearer to the place where we deliver our stock; 98 per cent. of our stock reaches its destination on time. The way we did it was, from time to time we worked the agent or general freight agent at the transfer points. We found that there was where the trouble arose. They let the freight lay there from a week to ten days. We afterwards made it a rule to have someone at these transfer points and had them hurry the stock forward. Any delay now occurs at more distant points, and by hurrying up the agent at the transfer points we have been able to get our shipments practically all through on time. Just by correspondence with agents of the road at transfer points, and the general freight agents.

## EXPERIENCE AT WINCHESTER.

Mr. Wilson—Winchester has quite a tale of woe to tell this year as to result of delays. I do not think the nurserymen there have lost less than \$5,000 as the result of delays en route. We had one shipment that left Winchester on the 1st day of December for Louisiana points. This shipment contained between \$3,000 and \$4,000 worth of stock, and we gave the shipment twenty-five days in which to reach its destination. That shipment was traced not less than four or five times while it was in transit, and it finally reached its destination ten days behind time. Most of the deliveries contained in that shipment were from ten to fifteen days late. As a result, we lost not less than \$1,000 on that one shipment. The two nurseries at Winchester at one time sent a man especially to New Orleans to look up some shipments that had been lost sight of altogether. We could not locate them at all. The men who went to locate these shipments could get no satisfaction

whatever from the railroad people, either from the lines leading into New Orleans, or the one leaving New Orleans. After very close investigation they reported that they knew nothing of the trees whatever; that they had not handled them. But our men were of a very investigative turn of mind, and so started out to make an investigation of their own, and in one of the depots they found a pile of freight; some of the boxes had been piled up there for twenty-five days and had not been touched. Some, of course, had not been there quite so long, but it looked as though they were making that depot a storehouse for fruit trees.

What the solution of this question is I don't know. Sometimes I think it would be better for us if we paid a higher freight rate, if we could get a guaranty of better service. Some men who attended the national meeting at Niagara stated that they paid a rate one-third higher than the usual rate, and that the manifests were written up on a blue paper, and that all the railroads in that section, when they came across one of these blue manifests, knew that the goods had to go through with despatch, and that they never had any trouble. Now, the question is, can we get the southern roads to agree to an arrangement of that kind? It would undoubtedly be good money in our pockets if we could arrive at some arrangement of that kind with the railroads.

I don't know whether the tracing of shipments can be improved or not. We adopted the same plan Mr. Smith spoke of, but the results were poor. We found where we did not have a man at the transfer point to look up a shipment, that shipment received very little attention. We have a great big question to solve, and what that solution is remains to be seen. There is no doubt that we have got to solve this question before our next shipping season comes on. If the present state of affairs continues, it will be only a question of time before we will be forced out of business.

#### A DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION.

Mr. Miller—The only solution I see is, as Mr. Wilson says, to move our freight under a different classification, and if it is possible to get it under different classification and as time freight, I think it can be solved.

Mr. Hood—I called on Mr. Neill, G. F. A., of the Southern at Richmond last fall, and told him we had had more trouble than we ever had. He claimed that it was caused by shortage of cars; that so many of these small roads did not have cars. That has been the cause of it. I asked: "Will we get any better service if we pay a higher classification?" He said: "No, that we would not get any better service." He says while the railroads try to get the best men they can for their agents, a great many of these small roads cannot afford to pay the price to get good men, and he says these men are men who will not push the freight along as they should. That is one reason of these delays; by the agents at the transfer or small stations. I asked: "Can you have something put in your classification that will make all agents forward nursery stock more promptly?" He said he would like to do everything he could for it. I told him if cheap rates was the cause of delay, we had better get a better classification. Some time ago we had a shipment to Memphis and I made a suggestion to pay a higher classification, but it did not go through in any better time. The great trouble, though, is our heavy boxes on the local roads, two or three shipments in a car. They stop the car there and wait for several days before they take the boxes out. That has been the trouble. In our shipments we often set the delivery and give them half more time than they should have, and then very often the freight is not received. We don't want our freight to lie over in the depot ten days or two weeks. It stays in the depot too long. With northern nurserymen they have a man to see if the trees are delivered when they arrive at the point to which they are shipped.

Mr. Hale—I think the only thing we can do is for this committee to take the matter up with a number of the general freight agents and appoint a date with them to go before the proper railroad authorities and ask them for what we want.

A motion by Mr. Hale that the transportation committee of Association be requested to investigate the matter was adopted.

Messrs. Hale, Van Lindley, Smith, Young, Harrison and Killian reported failures in the use of Kieffer pear seedlings.

Mr. Harrison said: "I think they ought to be condemned all the country over."

Mr. Miller—One objection we have in the very start is that we cannot get the fresh roots. We cannot get them in the Kieffer.

Mr. Wickersham—I planted some 10,000 last June and they made a poor stand. I thought it was my fault.

President—The stock is practically condemned, as I see, by this Association. Some of them have not tested them quite far enough to be quite satisfied. I would like to ask this question: "How about the Japan seedlings?"

Secretary—The Japan has been the best stock we have tried, both for grafting and budding.

President—The Japan has been handled by all southern nurserymen ten or fifteen years.

Mr. Hale—Did you graft or bud?

President—I grafted one year and they did very well.

Mr. Young—I would like to ask if there is any difference seen in Japan and Kieffer in the orchards?

Mr. Wickersham—The fruit growers in New York tell me the French makes a much better tree and lives longer.

Mr. Miller—We think in Georgia (Northern) that the French root is the better tree in orchards.

Mr. Berckmans—After experimenting with the various pear trees, we consider the French pear ahead of all others.

Question Box: "How to bring about a better uniformity of prices as between nurserymen."

Mr. Miller—The best way would be to have a funeral.

Secretary—This question is asked by Mr. Killian, and I would like to ask him if he means in retail way between the agent, or in a wholesale way between ourselves.

Mr. Killian—I have reference to retail.

#### A BIG SUGGESTION.

Mr. Hale—I think this is a great big suggestion. Mr. Miller hit the key note when the question was read when he said we should have some funerals. If we could get up a rivalry as to who could sell the highest instead of who could sell the lowest, we would be better off. The nurseryman that goes out and sells trees under cost of production does himself great injury. My motto has been and is that a man is entitled to a living out of his labors and a decent income from all his investments and I do know that much nursery stock is sold throughout the country at far less price at retail than we can get at wholesale, I suppose that those fellows live, but I don't know how. I take it that when a farmer buys his bill of trees it does not cost him much. I have never seen a woman in my life, and I have seen many of them; when they ask their friend what a certain thing is worth, but asks the price—they never ask about the quality—it is the price. If the price is all right they are going to take it. You can give a woman a \$5 brooch and tell her it cost \$50—and it will please her just the same. We cannot organize so as to make uniform prices, but I am serious in believing that we do the farmer and the profession a serious injury by putting trees on the market at less than cost of production, and I believe that if we would strive to raise our prices and pride ourselves on the fact that we can raise our prices and cut off the agent who would not raise his prices on stock, it would be better for us. No, sir, a woman goes to the merchant who selects the higher priced goods, and we need this kind of elevation. We have too much stock put on the market at less than it cost us to grow it. The result is that the trade is seriously hurt.

#### MISREPRESENTATION OF AGENTS.

Question Box: "How to suppress misrepresentation of agents against other agents and nurseries?"

Secretary—I think Mr. Miller's reply to the first question that if we had a few funerals among tree agents, we would be better off—a very large few.

President—I think an agent would not do much good for himself or the man for whom he is employed, if he was to run down other nurseries. That rule will work in everything—all kinds of business. If a man to work his business up, should run down others, he always fails. That has been my experience.

N. W. Hale delivered an address on what the Association has done up to the present time. This address, together with

that of W. T. Hood of Richmond on "How We Should Handle Wholesale Orders," and the discussion of fumigation, will appear in forthcoming issues of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. It was unanimously decided to continue the work of the Southern Association.

It was decided to meet next year at Winchester, Tenn., upon invitation of Secretary Wilson, speaking in behalf of the nurserymen of Winchester. It was proposed to leave to the Winchester nurserymen the fixing of the date of the meeting. The date has been in July up to last year, when it was decided to meet this year in the winter so that it would not interfere with the date of the American Association of Nurserymen in June. Finally it was decided to meet in Winchester, Tenn., Wednesday, August 19, 1903.

The Secretary's report was reported by the committee correct.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President Van Lindley was renominated to succeed himself, but he suggested that some one who would be near the next place of meeting should be chosen president.

Mr. Hale—"If Mr. Van Lindley is like most of us, he would be glad to get rid of it; but in order that we can have a little contest, I shall nominate Mr. Miller of Georgia. Mr. Miller would make us an excellent president, and is from the State of Georgia, which has not yet been honored with this office. I put Mr. Miller in nomination."

Mr. Smith—"I wish to say, with Mr. Hale, that Mr. Miller be our next president."

Mr. Miller—"I don't think there is any use to enter into this matter. Mr. Van Lindley is an older man than I am."

President—"I think you need young men."

Mr. Miller was elected president by a vote of 11 to 4. W. T. Hood was elected vice-president.

President—"The next business is the election of secretary and treasurer. I suggest you cannot do better than have the one that is in it."

Mr. Smith—"I nominate Mr. Wilson to succeed himself for one more year."

Seconded and unanimously carried.

#### NEW YORK STATE NURSERIES.

The report of the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture contains the following data upon the comparative quantities of trees, plants, etc., growing in New York state nurseries in 1900 and 1901; these figures being obtained by the state inspectors in each district:

	1900.	1901.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Apple.....	8,830,000	10,250,000	.160 increase
Pear, Std. & Dwf.	4,755,000	6,581,000	.384 "
Plum .....	4,495,000	5,639,000	.254 "
Cherry .....	3,956,000	5,517,000	.394 "
Peaches .....	2,823,000	3,251,000	.151 "
Quince .....	718,000	581,000	.235 decrease
Apricots .....	77,000	66,000	.166 "
Total of fruit trees	25,654,000	31,885,000	.242 increase
Ornamental trees..	3,500,000	5,000,000	.428 "
Ornamental shrubs	4,817,000	5,488,000	.139 "
Currants .....	4,263,000	3,414,000	.248 decrease
Grape Vines.....	11,795,000	21,408,000	.815 increase

On page 164 of Volume IX of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN are detailed figures for 1900.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

Among callers on Western New York nurserymen last month was Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

W. M. Peters & Sons have changed their postoffice address from Wesley P. O., Md., to Snow Hill, Md.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., last month shipped to the Peninsula of Corea, Eastern Asia, two large boxes of fruit trees.

The Midland Nursery Co., Des Moines, Ia., has been incorporated by O. H. Robinson, W. C. Ballard and W. E. Chapin, with \$25,000 capital stock.

Frederick W. Taylor, chief of the department of agriculture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is acting chief of the horticultural department.

Joseph Meehan, Germantown, Pa., discussed "The Best Shrubs and Trees for a Suburban Lawn," at a farmers' institute in Philadelphia on February 19th.

Robert Manning, for many years the secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, died suddenly on February 17, at his home in Salem, Mass., aged 74 years.

The Kalamazoo Nursery and Floral Company has relinquished its charter and been absorbed by the Michigan Central Nursery Company. Chas. A. Maxon is the manager.

William Pitkin, secretary of Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., is a member of the committee on legislation of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

R. B. Griffith and John H. Foster of Fredonia, N. Y., have formed a partnership as Foster & Griffith for the general nursery business. For 14 years Mr. Foster was foreman of the Lewis Roesch nursery.

Griffing Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla., have donated 4,000 Carolina poplars to set between live oaks in the Jacksonville streets under the direction of the Jacksonville Street and Park Improvement Society.

Zinnia Ridge Nursery Co., A. M. Leonard and O. M. Leonard, of Piqua, Ohio, are all the same. Mr. A. M. Leonard says that because his nursery has been variously listed as above, his second class mail matter is about three times as large as it should be.

The Sioux Falls Argus, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, says: "It is worthy of remarking that the largest number of these trees in any orchard in the United States is in the Alderman orchard near Hurley, this State, where over 4,000 of them are in cultivation."

C. H. Perkins of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, New York, accompanied by his wife, is spending two months in California. Jackson & Perkins Co. have extensive branch nurseries at Orange, California, where they are growing rose bushes in large quantities. Mr. Perkins is also extensively interested in the handling of California products, such as raisins, oranges, honey, prunes, apricots, etc.

#### IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The eighth annual meeting of the Territorial Horticultural Society, of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, was held at Guthrie, Oklahoma, on February 13-14. The meeting was the most successful in the history of the society, the attendance being especially large, owing to the question of preparing a suitable exhibit of fruits for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, coming before this meeting for action. Already arrangements are well under way, and committees appointed to begin preparations for a display of fruits from the twin territories. The program was carried out, and J. A. Taylor elected as president for the coming year, and J. B. Thoburn of Oklahoma City as secretary, and A. P. Watson, Shawnee, Okla., as vice-president. Papers relating to horticulture and forestry in the territories were read and discussed enthusiastically.

## IN THE NORTHWEST.

*Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society—President's Suggestions Regarding Progress In Horticulture—George H. Whiting, Nurseryman, Discussed Strawberries and Evergreens—Varieties Adapted to Rigorous Climate—The Officers Elected.*

The thirteenth annual meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society was held at Sioux Falls, January 20-22. In the discussion of strawberries, George H. Whiting of Yankton, nurseryman, emphasized the point that old strawberry plants are blackrooted and have no vitality. There should be two strawberry beds, one for raising fruits and the other for raising plants. The concensus of opinion of strawberry growers was that Warfield was one of the best pistillate or female varieties and as fertilizers the Brandywine, Enhance, Lovett or Bederwood. Bederwood and Warfield make a good combination. It is essential to cover strawberry plants in the fall.

H. M. Avery, president of the association, in his annual report said that progress was being made. It might have looked some times as though the steep grade of progress was unsurmountable, but with the assistance given by the experimental station at Brookings things were now looking brighter. Horticulture, however, would have to make rapid strides to keep abreast of the progress being made in the state. One reason why horticulture had not advanced more rapidly was the instinct in the average person to acquire wealth and which could be done more rapidly in other channels. He did not believe in taking a pessimistic view of the situation and thought that the work now being done by the secretary would eventually take root and give just as good results. He thought that a reasonable appropriation by the legislature and some method of creating more enthusiasm would boom horticulture. Occasional contributions to the state papers on horticulture would undoubtedly help the movement.

Mr. Whiting, discussing conifers, said that the native evergreens of South Dakota were by far the most profitable for Dakota planters. Norway spruce is of no value for this state. Arbor Vitæ, Black Spruce, Hemlock and Balsam Fir are all worthless for the state. The Blue or Silver Spruce of Colorado is very beautiful hardy evergreen, especially the blue variety, the only objection at present being their rather high price. For the lawn they are most desirable. The White Spruce is of slower growth but is very attractive for ornamental purposes. The Black Hills spruce is the variety of White Spruce native of the Black Hills and is of slower growth than the eastern White Spruce, but a very satisfactory and ornamental evergreen for the lawn. The Jack Pine of Northern Minnesota is the most rapid grower of the evergreens. It is not a pretty tree, but makes an excellent wind break. The Colorado Silver fir is a beautiful and apparently hardy tree, but more experience with it is needed. The Douglas Spruce from Colorado is less promising. But the "prince of pines for the plains," as Mr. Norvy said, is the Bull pine of the Black Hills, known generally as the Ponderosa pine. This is the most satisfactory pine for the open prairie, as it can stand considerable drought and is absolutely hardy. This is probably because it is found native on the driest points and steepest slopes of the Black Hills. The Austrian pine was considered more ornamental than the Scotch pine, but neither were considered of permanent value for Dakota

planters. Northern red cedar was considered one of the best prairie evergreens; the southern red cedar winter kills and is worthless in the North, while the red cedars found native in the Black Hills and other parts of the state are absolutely hardy and are the best for the prairie planter. It appears to vary greatly from seed, many of the trees being of a beautiful silver color, others brown or green. Of the shrubby evergreens for the lawn the Dwarf Mountain pine and the Trailing Juniper of the Black Hills, and the Savin Juniper were all considered valuable.

After evergreen roots are once dry no amount of water can soak them up, because the sap is resinous and hardens. A few moments of exposure to the sun and air at the time of transplanting is sufficient to set the sap so that water will be of no avail afterwards. For all intent and purposes such a tree is dead. With proper care exercised, evergreens are as easily transplanted as other trees. The earth should be made very firm about the roots at the time of transplanting and left loose on top to prevent baking.

These officers were elected: President, J. P. Bentz of Woonsocket; vice-president, A. V. Norvy of Madison; secretary, N. E. Hanson of Brookings; treasurer, M. J. DeWolf of Letcher; librarian, E. D. Cowles of Vermillion.

## NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT GROWERS.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association was held in Wolfville on the 21st and 22d of January. The attendance was large, the programme well carried out and the meeting highly successful from every point of view. A large and remarkably fine exhibit of fruit was made, including the standard market varieties of the provinces. Even Gravenstein, considerably out of season the last of January, was shown in good condition. Among the new varieties exhibited, the one which was the center of principal interest was Red Russet. Very fine specimens of this variety were exhibited from Kentville, and those who are growing it regard it as one of the most promising varieties for the European trade. One of the most striking things about the fruit exhibit, however, was the showing of Ben Davis. It has usually been said that this variety cannot be grown in the East in competition with the Ben Davis of the southwestern states. If the specimens on exhibition in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are an example of what can be grown in those districts, however, Missouri and Kansas will need to look to their laurels. It may be much regretted by everyone, but Ben Davis is being extensively planted through this section for commercial purposes.

The principal discussions of the meeting were upon the subjects of transportation and San Jose scale. The province is still free from this pest, but it is expected to arrive at any time. The growers are, however, prepared to fight the scale to a finish when it is found, and their present feeling is to spare no pains in the way of inspection in order that it may be discovered at its first infestation. Some members favor the total exclusion of all nursery stock coming from Ontario and the United States; but such extreme precautions are not popular with the leading growers.

Addresses were made by a few members of the society and by several speakers from abroad, including Alexander McNeill of Ontario; W. A. MacKinnon, Prof. Waugh of Vermont;

Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell; Dr. J. Fletcher and F. T. Shutt of the Dominion Experimental Farm. A few changes were made in the directorate, but J. W. Bigelow of Wolfville was re-elected president, and S. C. Parker of Berkwick was re-elected secretary.

### SELECTING BUDS.

In the course of a paper on the improvement of plants, G. Harold Powell, Washington, D. C., says in *American Gardening*:

When the fruit grower has learned the meaning of the difference in the buds of a tree he will no longer select the buds of the Crawford peach from the nursery row, the bearing tree, the young tree, or any tree that is a Crawford. He will search among the variations that occur in his orchard and, watching the trees for a few years, will finally select his buds from those who have shown particularly good qualities year after year. The plant breeder will no longer sow a bushel of seed and cast away fifty or a hundred thousand seedlings before he discovers one that is better than the Northern Spy, but if he wants a better Northern Spy he will look among the variable branches of his Spy trees until he find a variation that approaches his ideal, and when he has satisfied himself that the variation is not an erratic one that will not appear again he will propagate from it, and, repeating the operation through several generations, he will at last realize his expectation and will know that the individual bud has been the key to the improvement of the variety.

## In Nursery Rows.

**GRAFTING WAX**—A good grafting wax is made by melting together four pounds of rosin, one pound of beeswax, and one pound of tallow. Another good recipe is six pounds of rosin, two pounds of beeswax, and one pint of linseed oil. The materials must be broken up finely and melted together, and after melting, poured into a tub of cold water. When sufficiently cooled, work by hand until the wax becomes a light color. In handling the wax for grafting, the hands must be greased or oiled.

**COOKING THREAD**—J. C. Welch, of Welch Brothers Nursery, Shennandoah, Ia.—“For the benefit of our many patrons, we are glad to publish, through the *NATIONAL NURSERYMAN*, our method of cooking thread for apple grafts. We get No. 38 thread from Dexter Yarn Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Take 20 pounds rosin, 2½ pounds beeswax. Melt together; then add 10 pints of pure boiled linseed oil. Let your thread cook about thirty minutes. Don't let wax get too hot, as thread is very easily burned. Let the thread drain well before putting away. We have used this receipt for the past eighteen or twenty seasons with good success. The above receipt will cook about ninety balls of thread.”

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE**—Probably the most important of all fungicides is Bordeaux Mixture prepared by the action of lime suspended in water on a solution of copper sulphate (blue vitriol), says a U. S. Dept. of Agriculture bulletin. It has been pointed out in *Farmers' Bulletin* 38 of this Department that the way of mixing these two constituents has a very appreciable effect on the chemical and physical properties of the mixture. It was further pointed out that if both solutions are dilute when mixed, a product will be formed which will stay in suspension and adhere to the foliage much better than if both solutions were concentrated. There are now several firms putting up an article called “Dry Bordeaux Mixture.” This article represents an attempt to supply the ready mixed Bordeaux Mixture to the consumer, but such an attempt can hardly be successful. In the first place, drying the mixture is a step farther than using concentrated fluids, so that the dry product obtained in such a way would have very different chemical characteristics from the mixture properly prepared. Again, when we dry the mixture the suspended particles become much coarser, so that when completely dry we would have a substance the principal part of which, i. e., the oxide of copper, would hardly stay in suspension at all, but would immediately sink to the bottom.

## FEDERAL BILL REPORTED.

*Now Before House of Representatives in Washington for Action—Arguments in Its Favor Reviewed by Mr. Haugen from the Committee on Agriculture—Says Committee Is Not Advised of any Opposition from Any Quarter.*

The federal bill to regulate the importation and inspection of nursery stock throughout the United States has been reported to the House of Representatives in Washington favorably by the committee on agriculture. Congressman Gilbert N. Haugen, Northwood, Ia., of that committee, in his report on the bill, said that the necessity for such legislation has been recommended by scientific men and nurserymen for years and that the demand for it on the part of the people has become so strong that it should be deferred no longer. He continued:

The pending bill has been endorsed by representatives of entomologists and vegetable pathologists, as well as by nurserymen and fruit growers. The committee is not advised of any opposition to this bill from any quarter.

The success of the state quarantine at the port of San Francisco indicates what may be done and what should be done at other ports of entry of the country by national legislation. It should be said, however, that while the quarantine at San Francisco protects California, it does not protect the rest of the country because the state officers have jurisdiction over shipments intended for California.

It is safe to say that had such a quarantine service been in operation at all the principal ports of the United States during the past thirty years, the cost of its operation would have compared with the actual saving to the agricultural and horticultural interests of this country as one to one hundred; and it is equally safe to say that such a service in the future would result with equal and probably, on account of the increased foreign trade, with greater relative benefit to this country.

The danger from this insect is greater in this country than in any other country on account of the custom among nurserymen and orchardists of very extended interstate commerce. Nursery stock is bought in small and large quantities in different states, and is shipped by freight, express, or by mail to other states, thus spreading the infestation.

The chief danger to the nursery interests of the country is that the different states have passed diverse laws, many of them very drastic in character, practically prohibitory, so that an honest nurseryman is unable to send clean nursery stock into many of the states; while a dishonest man, or a careless one, may freely send infested stock to other states which have not yet protected themselves by state laws. These difficulties can only be reached by a law governing interstate commerce, such as is now proposed.

From what has just been said, the necessity for a uniform national law becomes apparent. The different requirements of state laws and the entire lack of any law in certain states, has produced a condition intolerable to the nurserymen and of great danger to the orchardist. In the opinion of the committee this bill is a step in the right direction, and is worthy of early and favorable consideration.

## THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

The Fruit Growers' Association of the Pacific Northwest at its recently-held annual meeting elected the following officers: Dr. N. G. Blalock president, Walla Walla; H. Bolster secretary, Spokane; W. S. Offner treasurer, Walla Walla; Professor Anderson vice-president for British Columbia, B. Burgunder, Colfax, vice-president for Washington; E. L. Smith, Hood River, vice-president for Oregon; S. M. Emery, Bozeman, vice-president for Montana; E. Wilson, Boise, vice-president for Idaho.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

Committee on Transportation—A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1902.

## A MODEL NURSERYMEN'S CONVENTION.

Come, now, let us reason together. In this issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN are presented discussions of practical topics that took place at the annual convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, in Charleston, N. C., in the latter part of January. There, by the way, was very nearly a model convention. The members of the Southern Association gathered and really discussed live topics bearing directly upon their trade. They freely exchanged ideas, experiences, successes, failures and suggestions. And will anyone say that each nurseryman at that meeting did not take home with him more than he had imparted?

We have repeatedly argued that at the annual conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen information of almost incalculable value might be imparted mutually if the discussions that are confined to small groups in the hotel lobbies were transferred to the convention hall. If this

were done, the American Association might not find, as it did at its last annual convention, that at the very last moment it had business of the most important nature to transact, but could not do it justice at the eleventh hour. Free discussion, from the very beginning of the convention, would bring out the business that is to be transacted at these annual meetings; it would be better than the reading of many papers; it would give opportunity for many to take part, furnishing experience upon which deductions could be based; it would give the members much that is of special value and repay them for their attendance; it would give them something to take home, and it would do more than anything else to increase the attendance at the conventions.

Over and over we have argued on this line. As an incentive toward discussion we have urged the use of the question box, and we have noted that at the last two conventions the only real discussion, and consequently the greatest interest in the proceedings, resulted directly from the putting of a few questions. But a general discussion of trade topics has not taken place in the conventions of the American Association in recent years, and we have sometimes wondered if it were possible to bring it about. That it can be done successfully has now been conclusively shown by the proceedings of the Southern Association; and we are pleased to note that a member of that Association is the President of the American Association. We believe that if the programme for the annual convention in Milwaukee is so arranged that there may be provision for colloquy on matters as to which every member is eager for information, President Berckmans will give the opportunity.

And this leads us again to urge the importance of preparing a convention programme for the Milwaukee meeting that shall repay the large attendance which it is hoped will be recorded. Despite the expressed opinion that these annual gatherings are primarily for the rest and recreation of the members of the Association, there is, we believe, a majority of sentiment that the rest and recreation will be experienced anyway, and that due provision should be made for business and trade discussion, to the end that at the close of the convention there may be a definite feeling that it has been both profitable and pleasurable.

It is not too soon now to begin work on the programme for the June convention.

## MAKE IT PRACTICAL.

So important is the matter of arranging a programme for the annual conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen that we suggest the advisability of a committee on programme whose duty it shall be to provide a line of work for the Association that shall be productive of the most good to the members who are thus brought together for two days once a year from all sections of the country. Above all things the subject matter brought before the Association at this time should be practical; it should bear directly upon the daily work of the members. In this way will the meetings prove of such value that members cannot afford to neglect attendance and the scurrying for names to make up the one hundred low rate list, on the part of the secretary, will be a thing of the past. There was a large attendance at Niagara Falls; let the prospect for the Milwaukee meeting be so attractive that the record may be broken. A full programme in advance will be so added to if

enthusiasm prevails that every moment of the convention sessions will be of interest. Time spent on this matter sufficiently in advance will be doubly repaid.

### IN SOUTHERN FIELDS.

Breathing in every page the warmth of the sunny South bright with color and luxuriant with scenes of verdure along southern streams, Alice Lounsberry's fascinating book, "Southern Wild Flowers and Trees" affords many an excursion to haunts which time and circumstances are likely to prevent in any other manner. Fortunate indeed is the individual who has opportunity and disposition to peruse this interesting addition to the long list of nature books. With painstaking love of the subject the author has traveled from cabin to cabin over mountain and valley, swamp and meadow, through the great region whose flora she has so successfully endeavored to portray. It is the first book to treat in a popular way of the beauty and interest attached to plant-life of the South. A glance through this volume of nearly six hundred pages, profusely illustrated, will cause the reader quickly to endorse the author's opinion that for variety and beautiful, luxuriant growth the southern field is perhaps unrivalled. Somewhat of this beauty has been transferred to the pages of this book through the sixteen colored and one-hundred and sixty-one black-and-white plates and eighty-eight vignettes and diagrams by Mrs. Ellis Rowan. To learn something of the history, the folk-lore and the uses of the southern plants and to see rare ones growing in their natural surroundings, Mrs. Rowan and Miss Lounsberry traveled in many parts of the South, exercising always their best blandishments to get the people of the section to talk with them.

The book is simply written and the plan of arrangement is in accordance with the leading scientific botanical works of the day. Botanical terms are explained and illustrated. "Rather" says the author, "than use for this book, which makes mention of over a thousand plants, some popular classification such as that of soil or color, a simplified key to the plant families has been arranged. The book will thus be a better stepping-stone to those purely scientific." There is an introduction by Chauncey D. Beadle, of the Biltmore Herbarium, in which the plan is heartily commended.

Transporting her readers at once to the home of the Georgia pine about which she chats entertainingly, telling us that the needles are regarded as an excellent disinfectant and are used by native surgeons in dressing wounds, the author introduces us to the mountaineers of the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge whose whole life is spent among the hemlocks and spruces and balsam and silver firs, and then describes the Florida pencil cedar, the cypresses of the swamps, the yews, the palmettos of the Floridan keys, and the wierd melancholy of the Florida moss which is everywhere. The wonders of the St. John's river are depicted with illustrations of the Spanish bayonet, the water hyacinth, the mistletoe and half a hundred other attractions. We are shown the southern red lily of the pine barrens, the laurel-leaved greenbrier of the thickets, the wake robin in the shady glades, the showy orchids in the rich woods and the lily-of-the-valley on the mountain slopes. The yellow-fringed orchid in the wet meadow, the pitcher plant and Venus' fly-trap are contrasted with the cottonwoods, the

walnuts, the chinquapins, the laurel oaks, the mulberries, magnolias and sassafras, the white-barked blue-blossomed *ligum-vitæ*, the mahogany hung with capsules large as lemons, and the persimmon. In plates which do justice to their brilliant colors we are shown the jessamine and the Cherokee rose, the flame azalea, the trumpet flower and the raven-footed gilia. The wistaria, mimosa, passion flower, holly, rhododendron, mountain heather and loblolly bay are but a few of the charming creatures of the plant world brought to view.

"Southern Wild Flowers and Trees" should be in every nurseryman's library, for by its perusal one gets recreation in a line analogous to his trade and obtains information in a most pleasurable manner. The book is handsomely and substantially bound by its publishers, the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

### FEDERAL INSPECTION BILL.

Regarding the federal inspection bill notice of the report on which appears in another column, Chairman C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., of the committee on legislation, of the American Association of Nurserymen, writes to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

From all that the committee were able to learn in Washington, I believe there is a fine prospect of the success of the bill. The only difficulty likely to stand in the way will be the failure to obtain an hour for its consideration. There seems to be no opposition to the bill anywhere, but on the contrary a strong desire for its success, especially from the California people who have heretofore been in opposition.

The committee cut out some things in the bill which we who prepared it had written in, but I do not think that the bill is seriously weakened. It will protect the nation from serious harm from foreign importations, and it will afford uniform regulations for interstate shipments. The supposition is that the secretary of agriculture will avail himself as far as possible of the services of men already doing inspection work in the various states. What the terms may be and how much of their services he will be able to defray out of the appropriation I do not know. The nurserymen's committee thought it better to obtain the law without all the appropriation asked for, and trust to future opportunity to obtain a larger appropriation. If this law answers the purpose for which it is intended, there will be no trouble hereafter to obtain all the appropriation necessary for its thorough enforcement.

The bill has been published in full in this journal. It is practically in the same form now. Provision is made for acceptance of imported stock on the certificate of an authorized official in the country from which the stock is sent; but in the absence of such a certificate stock may be inspected in all kinds of weather at the port of entry. The provisions regarding interstate transportation are about the same as formerly. The chief feature of this bill is the very small amount to be appropriated, \$50,000. That sum would barely be sufficient for work in New York State alone. Chairman Watrous touches upon this point in the above communication. The bill was introduced by Mr. Haugen on February 7th, was referred to the committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed. On February 17th it was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed. Chairman Watrous was in Washington at the time, representing the interests of the American Association. His report will be presented at the Milwaukee convention.

A. M. LEONARD, PIQUA, O., February 11, 1902—"Your journal is all right and I enclose herewith \$2 for two years subscription."

## WHOLESALE CATALOGUES.

*Their Distribution Among Farmers Discussed by Nurserymen In Convention—Opinion That No Reputable Nurserymen Are Doing It—Not In Accordance With Good Business Usages—Value of Agents Above Catalogues—Retail Catalogue Trade.*

The following discussion upon a topic often referred to took place at the annual convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association in January :

Mr. Killian—I would like to put one question concerning the wholesale nurserymen. There are so many people now getting wholesale catalogues scattered all over the country, and it seems to me there ought to be a difference in the prices to the nurserymen and to the buyer. So many farmers get up now and say "Here is the wholesale catalogue. I can buy just as cheaply as you can, and we will order directly from the wholesale nursery. And he will get them just as cheap as we could. I would like to hear something about this.

Secretary—I don't think, Mr. President, there is any reputable nursery firm doing business on those lines. We issue a wholesale catalogue or price list; but it is stated in that price list that those prices are for nurserymen only, and all the catalogues that we get quoting wholesale prices, I believe, quote in the same way. I know that is the rule at Winchester. I know it is the way they do business at Huntsville, and I think that it is the way with all nurserymen who are doing a wholesale trade. I don't believe that the leading wholesale nurserymen of the country are soliciting wholesale trade from the planter at all. Only at wholesale prices. If there is such a firm doing such a business, it seems to me that they ought to be made to know that it is not in accordance with good business usages and with the good wishes of the Southern Nurserymen's Association.

Mr. Smith—I don't think there is any of the prominent nurserymen doing business like that, that it is confined mostly to small firms.

Mr. Hale—I think that we are getting confused when we think that these catalogues are wholesale catalogues. There is a legitimate catalogue for the retail trade carried on all through the United States, which necessarily is much cheaper than agency retail business, and it is in that line, I think, where you find your competitors. But there is no way to remedy it. If you issue a catalogue and circular, and do a catalogue and circular business in a retail way, it costs a firm almost as much to do business in that way as to send out agents. I don't see any point where the retail nurserymen upon the agency system and the catalogue system can get together. I would hate to think that any wholesale nurseryman would issue to the trade a retail wholesale price; but we must expect to find wholesale merchants buying by catalogue and circular in a retail sense, and it is all legitimate and fair. There are a few good old fellows throughout the South generally, who keep their catalogues thumb-worn referring to them until an agent comes that way, but if you have a good agent he is going to sell the fellow before he knows it.

## EASTERN NEW YORKERS MERGE.

At the sixth annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society in New York last month it was decided to discontinue the society organization and to transfer the membership to the New York Fruit Growers' Association. It is probable that two meetings of the state association will be held annually, one of which shall be in the Hudson Valley. It is also proposed to hold a joint meeting at the American institute in New York next February. All horticultural and allied organizations in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut will take part. It will be a tri-states' horticultural reunion.

Among those in attendance at the New York meeting were J. H. Hale and Stephen Hoyt & Son, Connecticut.

## NEW YORK'S FUMIGATION LAW.

The bill to regulate fumigation of nursery stock in New York State, an amendment of the agricultural law, became a law last month. Its salient points are as follows :

All trees, plants, shrubs, buds or cuttings, commonly called nursery stock, grown in any nursery in this state, in which San Jose scale has been found within two years of the date of the dissemination of said nursery stock [and] or grown in said nursery within one-half a mile of where said scale was found, and also all nursery stock from outside of this state, disseminated or planted in this state after the first day of July, 1902, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic gas, in such manner as may be directed by the commissioner of agriculture of this state. Such fumigation must be done by the grower, consignor or consignee of such stock before planting, dissemination or reshipment, except such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings grown in this state as are planted by the grower or propagator for himself, or such as from its nature or state of growth would be exempt; in such cases the said commissioner shall declare such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings free from such treatment.

All nursery stock brought into this state from outside of this state must be accompanied by a certificate from the consignor that it has been fumigated as aforesaid. Should any such stock arrive without such certificate, the transportation company delivering it shall at once notify the said commissioner to that effect. The consignee shall also at once notify him of that fact, and shall proceed to fumigate such stock, as directed by the commissioner of agriculture, without delay. Should any nursery stock purchased within one year be found infested with the San Jose scale on the premises of any nurseryman, it shall not be considered such an infestation as to require the fumigation of other stock not so purchased.

## OUTLOOK AT VINCENNES, IND.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., writes: "Trade has been very good the past season and prospects very good for the coming year. I do not think there will be much surplus in any line this spring. Spring planting will be about the same as usual. Last season's drouth cut our stand of grafts down considerably. And I look for apple to be good property for fall 1902. Budding stock did unusually well. Have the best growth of stocks and stand of buds we ever had. Prospects for fruit crop fairly good, except peaches which were all killed by the December freeze. I have just returned from a trip through Tennessee and Alabama where I visited the leading nurseries including Winchester and Huntsville."

## SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Southwestern Nurserymen's Association was held at Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, on February 13-14. The business of the past year was reviewed and the interests of the trade discussed. While prices were regarded as too low, it was decided to remedy this as far as possible. On account of the new lands opened for settlement, and the increased demand for nursery stock, heavy plantings will be the rule this spring. On the whole, conditions in the territories are very satisfactory. The new officers elected are: President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okla.; vice-president, J. A. Lopeman, Enid, Okla.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Ind. Ter.

W. K. WELLBORN, TECUMSEH, Oklahoma Ter., Jan. 18, 1902.—"Find herewith postal money order for \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Could not well afford to do without it. Success to your publication."

## DELINQUENTS ON DELIVERY.

**Southern Nurserymen Discuss an Important Subject — Every Bundle of Trees Ordered is Delivered Regardless of Customer's Change of Mind—Collections Follow By Letter—No Notes Taken—Salaried versus Commission Agents—Experience with Lawyers in Collecting Accounts.**

At the annual convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, in Charleston, N. C., the following discussion took place:

President—Suppose we take up the subject of "How is the best way to close out delinquents on delivery?"

Secretary—We are still pursuing our same tactics with them and last year we collected in the neighborhood of \$10,000 out of delinquents after we had finished making our deliveries. If there is any better plan I would like someone to put us on to it.

What is that plan?

Our instructions to our deliverymen are to deliver every bundle of trees to the customer's house whether he wants it or not. We take it that after a man has ordered trees he ought to have them and whether he pays for the trees or not when delivered, we leave the trees with him. When our man leaves a delivery point, his trench is empty—he has nothing left at all and nothing to sell. There are a good many people who annually watch for the tree-man to come and deliver his stock with the expectation that they will buy a lot of trees from what he has left over; but we never do that. We deliver every tree to every man who orders them. After the deliveries are made and the delivery sheets delivered to the office, we follow them up very closely. We begin by mailing a letter to each delinquent requesting in a very polite way, that they make payment for the stock that has been delivered. This brings in a good deal of money and if not, at the end of thirty days we mail them a second letter a little bit stronger than the first, and we keep that up. I received the day I left home \$15 from an account that was four years old. We keep after them. we find that it pays, and we have no system suggested to us that is better.

Mr. Killian—You take personal notes from these parties?

No sir, take no note at all. We consider we already have a pretty good one when we get the order.

Mr. Hood—If the party who orders is not rated well, do you deliver the order?

It has to be very bad. We endeavor to have all our orders good to begin with. There will always be a certain percentage of them absolutely worthless. It has to be very bad, but we take chances on it—that is in losing it.

Do you sell to colored people through your agents?

As few as possible. The gentlemen of color during the last few years have fallen from grace with us.

You state you collected \$10,000 from sales last season. Would not a great part of that be really what was called good orders given on time?

In what way, Mr. Hood?

For instance, they were to people you thought good, and you give them time.

A certain per cent. of course of the orders delivered are good. A man might not be at home, or he may not have the money, and promises to pay at a certain time. Of course there is always a certain percentage of that order.

Mr. Young—After hearing Mr. Wilson's plan, I have thought a good deal of how we might work ours the same way, but the way we employ agents, unless we would give them a rebate, I hardly see how we could work on that plan. Mr. Wilson, do you employ your men all on salary?

I suppose 90 per cent. of our men are salaried men; still we have many dealers who are glad to turn their accounts over to us to collect.

Do you say to your men "you shall not sell your stock second-hand?"

To the dealers you mean? No sir, we do to our own men.

How are you going to manage your dealers?

It is just left entirely with them. We cannot do that, of course, but I don't think we have a dealer but what pursues our system.

Mr. Shaddow—We work on the same plan as Mr. Wilson, and I don't believe any nurseryman who sets his dates of delivery and expects his customers to come for their trees, can do a successful business. My method is the same as Mr. Wilson. When we have appointed a day of delivery we are there with the trees, and those who come we are glad to collect for them. Those who do not, we load them up in wagons, go right to their houses and leave the trees in the yard, collect all we can, which is generally about 50 per cent., and wind up the balance afterwards.

Mr. Hood—Mr. Wilson, you say 90 per cent. are salaried men. You mean they work on salary or commission?

Salaried men.

Mr. Hood—In our business we have very few salaried men.

Mr. Killian—Mr. Wilson, in your salaried men, you have them to deliver the order they take themselves individually?

As near as possible.

Mr. Hood—Mr. Shaddow, you spoke of having to pay agents to carry them out.

We make a rule to send enough men to dispose of everything before they go to another point. We don't depend on one man always to do all the work. We have had as many as six or seven men on one line of deliveries, and one man would go ahead and open up on the appointed day, the balance would come up and wind up with them. They never bring a bundle of trees back unless the customer cannot be found. By this means we collect 20 to 40 per cent. more than we would by waiting for the customers to come after the goods. The dealers all have the same rule. All we don't collect we leave trees. We have their application, and we pursue Mr. Wilson's course afterwards. About every two or three weeks we give notice.

Mr. Hood—Mr. Wilson, how far do your agents sell from point of delivery?

Seldom over 12 miles. Generally from five to six miles. Some go ten. We do sell as high as 20 miles out, but usually these bills so far out we find the best people to come after the trees.

Do you have your agent where they sell, or do you get them from your state?

Most of our agents are home men, Tennessee boys, and go into other states. We have very few local agents.

Mr. Smith—In regard to that collecting, do you do the entire work from your office or do you have a lawyer at any time to enforce the collecting in case you fail to do it?

It has been our experience that the majority of cases where a lawyer gets hold of the account we had more trouble getting the collection from the lawyer than we usually have from our customers, so that we give lawyers a wide berth when it comes to collecting.

President—Has anyone present ever pursued the method of delivering everything to the house?

Mr. Killian—We have in some cases this last year. We have some men, they went from home with horse and buggy and delivered what they could, and hauled everything about, and the good part was they delivered all. Found a great many of these men with money in their pockets. Some men sent in an order to countermand, we took no notice of it, but sent the trees on and got the money. Those young men took their own buggies and horses, and knew every house, every man knew how to get there, and they delivered about all in that way, but all young men cannot do that.

Mr. Smith—Did you ever use the collectors' agent system before you went into this?

No, sir, we never have.

### AT FREEPORT, ILLS.

John M. Wise, Freeport, Ills., writes: "We have had a rather favorable winter here for nursery stock so far, the cold spells not lasting long. Prospects for spring trade good. We enjoy the regular visits of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. They act as a tonic."

ALONZO LOWE, JANESVILLE, Cal., Jan. 7, 1902.—"Please find money order for renewal of subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Your journal is like electricity, easy to take hold of but hard to let go."

## Recent Publications.

"Who's who" for 1902, an annual biographical dictionary, has been issued by the MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York and London. Pp. 1424, 12°. Cloth, \$1.75.

The Division of Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, has issued an instructive bulletin showing changes in the rates of charge for railway and other transportation services.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York city, have issued a catalogue of first editions of American authors, early Shakespearcan quartos and collected sets of Tennyson and Thackeray.

The fourth volume of the Cyclopedia of American Horticulture will be issued by the MACMILLAN COMPANY in the spring. This will complete the set. It is edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, and is profusely illustrated. It is a necessity for all who work with plants, trees and flowers. Each volume \$5. Cloth, 8 vo.

The Macmillan Company, New York, publish four volumes of American history of interest, by Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history, Harvard University: Volume I. Era of Colonization, 1492-1689; volume II. Building of the Republic, 1689-1783; volume III. National Expansion, 1783-1845; volume IV. Welding of the Nation, 1845-1897.

The literary features of the March number of the Delineator possess high quality and great interest. The first paper on "Pictorial Photography," by J. C. Abel, shows the possibilities of the camera in a series of beautiful landscapes, the work of well-known leaders in the photographic world. Dr. W. L. Savage, the noted physical director, contributes an article on "Gymnasium Work for Women," with remarkable pictures taken from life.

Mrs. Ellis Rowan, whose marvelous water-color paintings show the flora of many interesting parts of the world, including Australia and Porto Rico, is a wonderfully rapid worker. It is only recently that she has attempted to draw with a pen, her strong preference having always been for the brush; but within a few months she attained such proficiency in the new medium that some of her pen-and-ink sketches have been compared to those of the late Hamilton Gibson. Many scores of examples of these are shown in her greatest work—"Southern Wild Flowers and Trees."

The English Men of Letters Series which is issued in England under the editorship of Mr. John Morley, is being extended in the United States by the MACMILLAN COMPANY by the addition of American biographies. Among those which are in preparation at the present time are: James Russell Lowell, by Dr. Henry Van Dyke; Ralph Waldo Emerson, by George Edward Woodberry; Benjamin Franklin, by Owen Wister; Edgar Allan Poe, by William Peterfield Trent; and among the more interesting announcements in the same series from the English side are: George Eliot, by Leslie Stephen; William Hazlitt, by Augustine Birrell, and Matthew Arnold, by Herbert W. Paul.

**SOUTHERN WILD FLOWERS AND TREES:** Together with shrubs, vines, and various forms of growth found through the mountains, the middle district, and the low country of the South. By Allee Lounsberry. Illustrated by Mrs. Ellis Rowan with an introduction by Chauncy D. Beadle. The first popular work to cover this extensive field. Upwards of 1,000 plants are included, with a key, simply constructed, by which they may be located. The text treats also of the personality of the plants, their uses by the people, and of the legends and folk-lore which it has been possible to gather concerning them. There are 16 colored plates, which show the beauty of the remarkable Southern flora, and 161 plates and diagrams from pen and-ink drawings, which aid greatly in their identification. Many of the plants pictured are very rare—never having been engraved before. There are 16 engravings from wash drawings, through the book, showing scenes in which this remarkable flora is found, with interesting incidents concerning them recorded. Cloth, 8 vo., Pp. 569. \$3.65 net. New York: FREDERICK A. STOKES CO.

M. J. WRAGG, WAUKEE, Ia., Jan. 23, 1902.—"Enclosed find \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for 1902. We cannot afford to be without this paper. It seems to fill a want in horticultural literature."

## Long and Short.

Columbian raspberries are offered by F. H. Teats, Williamson, N. Y. Strawberry plants in new varieties are offered by J. W. Jones Co., Allen, Md.

Label orders should be placed about this time with Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H.

Flansburgh & Peirson, Leslie, Mich., have issued a new catalogue of strawberries.

Catalpa trees can be obtained from W. C. Wood, 11,108 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

The surplus list offered by W. N. Searff, New Carlisle, O., appears in another column.

Strong field-grown Crimson Rambler roses can be obtained of W. E. Wallace, Hartford, Conn.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., issue an attractive catalogue of seeds of all kinds.

Stark Brothers want first-class men for the packing season who understand budding and grafting.

A general line of nursery stock for spring is offered by the Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore, Md.

Asparagus, fine two-year; also roses and flowering shrubs are offered by the Whiting Nursery Co., 457 Bluehill avenue, Boston.

An indexed catalogue of the large stock of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., is a valuable desk book for any nurseryman.

The Deming Co., Salem, O., has twelve varieties of sprayers. Write for their booklet treating of all kinds of diseases and insects, free.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind., would like to bud 5,000 cherry on contract this year. They have a full line of nursery stock.

Six governments in America have adopted and use exclusively the Spraymotor, made by the Spraymotor Co., Buffalo, N. Y. and London, Canada.

The Hardy Spray Pump Manufacturing Co., is at 56 Larned street, Detroit, Mich. A few reasons why the "Hardie" spray pumps should be used are given in our advertising columns.

The new catalogue of the Deming Co., Salem, O., manufacturers of spraying outfits, should be in the hands of every fruit grower. This company publishes "Spraying for Profit," 10 cents.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., stand at the head in acres of land and greenhouses, in storage cellars and packing houses, in amount of stock handled and in variety of stock grown.

A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ills., the well known grower of Black and Honey Locust and Osage Orange seedlings and trees, offers a good stock of these valuable seedlings and trees in our advertising columns.

The T. S. Hubbard Co., Fredonia, N. Y., has issued a thoroughly up-to-date catalogue, designed by the J. Horace McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa. The same firm has printed the 1902 catalogue of G. L. Taber, Glen St. Mary, Florida; also the catalogue of the Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Florida.

### AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 15.—C. M. Griffing, of Griffing Bros. Co.: "Our trade has been extremely good this season, our large stock of peaches, plums, figs, mulberries, persimmons, pecans and other nut trees, of which we grow large quantities for the wholesale trade being nearly exhausted. We are making a large plant this season and hope to be able to have enough to supply the demand next year. Early frosts injured the citrus nursery, with the exception of the trees budded on the Citrus Trifoliata stock."

C. W. PRESCOTT, MARENGO, ILL., Jan. 21, 1902.—"Inclosed please find draft for \$1 in payment of journal another year. It is all right and fills the bill."

## SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.

The editor of Meehan's Monthly says of the note of alarm sounded with regard to the seventeen-year locusts :

This year, it is said, we may expect a visitation from destructive locusts, classed as the seventeen-year breed. Prof. J. B. Smith, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, issued an alarm to tree-planters, warning them not to plant this coming spring, but if so to avoid pruning very severely, if at all.

At the commencement of the great San Jose scale scare, Prof. Smith took what many considered to be a well-judged stand in relation to the laws and methods that should be observed in dealing with it ; but now many will also deplore that the same judgment was not exercised to moderate the alarm over the locusts.

No one, apparently, denies that these locusts will cause some destruction ; but it is also understood that the ravages are almost within certain confines and not widespread. The borders of woods and old thickets are said to be the chief breeding and feeding places, and it is safe to say that but little planting is likely to occur very near the places of real danger. Certainly, within the writer's district, no serious harm was felt at the time of the last visit of the locusts, seventeen years ago ; or if it did it was so extremely insignificant as to have left no impression on any one's memory.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says : "We think the Hope Farm man gave bad advice when he recommended to abstain from planting fruit trees in the large territory that will be visited the coming year by seventeen-year locusts. To abstain from planting will work loss to the nurserymen who at great expense have raised a good stock of trees, and will cause delay to the man who has a new home and is anxious to raise his own fruit."

## BUSINESS END OF HORTICULTURE.

In his address to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston, January 25th, Patrick O'Mara, of New York, said :

The lithographer and the tree agent are powerful agents to the nurseryman. The latter, armed with his book of plates, wends his way over the face of the land, in many cases reviled and thrust out, treated little better than the hobo. His book is sneered at, and, while it may be a trifle highly colored, and the size of the pictured flowers and fruits may be a little exaggerated, yet a long experience has shown that such are the best fitted to tempt the wavering into purchasing something which will really be a benefit to them. It is a case where the end justifies the means, if there ever was one. Many a garden would be given over to weeds which now supports a few fruit trees and small fruits ; many a porch and dooryard would be as bare of living ornament as the proverbial "Job's turkey" was of flesh and feather, were it not for the tree agent and his book. That business end of horticulture is not "one grand sweet song" for the men engaged in it ; the emoluments arising from it will not make them plutocrats. Be patient with them, then, if not for themselves, at least for the good they accomplish. The good they do lives after them ; the evil is cut down and cast into exterior darkness.

The grower for the catalogue firms is another of the business ends of horticulture ; that is, the man who grows plants in quantity on contract, or who grows them on speculation to sell in large quantities. His field embraces greenhouse plants, fruit plants, hardy out-door plants, shrubs, roots and bulbs. It is a safe business on the whole, but is not capable of great development, like the catalogue trade. It is generally followed and taken up by men who have some land, but

little working capital, and the profits are as a rule very meager. Because of the limited capital with which it can be entered, provided the land is already secured, a great many of the smaller nurserymen, florists, and even farmers, have entered it of late years, and it may be safely said to be a well-plowed field at the present time.

In horticulture, as in everything else, the men who originate either methods or varieties are the men who shape the business, ends and all. The men who hybridize, the men who investigate, the men who do the thinking, are the men who supply the motive power for the whole. The originators of the new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables have not only conferred a benefit on the people at large but have made it possible for the grower to continue in a profitable business. The man who first propagated roses in summer and began a special business of mailing them showed the way to dozens of successful imitators. The man who developed the idea of the shallow bench and annual planting of roses for cut flowers was, in his way, a Columbus. The man who first used large glass and light frames in greenhouses made it possible to produce the quality of flowers in evidence to day. The man who built big greenhouses to grow lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., made a great forward stride. The men who started the first trade journal made an important innovation.

Apple trees may be had in all grades of Welch Bros., Shenandoah Iowa.

Thomas W. Bowman & Son, Rochester, N. Y., have a fine assortment of fruit trees, plants and ornamental shrubs.

The Rossney pear and a full line of nursery stock can be had of the Pioneer Nursery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Phoenix Nursery, Bloomington, Ill.



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FINEST OF ALL.**  
Our New Catalog tells all about it. Send for it. Senator Dunlap, Rough Rider and 75 other Strawberries. Bargains in New Varieties. SEED POTATOES. Flansburgh & Peirson Leslie, Mich.

## Crimson Ramblers

Strong field grown plants on own roots

18 to 24, 24 to 36, 36 to 48 inches.

Plants have good tops and are well rooted

All my surplus stock from South Carolina will be put in cold storage at Hartford, Conn., where all orders should be addressed. Write for prices.

W. E. WALLACE,

P. O. BOX 378

HARTFORD, CONN.

## ASPARAGUS

fine 2 year. Five varieties Crimson Rambler and H. P. Roses. Hardy flowering Shrubs—general assortment grown at Geneva, N. Y.

Low prices.

Whiting Nursery Co., 457 Bluehill Ave., Boston, Mass.

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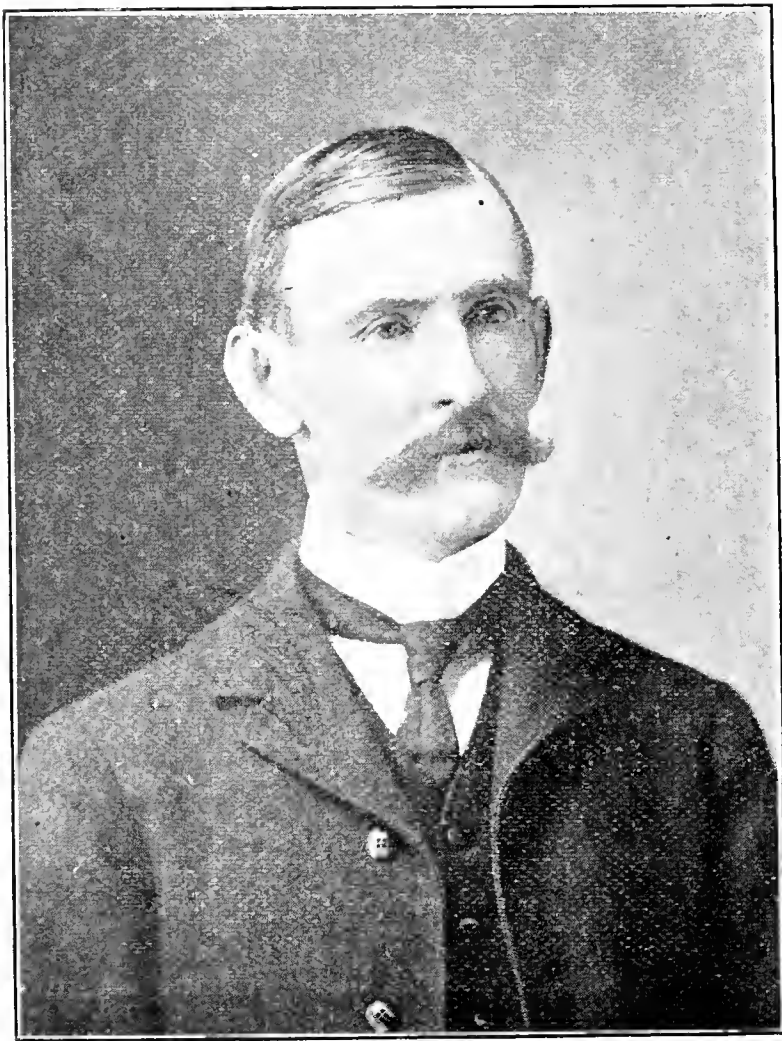
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# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

*"America is pre-eminently a fruit growing country."*—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1902.

No. 4.

## WHARF EXAMINATION.

***New Ruling by the Appraiser of the Port of New York—Result of Correspondence With Collector George R. Bidwell by Frederick W. Kelsey—Hereafter There Will be Wharf Examination Only of Nursery Stock at the Port of New York—Costly Delays to be Avoided.***

At the convention of the American Association in 1900. Thomas B. Meehan, chairman of the special committee on the importation of nursery stock, presented a report on the examination of stock at the port of New York. He reported that during the winter of 1899 the appraiser at that port had declared that wharf examination of nursery stock was impracticable; that it was necessary to remove such stock to the public stores. This it was shown caused much delay and consequent damage to perishable stock. An order from the Secretary of the Treasury was issued regulating the examination of nursery stock upon its arrival in New York and it was thought the matter had been settled satisfactorily. At that time Frederick W. Kelsey, of New York, strongly favored wharf examination only, and showed that any other examination was productive of costly delay.

There being no strict observance of the direction that wharf examination be practiced, and delays continuing in the business of importing, Mr. Kelsey renewed investigation of the matter late in 1901, with the result shown in the following correspondence:

NEW YORK, January 29, 1902.

*Hon. George R. Bidwell, Collector, Etc., Custom House, Etc.:*

DEAR SIR—Referring to the antiquated system of carting perishable nursery stock to Public Store for examination, regarding which we have previously had some conversation and correspondence, permit me to inquire if you do not now consider it advisable that this wholly needless system be done away with and the former system of wharf examination—that was always, so far as I know, entirely acceptable alike to the government and honest importers—be again adopted.

The amount of injury and loss to citizens and the business that has been diverted from this port, owing to the unreasonable and, I believe, unjustifiable, action of the former appraiser in sending this material to Public Store, and the losses incident thereto, cannot be easily computed. To my own knowledge many of the large nursery houses importing extensively fruit stocks, etc., that formerly had all this stock entered and cleared from this port have now the shipments made to various seaport and inland cities, especially Philadelphia, Rochester, Chicago, etc., etc.

I call your attention to this matter believing that with the recent appointment of an appraiser, who I understand has the desire to transact the business of this port in a manner alike creditable to the government and the citizens—some remedy to the onerous and unbearable conditions heretofore prevailing under the previous administration of the appraiser's office may be applied.

I will only add that in something like a dozen importations the past autumn the delay in the cases sent to Public Store was in no instance less than three days, and from that to nine and ten days. What this delay means to perishable nursery material under the conditions of

temperature, etc., in the appraiser's stores you can readily appreciate, as can any one in any way familiar with this subject.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

(Signed)

FRED'K W. KELSEY.

CUSTOMS SERVICE, OFFICE OF COLLECTOR,  
NEW YORK, N. Y., February 17, 1902.

*Frederick W. Kelsey, Esq., 150 Broadway, New York:*

SIR—Referring to your communication of the 29th ultimo, and to my reply to you of the 30th ultimo, relative to a return to the former method of wharf examination of nursery stock, it gives me pleasure to state that the appraiser concurs in the suggestion of this office, and in the future wharf examination only will be made.

Respectfully,

G. R. BIDWELL, Collector.

## CONDITIONS IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, IA., MARCH 12—S. H. LINTON: "The only weather condition with bad results was from December 14th to 20th. There was a sudden drop in temperature the 14th to 14 below, just after a good rain on the 13th, with lowering temperature up to the 20th. At our place the thermometer stood at 17 at 8 A. M. With a low temperature and a damp atmosphere the peach buds were all killed; but with this exception fruit of all kinds is in good condition and bids fair for a good crop. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries were cut short by the excessive drouth of last season, though the strawberries under the care of the writer made a good stand, took on good growth and later in the season made fine plants with good roots.

"Nurseries under my observation that had thorough tillage developed good growth and matured exceedingly well, and will be in fine condition for the spring trade.

"Owing to the universal drouth of last season the demand for spring stock is not up to expectation, nor will it compare with sales of 1901. Prices throughout the entire list of nursery stock still hold up well, and nurserymen are looking forward to better rather than worse conditions for the future. Fruit growers are enthused by the high prices and heavy demands for fruit. Apples now bring better prices, retail, than do oranges, bananas or lemons. The prosperous, healthy conditions of general business places the average consumer in position to be able to buy fruit, even at a very high price. The nurserymen and fruit growers of Iowa are in mutual relations and interest of both professions, which gives strength and progress in the upbuilding of horticulture and pomology in this state. Commercial orcharding in Iowa—apples, cherries, plums, grapes, and all small fruits,—in the right hands are being made profitable. The state is able to produce fruits far in excess of the home demand, and is fast reaching the standard of a horticultural state."

A. MILLER & SON, MILTON, ORE.—"We enclose draft on New York for \$2 to pay for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for two more years. We need it in our business."

## PROPAGATING NURSERY STOCK.

*Paper Read by W. T. Hood Before Virginia State Horticultural Society—Details Regarding Treatment of Seed, Budding, Grafting, Planting, Cultivating. Rubbing Buds, Pruning—Pear Stocks—How Seed is Shipped—Stone Seed—Natural Peach Seed.*

Cultural directions for the growth of nursery stock are detailed by W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va., in the following paper read by him at the annual meeting of the Virginia State Horticultural Society :

### PROPAGATION AND CULTIVATION OF NURSERY STOCK.

"To be successful in growing good nursery stock, one of the most important things is to have good land, and to have it prepared the season before you wish to plant, and the next is to have good seed and good stocks to plant, and we do not always succeed under these conditions. Nursery stock is grown from seed cuttings, grafting and budding. The growing of seedling or stock for nurserymen is done by specialists, who are more successful than nurserymen that attempt to grow all kinds of nursery stock. The apple seedlings of most all the planting that is done in the United States is grown near Topeka, Kan., some growers planting as much as 100 acres. The seed mostly comes from France, and is saved from crabapples. A small quantity comes from the New England states, mostly from Vermont, and is saved by the parties that make a special business of it, collecting the pomace from cider-mills, and washing them out. The French seed costs from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per bushel of 40 lbs., in New York, according to the supply and the demand. The American seed costs about \$3.50 to \$10.00.

### PEAR STOCKS.

"Pear stocks have been mostly grown in France, and very few were grown in this country until the last few years, when they have been grown from seed from Japan. The first Japan seed of any importance was imported by J. D. Mosby & Bros., of Virginia Nurseries, some time about 1885 or 1886. Since that time quantities of seed have been imported from Japan, and many nurserymen have been growing pear trees successfully that could not have grown them from French-grown stocks. The cost of Japan seed in Japan is about 2½ yens a lb., which is about \$1.40 in gold, and with import duties and the expenses, cost will be from 50 cents to 75 cents, and you are not certain that your seed are good when you receive them. One lot of 200 lbs. I received some years ago; did not get a seed to grow. I think they were old seed. Also lost 150 lbs. last season; think they were good seed, but spoiled in preparation, and not planted soon enough in the spring. Also lost a lot of apple seed last season; but the cause was they were not packed right in France, and were moulded on the way over here.

### SEED PACKED IN CHARCOAL.

"Seed from France is generally packed in barrels or tierces in fine charcoal; but when received last season were in bags without charcoal. Those from Japan are packed in tin boxes with charcoal, sealed up and enclosed in heavy wooden boxes, and if not extremely dry, I have sometimes found mould in the center of the boxes. The apple and pear seedling growers receive their seed about the middle of February, and

they soak them in water from 24 to 48 hours, and then they put them in coarse sacks, about one-fourth to one-half bushel, and put in layers spread out in ice-houses down in the ice, and they stay there until they get ready to plant, which is as early as they can get them in the ground, the latter part of March or the first of April, and the seed are sown in rows about 20 to 30 inches apart, with drill or by hand, sowing from one to two bushels to the acre; it is best to sow thick, as seed that are sown thick generally come up best; one seed helps the other, especially if the ground gets baked from heavy rains.

### STONE SEED.

"All stone seed, such as peach, cherry, apricot and plum, are bedded in the fall, say during September or October, and either planted late in the fall or early in the spring. Most nurserymen plant their seed in the fall, which makes it cost less for them, and they do not have the work to do in the spring, when they are pushed with other work; sometimes the weather is not favorable for early planting. We mostly do our planting in the spring, as we think we get a better system of roots from spring-planted seed; although it takes several times as much time to pick out the kernals and plant. To propagate trees and stock from cuttings, the cuttings should be made up in the fall or winter, and either planted then or put in the cellar in sand to callous over, and should be planted as early as possible in the spring. If the cuttings start to push before planting, they seldom do well unless there is a good rain as soon as they are planted.

### APPLE TREES.

"Apple trees are grown by grafting and budding, but most all are grown by grafting, which is done in the winter, any time from January 1st, until a few days before buds start in the spring. It is done by the piece root or whole root system, but I suppose that 90 to 95 per cent. of the trees are grown on the piece root. Piece root graft makes the cost much less by growing from grafts. It finds plenty for the men to do when the weather is such that they cannot work out doors, and all our men like to work in the grafting-house during the winter. After grafting, the grafts are packed away in boxes with sand or sawdust, and put in a room or cellar that does not freeze, and kept until spring. They should be planted as soon as the ground is in working order. If the ground should not be in condition in early spring, sometimes the graft will start to grow in the boxes, which causes them to heat, and they will not do well after heating. Seventy-five per cent. of what is planted is considered a good stand. We mostly get less, and I have seen large planting that not more than 25 per cent. grew.

### BUDDING.

"Budding is done in stocks that have been planted out in the spring or fall before, and the budding season is from the 1st of June until the 1st of October. July and August is the best season to bud if stocks are growing well, but if pear is left until late, they stop growing and will not do well.

"We generally bud pears first, commencing about the 1st of July, and soon after they are gone over, we go over them again, and put in another bud. Apples we will bud next, and then peaches, cherries and plums, and if the season is a dry one, we sometimes have to bud two or three times before we get a stand.

"As I have said before, apples are mostly grown by grafting, but if nurserymen are to have the losses by what is called root or crown gall, they will have to give up grafting and bud, as there are many varieties that are grafted that will have more or less crown knot, some such as Lady and Wolf River, nearly all. I would much prefer to grow apple by grafting, as with good land we get a good tree in two years, where it takes three years to get a two-year tree from budding, and where we have the trees on the land three years before we dig, our losses may be very heavy. Our budded trees from the cause of aphids, which we do not have much on two-year grafts, and aphids seem to attack seedling trees more than they do the grafts. I think that the cuts at the season of budding gives them a better place to hatch out. Most all of the trees of pears and quinces, also, all of the stone fruits are grown by budding.

#### NATURAL PEACH SEED.

"Most nurserymen like to get natural peach seed, or seed that come from seedling peach. These seed are collected by stores in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. I do not suppose I will over estimate in saying that 50,000 bushels of peach pits were sold from Western North Carolina of crop of 1900.

"The largest part of all pear, quince, plum and cherry Mahaleb stock and ornamental, such as shrubs, forest tree seedlings and evergreens, are grown by French nurserymen, who make it a special business to grow them for nurserymen.

#### PLANTING.

"For our planting, we get the ground in the best order as soon as we can, in the spring; using plow, harrow, disc-harrow, roller and sleds, and we plant all of our stock and seed by lines. For planting seed we use a narrow hoe for marking out and for planting grafts. We plant by marked lines, using spade to open out to put in the grafts; also all other stocks we can plant by opening out with the spade, such as evergreens or large-rooted stocks, we trench out with spades to plant.

#### CULTIVATING.

"As soon as we get all stock planted in the spring, we commence to cultivate, and using small-toothed cultivators, following with narrow bit hoes, and we keep cultivating all summer, commencing after every rain as soon as we can get in the ground, and if we have a dry season during July and August we keep cultivators going all the time, and I have seen two-year stock do much better in a dry season than it did in a wet season. Peach pits are planted from 4 to 6 inches, in rows 3 feet 6 inches. Apple grafts 9 inches, 3½ feet rows; pear, quince, apple, plum and cherry 9 to 10 inches, in rows 3½ feet; shade trees, rows 4½ to 5 feet, about 12 to 30 inches in the rows.

"I think most trees will make a heavier growth on heavy land or land with a clay sub-soil, this well drained; though apple, cherry and peach have a better system of roots on light soil. The apple is not as likely to be affected by aphids in light as it is in heavy or damp soil.

#### PRUNING.

"In our nursery work, I find it harder to have pruning done with judgment than any other work in the nursery, and I think that more trees are ruined by too much pruning and rubbing of the buds off the bodies in the growing season.

"After the trees are shaped in the spring before they have commenced to push out, there should be very little, or better

not any pruning or rubbing done until after the growth is made, say last of July or in August. In counting our one-year apple trees, I count to a height of 30 inches and up, and I estimate all at that height making good two-year trees by fall. If I can get them up that height, I most always can dig them out close at two-year-old. In the spring or winter we go over all, one and two year and prune up to a straight stem, and we head in all of the one-year to 32 or 34 inches, and two-year to 36 inches, and as they bud out we will only rub off the buds close to the ground, not going above 6 inches on one-year.

#### RUBBING OFF BUDS.

"Of two-year we rub all the heavy ones up to 18 to 24 inches, and the light or slender ones about 12 inches or less, and then we will not do any more pruning until July, unless we find that we have trees that will be too heavy in our three-year-old for our trade, and if we want to keep them down we will prune all they need; but we caution our men not to do much on the light or slender trees, and it is the same way with all others, especially shade, and if they are pruned up much it will cause them to grow crooked. I was at one of the Northern Nurseries about ten years ago, which had a large stock of Carolina poplar and Kieffer pear trees, and there had been so much pruning and rubbing that the trees were the most crooked lot I ever saw.

#### NURSERY STOCK RUINED.

"I have heard the late Franklin Davis say when he started his little nursery in Rockbridge county, that he had a nice lot of apple trees that would be in two-year in the fall, and he thought that he would go out and sell them, and he had a man working for him, and he took him out in the nursery and showed him how he wanted them pruned, and when he came back from his canvass, he found that the man had cut nearly all the limbs off, and taken nearly every leaf off as high as he had pruned them, and his trees were about ruined, and they did not get over it that season.

"I think it is one great cause amongst those that plant trees, especially those for home use, that they want to trim up and not prune back as they should do when they plant out. All orchardists know that it is the life of a tree to head back well when planted out."

## In Nursery Rows.

**TREATMENT OF STOCK FOR SHIPMENT**—All stock intended for long journeys must be thoroughly defoliated and hardened, says P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga. Trees should be taken up without mutilating the roots, and no branches or roots cut. Puddle the entire tree in stiff clay and let it dry and pack in tight cases lined with building paper. Use dry moss and charcoal and pack the cases very tight. We also find that it is not judicious to use packing cases larger than 2 by 10 feet. Packed in the above manner we have had stock in transit over four months, and 90 per cent. of it grew after planting.

**COATING TREE ROOTS**—So far as I know the only preparation used for coating trees which are to be sent out of this country is a thin liquid mud, says William A. Taylor, Washington, D. C., in American Agriculturist. This is applied to all kinds of trees and some kinds of cuttings that are shipped across the ocean and appears to be generally successful. In shipping tender cuttings the ends are frequently waxed with melted paraffin or grafting wax and wrapped in tinfoil to prevent their drying out. For ordinary deciduous trees that do not cross the equator, nothing more than the ordinary packing moss about the roots and straw about the tops is considered necessary.

## THEY FAVOR FUMIGATION.

*Practical Experience of Members of the Southern Association of Nurserymen—Ex-President Van Lindley says it Prevents Loss by Aphis—For Buds Too—President Miller Finds it of Especial Value with Apple Stock—Mr. Harrison's Experience.*

"What is the result of fumigating, or is fumigation beneficial to nurserymen as well as to fruit growers?"

This question was asked at the recent meeting of the Southern Association of Nurserymen at Charleston, S. C. Mr. Berckmans said: "I don't think a nurseryman should be allowed to send out stock with the present diseases that exist, unless his stock has been fumigated. There are state laws now to that effect, and I think all stock should be fumigated."

President Van Lindley—We commenced the practice as soon as we found the states around us forced us to do it. We not only fumigated the stock that was sent out, but everything put in the storehouse, and we find that we have less per cent. of aphis in apples, which is an old disease. I find that by fumigating the stock and everything else the less aphis about the stock. I am satisfied there is less aphis about the stock put in that way than formerly. If that is true, then it is the best investment we ever made. Build first class fumigating houses and fumigate everything.

Mr. Killian—If fumigation is beneficial to the purchaser or the farmer to whom we sell our trees, it certainly is beneficial to the nurserymen. If it gets rid of the pests which are ruining the trees, why certainly it will be beneficial to the nurserymen because the orchardists want good trees—they want clean trees—they want trees that are not infested with these pests, and the nurseryman that will fumigate and put clean stock on the market will be the nurseryman who will succeed. I would not buy from any man if I knew his stock was not clean, and the farmers are going to find out who puts clean stock on the market. These things will not be hid under a bushel, but they will be placed on a candlestick, and it won't pay us to do otherwise. It will not cost much; only make a little preparation and after you make preparation the first time, you will not have any trouble after that.

Mr. Miller—I think that fumigation of nursery stock is right, and I want to say particularly in reference to fumigation of stock of apples. We found it of decided benefit, more marked than in anything else.

President Van Lindley—Mr. Harrison is one of the oldest fumigation men in the association. We would like to hear from him.

Mr. Harrison—We have had a lot of experience, but it has not all been pleasant. We lost several thousand trees before we learned how to use it right. We have gained considerable trade by fumigating. But we lost several thousand trees, killed out by fumigation. For instance, early in the fall, before we had experience enough to teach us not to use the full strength we lost a good many trees; but since then after the trees are thoroughly matured we can use the strength which is described and we have no trouble. Of course I cannot tell you every detail off-hand. I can tell you from my books exactly what our experience has been.

President Van Lindley—I am like Mr. Harrison. I cannot give it here, I can give it from the office. The receipt for fixing it was sent to us by Mr. Alwood of Virginia.

Mr. Killian—Is there anyone here who has fumigated buds before budding, and has succeeded in it. That is something that seems to be very tender.

President Van Lindley—I think you understand everything that we put in the nursery is fumigated. We have a special formula for buds.

Mr. Killian—We have not done it, and don't know how to do it.

Mr. Berckmans—We have fumigated everything and have a formula for the buds, and have had greater success in buds than in anything else.

President Van Lindley—A few years ago we had a great deal of trouble with bud worms. We had hard work to make trees out of our buds during the whole season. We had trees from Georgia and they

were treated the same way, and I saw trees from different parts of the United States that year and they had the same disease. Some years it is worse than others. Well, we took the buds year before last and fumigated the whole thing thinking that might be of benefit—it is a small insect that cannot be seen, and this past year after fumigating the buds in 400,000 trees I have not seen a single bud with that disease on it. I don't know why we did it, but if that fumigation did save it, it is an experience worth something.

Mr. Hood—I don't think fumigation would help that bug.

President Van Lindley—If I continue the fumigation and don't have it any more, I will think the fumigation was the cause of it.

## CAUSE OF APPLE ROOT GALL.

At the recent convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association at Charleston, S. C., the question was asked: "What causes root gall on apple roots?" W. T. Hood said he did not know.

Mr. Killian—I believe there is something in the variety. If you notice the Transparent is very much subject to this gall root. We have in our community a local apple that we have been grafting for the people of that community, and I never have seen one tree but what had that disease.

Mr. Hood—The Lady apple will have it.

Mr. Killian—The Transparent seems to be the worse. Never have seen trees that did not have them on. When I put them up for that community, never have taken up one tree that did not have them on.

Mr. Hood—Do you wrap grafts with thread?

Mr. Berckmans—No, we have used raffia for a number of years. We have used cotton. We use no wax and we tie it.

Mr. Killian—We once used paper with wax on it. Liked it, but it is tedious. Have been using thread for the last six years.

Mr. Hood—No use wrapping grafts if they are on small roots. I don't wrap with anything. My earliest work was never wrapped and I had as good stand then as any.

Won't they be knocked out of place?

You have to handle them carefully

When you graft you pack away in moss or sand?

Pack away in moss.

Does it make any difference what they are put away in?

No difference, they do well in either unless they grow too large.

Mr. Killian For the last few years we have been using leaf mold, and it has worked admirably.

Mr. Hood—Before the war they always packed in leaf mold and never wrapped anything. I have been using it and have been wrapping for 10, 12 or 15 years, only to save breaking in planting time. You wait until they are callous. No advantages in wrapping apples at all.

Mr. Young—We people in North Carolina did until three or four years ago have poor success in our grafting of apples on account of being in bad condition in the spring, and Mr. Wilson gave me his way of packing. In the spring of 1900 we used his plan of packing and the grafting turned out that spring in excellent condition. We planted new land that had never been planted before and the prettiest stand we ever had. Last fall we thought we would have the best stand but when we came to dig them they were affected with the root gall, some were yellow, and from 25 to 50 per cent. were ruined with root gall, and I wondered if it could have been this callus. I wondered if it could have been this callus that had continued growing, and from all appearances it was, but whether they would have the knot, or whether that was the place for it to form I could not say.

Mr. Killian—What time did you transplant them?

We began about the 1st of April.

Mr. Killian—I have always believed that thread was not the best thing to use. It is too strong, and when they begin to grow thread cuts in. You take one year's growth. That thread is still wrapped around there, saw some last year. I believe that the old plan of taking wax paper will be better than the thread, but it is more tedious. You have to keep it warm all the time.

## FROST BLISTERS.

George F. Atkinson, of the botanical department of Cornell University, sends the following to NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Several times during the present month I have received young peach twigs from different parts of the state which show, in many cases, small blisters which later dry and collapse, forming numerous small depressions over the twig. When the twigs have been injured for several weeks or months, the blistered portion is dead and collapsed on account of drying out. At the same time, the dead area of the blister has changed color so that it is much paler than the surrounding tissue, nearly white or of a pale dirty yellow, this bordered by a darker line next the normal color of the unaffected part of the twig. The blisters vary in size from  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch to  $\frac{1}{8}$  or  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch in diameter. The larger ones after they have dried and collapsed resemble very often a "saddle back."

This injury to peach twigs seems to be quite wide spread in the state during the present season, and probably has only come to notice during the process of pruning the orchard. The injury to the twigs is very likely the result of severe frost. In very cold weather the young succulent twigs are subject to freezing. In the freezing of plant tissues, as is well known, in the great majority of cases the formation of ice does not take place on the inside of the individual cells, but the water is drawn from the cells into the intercellular spaces and there crystallized into ice. Where a sufficient amount of water is thus drawn from several neighboring cells, forming a rather large ice crystal between the cells, it forces the cells apart at this point and thus raises an area of greater or less extent upon the surface in the form of a blister. The individual cells themselves are not torn, but a large number of them are torn away from the cells which lie underneath them. There is thus left a more or less extensive crevice underneath the bark which separates the outer layers of cells from the inner ones and results in the drying out and death of the outer layer of cells which were blistered.

The present winter seems to have been a favorable season for the production of these frost blisters, there having been several periods of quite cold weather. It is possible also that the summer and autumn seasons with the sudden opening of winter in December may have also contributed to this same result. Abundant rains produced vigorous growth of the twigs, so that they were probably quite succulent in the autumn and perhaps did not mature as fully as they would had the season been drier. This would leave a great amount of water in the tissues and the twigs would be more liable to injury as the result of freezing.

In the instances which have come to my notice this season, there is no direct proof that the injury is the result of frost blisters, but it seems very likely to be the case. It would be well if orchardists could give more attention to this subject in the future and note at what season of the year these blisters first appear. Many of the twigs which have been received were so badly injured that the entire twig had lost nearly all of its water by drying out, and probably would not have put forth leaves in the spring. A careful observance of the orchard with the approach of cold weather would probably throw considerable light upon this question. Frost blisters are not uncommon on the twigs of apple, pear, peach trees, etc.

## THE PERFECTION CURRANT.

The Perfection currant is the fruit that won the first Barry medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, a gold medal worth \$50. This new fruit was originated by C. G. Hooker of the firm of C. M. Hooker & Sons, nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. The following description was furnished Mr. Hooker by Prof. S. A. Beach, horticulturist, of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva:

"Cuttings of the Perfection currant were furnished the Experiment Station at Geneva, in 1897, for testing. The plants have made a moderately strong growth. Although they have not yet reached full size or mature habit of growth they are very productive. In form of bush, health and vigor of foliage, the Perfection is intermediate between its parents, Fay and White Grape. The fruit is borne along the old wood, much like that of the White Grape. On the average, the size of cluster and size of berry both exceed that of the Fay, and so far as I know equal that of any variety which has yet been disseminated. The fruit is usually uniformly large at the tip of the cluster. Its largest berries are fully equal to the largest of the Comet. While, on the average, its fruit is not quite so large as that of the Comet, its clusters average longer. The pulp is less seedy, and considerably better in quality. The stem of the cluster is free from berries near its attachment to the plant, thus making it easy to pick. The color is a good red, somewhat lighter than the Fay. In flavor and quality, I consider it distinctly better than Fay or Cherry. In fact, I do not know of any other large currant in cultivation that is its equal in this respect. It ripens about with Fay and Cherry. Taking all things into consideration, I do not hesitate to pronounce it a most excellent variety for either home use or market."

In 1889 the late Patrick Barry, at that time president of the Western New York Horticultural Society, donated \$2,000 to found a permanent fund to promote the objects of the society. This donation was subsequently added to by others and constitutes the present permanent fund. In 1891, at the suggestion of the executive committee, it was decided to offer a gold medal, suitably inscribed, which should cost not less than \$50, to be called the Barry medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. This medal to be awarded to the originator of any new fruit, ornamental tree, shrub, flowering plant, or vegetable, which should be considered worthy of it by the committee on this prize. It being required that any fruit, etc., to be eligible to compete for this prize should not have been disseminated previous to its being entered, and no award to be made under three years from time of entry; it being understood that this medal should be awarded only to new varieties of the highest merit, after being thoroughly tested. The Perfection currant was also awarded the medal and diploma of the Pan-America Exposition, the highest award given any new fruit.

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# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

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Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

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Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1902.

## FUMIGATION METHODS.

As might have been expected, a volume devoted exclusively to the subject of fumigation for the destruction of insects has appeared. The use of insecticides of various kinds has been long a subject of discussion and fumigation has been practiced in a variety of forms; but with the general agitation of the advantages of fumigation in orchards and in nurseries added interest has been attached to the subject. Many articles have been published in the periodical press on this matter, and it was to be expected that in course of time a volume on fumigation methods of the present day would appear.

A glance at the work just issued by the Orange Judd Company is sufficient to show that the subject has been treated by one who knows by practical experience whereof he speaks. The author is Professor Willis G. Johnson, formerly state entomologist of Maryland, and now associate editor of the American Agriculturist weeklies. The volume is replete with infor-

mation of the most practical nature regarding the business of the nurseryman, in the line of fumigation. The opening chapter discusses the economic use of hydrocyanic acid gas and states that to D. W. Coquillett of California is due the credit of discovering the value of this gas now so extensively used for the destruction of insects and animal pests. Various methods of fumigating orchards are described and in chapter XI the author discusses equipment for fumigating nursery stock. The methods referred to range from the use of boxes in the South to tents and houses, some of the latter large enough to accommodate double wagon loads of trees. All the methods are illustrated, both in exterior and interior plan. Valuable practical hints to nurserymen are given in a succeeding chapter. Many experiences are cited under the heading: "Recent work with hydrocyanic acid gas." The testimony of many persons is given in chapter XX in a consideration of the economic value of fumigation. A chapter on the peculiar value of carbon bisulphid in certain cases is added, and the work concludes with a summary of all the state laws relating to the fumigation and inspection of orchards and nurseries, together with foreign laws regulating shipments of fruit and nursery stock.

The very practical nature of the book will be seen at once. It is a handbook for nurserymen which will answer many questions in time of hurry. The experience of the author during his service as state entomologist of Maryland, where fumigation was practiced early and often when the San Jose scale reached the East, especially fits him for the discussion of the topic. The book has an index which will prove of much aid to its use as a handbook.

## AMERICAN HORTICULTURE.

Congratulation coupled with a sincere expression of appreciation should be extended by all who are in any way interested in horticulture to Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, for the comprehensive four-volume "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," which he has completed and the last volume of which has just been issued by the publishers, the Macmillan Company of New York. It is supposed that Professor Bailey has been or will be rewarded in a manner commensurate with his earnest labor on this work, but whatever that reward may be it will be small in comparison to the benefit to be received by this and succeeding generations as the result of that labor.

We have several times referred to the nature and importance of this cyclopedia. The fourth volume rounds out, in its treatment of subjects from R to Z inclusive, the general plan. Among the important articles treated at considerable length are railroad gardening, by Frances Copley Seavey; rhododendrons and rosa by Alfred Rehder, assistant at the Arnold Arboretum; storage, the strawberry, windbreaks and winter protection, by the editor, Professor Bailey, and others; spraying, by Professor John Craig; rubus, by Professor Bailey; trees, by Alfred Rehder, P. J. Berckmans and C. E. Bessey; teratology, that part of the biological sciences concerned with the unusual forms of the whole body or any of its organs, by Charles Reid Barnes, professor of plant physiology in the University of Chicago, and co-editor of the Botanical Gazette. One of the most interesting and valuable features of the cyclopedia is the series of likenesses and sketches of prominent American horticulturists. In the fourth volume appears such

representation of William Saunders, John Jacobs Thomas, Luther Tucker, Grant Thoburn, John Aston Warder, James Vick, Dr. George Thurber and Marshall P. Wilder. Another especially valuable feature is the summary of the horticultural conditions and products of the states of the Union. These are but examples of the fund of information in the cyclopedia.

Professor Bailey is known personally to all the prominent nurserymen in the country; therefore, his remarks under the heading of "retrospect" in connection with the preparation of this work will be of particular interest. He calls attention to the fact that the most difficult part of the making of a cyclopedia is to project it. The lay-out of the enterprise cannot be made in a day. The editor had resolved and reviewed the enterprise for more than ten years. There were several special works on American horticulture. Some subjects were well worked; others were untouched. There was no means of determining our wealth in cultivated plants; no survey had been made. A scale by which to measure progress was needed. Some attempt along this line was made in the author's "Annals of Horticulture." Five of these annual volumes were issued. From 1893 attention was given to the larger and comprehensive effort. A garden herbarium, now containing 12,000 mounted specimens, was started in 1889; there had been none in the country. American horticultural books were to be collected, for the comprehensive work must contain American advice. It has been the misfortune, says Professor Bailey, that many American writings have been drawn too heavily from the experience of the Old World. Once this was necessary, but now is time to break away. Fifty authors have written on viticulture in America, yet scarcely one has caught the spirit of the American grape growing. Nearly twenty years of collecting by the editor has brought together the completest library of American horticultural books.

The aim of the editor is thus defined: "It was desired that the cyclopedia be new—brand new from start to finish. The illustrations were to be newly made; the cultural suggestions written directly for the occasion from American experience, and often presented from more than one point of view; few of the precedents of former cyclopedias to be followed; all matters to be worked up by experts and from sources as nearly as possible original. In judging the American work, the reader must bear in mind that there is really no critical horticultural-botanical writing in this country back of the present decade."

Many interesting office details regarding the preparation of the cyclopedia are cited, and a description of the manner in which a genus was written up is given.

In discussing the prospect, the editor says he hopes that this cyclopedia will never be revised. If new issues are desired, mere errors should be corrected, but beyond this the plates should be left as they are, for it is the purpose of the book to make a record of North American horticulture as it exists at the opening of the twentieth century. It is hoped that subsequent progress will be recorded in annual supplemental volumes. It is planned to issue each year a supplement of say 75 to 100 pages, in the same size of page as the present book, with cumulative index, in paper covers; every five years these supplements may be completed into a volume.

The most important features of the general plan of the cyclopedia are thus indicated by the editor: The book represents a living horticulture; the species are compared and con-

trasted, as well as described; the leading articles are signed with the name of the writer; the book is primarily a cyclopedia of horticulture, rather than of gardening; it has attempted to represent plants as living and growing things that are still undergoing evolution.

The work comprises four quarto volumes of 2,016 pages, containing 4,357 articles, treating of 2,255 genera of plants, describing fully 8,793 species and 3,635 varieties, the total of Latin plant names, binomial and trinomial, mentioned being 24,434. More than 300 specialists contributed to the work, their articles being in each case signed, and 165 persons rendered other assistance, such as reading proofs and making suggestions. It required more labor to secure the articles than it would have cost to write them, but the work comes fresher from the experience of many writers, represents more adequately a living horticulture, showing the plants as growing things always varying, and catching as far as possible the last variation.

The progressive nurseryman who realizes what definite knowledge of his business really means will have this cyclopedia in his library; and all who have occasion to investigate matters horticultural will be glad to know of the existence of such a work.

#### VALUE OF SELECTED SCIONS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society keen interest was taken in a discussion between well-known nurserymen and fruit growers as to the possibility of breeding better fruit trees by using only scions and buds from superior bearing trees of each variety. The fruit growers claimed it was absolutely necessary if varieties are to be kept to standard, and as far as they had tried it resulted in early bearing and highly productive trees.

The nurserymen said it was all right in theory but not possible to carry out on a large commercial scale. It was admitted that both stock and scion exert an appreciable influence on the other, and in the interests of horticulture both should be carefully selected. Nurserymen are doing as much as practicable in this line. J. B. Rogers, of the New Jersey Horticultural Society, said that some Kieffer pear trees appear to be immune to San Jose or Pernicious scale and should be used for propagation to the exclusion of susceptible individuals.

#### ELONGATION OF TREE TRUNKS.

It is a rather common error among people not very familiar with plants that the trunks or stems of all plants elongate, and that the branches starting from the main stem of a tree, five feet from the ground, say, will a year or two later be six or seven above the ground. This is not so. The first year, while the main stem or axis is growing, a small young branch may be carried with the growth, but usually only in the shape of a bud, even then. After that, the position of the branch is fixed.

#### FUMIGATION FOR CANADA.

N. B. Colcock, Niagara Falls, Ont., writes that the fumigating station at Niagara Falls opened on March 15th, and that it will close on May 15th. The regulations are the same as those of last year.

## ROSE PROPAGATION.

*Discussed Before the American Rose Society by Dr. W. Van Fleet*  
*—Objections to Manetti and Dog Brier Stocks—Hybrid Stocks*  
*Favored—Varieties for Both High and Low Budding—Grow-*  
*ing Conviction That Stock is as Important as Scion.*

At the annual meeting of the American Rose Society in New York city last month the following paper on the propagation of roses was read by Dr. W. Van Fleet, Little Silver, N. J.:

But little effort has been made to ascertain the rose stocks best suited for American use. Rose growers here mainly propagate cuttings and "own root" roses of all varieties that may be increased in that manner have, until very lately, been much preferred for culture, both under glass and in the open. Recent successful commercial trials, however, have shown the advantage of grafting certain forcing roses on stocks resistant to the "cel worm," as well as to supply a root system of greater vigor than is inherent in the variety wanted. Then, too, a considerable number of the most desirable hardy roses propagate very sparingly, if at all, by cuttings. The increase by root cuttings and clump division is slow and precarious, so that budding and grafting on congenial stocks remain the only practicable methods.

We have hitherto accepted the stocks most approved by European growers as without question the most available, and for greenhouse commercial work the Manetti rose, of hybrid China parentage, may always be most useful; but for outside planting both Manetti and dog brier have proven dismal failures under our climatic conditions.

The latter does not thrive at all, and the former, while vigorous enough, suckers badly and ceases growing too early after dry summers to encourage late blooms in those varieties disposed to autumnal flowering.

### OBJECTIONS TO MANETTI.

Manetti roots are very fibrous, forming a perfect mat in rich, moist soil; but they run shallow and are quickly affected by drought. They drink greedily soluble nourishment, but seem unable to extract much plant food from dry soil. The common experience with roses worked on Manetti is that they are troublesome and short-lived, unless so planted as eventually to throw out an adequate root system of their own. The great majority of the imported budded roses are discarded after blooming a season or two, and the remaining plants seldom develop into the strong, vigorous specimens we have a right to expect.

These defects in European stocks have been long known, though but little effort has been made to find more useful substitutes. One nursery in the West claimed some years ago to use Mme. Plantier, a vigorous and very hardy rose of much-mixed parentage, but of the hybrid China type, with great success; but we have not heard much about it since. Our native Prairie rose, *Rosa setigera*, has been used in an experimental way by the writer and others with much success, both as a stock for budding and for root grafting. It is exceedingly hardy, the foliage is resistant to most diseases, and the root system is strong and penetrates the soil deeply. Buds or grafts unite readily, and the union seems very permanent, but time has not tested the latter claim. All varieties tried grow well on this stock, which may be easily increased by seeds or cuttings. It is of a climbing habit, and the canes are not suitable for high budding for tree or standard effects. The roots seldom sucker, all the new growth starting from the crown.

### HIGH AND LOW BUDDING.

For high budding we have found nothing better than the Penzance hybrid sweetbriers, rose Bradwardine, Amy Robsart, and Anne of Gierstein. They grow here more upright and vigorous than the type species, and are not subject to sun scald like standard Manetti. Other hybrids of the sweetbrier, with General Jacqueminot, and with various hybrid perpetuals, of our own raising, have the same characteristics. There is no suckering, and they are easily increased by cuttings.

Lord Penzance and other sweetbrier hybrids, containing blood of the Persian Yellow class, should be avoided for this purpose. The canes are more slender, and propagation is less certain.

The most suitable stocks for low or dwarf budding and root grafting appear to be hybrids of *Rosa multiflora* and *R. Luciae*, more widely

known as *R. Wichuraiana*. Seedlings of Clothilde Soupert crossed with Crimson Rambler furnish the best example of the former class.

Some are thornless, or nearly so, strong, rapid growers and deep rooters. They work very easily and the buds or grafts soon make a firm union. They can be increased by the cuttings of green and hard wood with the greatest facility.

Crosses between Crimson Rambler and *R. Wichuraiana*, to use the name best known, are still more vigorous, but less upright in the habit and quite thorny. They strike readily from cuttings, and also root as freely from the tips as a dewberry, when allowed to trail. The roots penetrate the soil deeply and the bark works with the greatest ease when ready for budding.

Crosses between *R. Wichuraiana* and China roses sometimes possess great vigor. One plant two years from the seed, planted in poor, gravelly upland, threw a trailing cane 26 feet long last summer. They all seem very easy of propagation and are more upright and less thorny than *R. Wichuraiana* itself, which trails as flat as a melon vine.

### R. WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS.

The roots of *R. Wichuraiana* and its hybrids go deep down in the soil, and if there is any moisture or fertility they will find it. They will thrive on the most barren slope when established, and the plants look as though they would endure for all time. The long, smooth roots are admirable for grafting, and they can be worked as easily and certainly as apple roots if good wood is fitted to them. The grafts may be tied with twine or lightly waxed and packed in damp moss, and kept rather warm until union is effected.

Neither *Rosa multiflora* nor *R. Wichuraiana* hybrids sucker, but buds start freely from the crown, which should be set rather deeply in budded plants. There is no trouble with suckering from the root grafts. Plants of the above hybrids grown from cuttings of good sized wood are very manageable, and would seem to be preferable to Manetti for most purposes.

*R. multiflora* seedlings are being used to some extent by commercial rose growers, and they seem to be growing in favor; but we think hybrids of the Rambler series would be more satisfactory. Helene, a very vigorous and almost thornless seedling of crimson Rambler, is now in commerce, and looks as if it would answer the purpose admirably, though we have not tried it.

While rather off the subject, the writer would mention that Perle des Jardins, budded on an established plant of Cherokee rose, *Rosa laevigata*, is giving splendid blooms of almost exhibition quality, in a cold, damp house, where five years' effort with potted Perles on own roots and Manetti only resulted in a chance "bullhead" once or twice a year. Further trials will be made with teas and hybrid teas on this stock.

### IMPORTANCE OF STOCKS.

There is a growing conviction among propagators that the stock is as important as the scion, and grand commercial results have come from the proper selection of resistant and congenial stocks in the culture of grapes, plums, and other fruits. The breeding of stocks by hybridization and selection may become as essential as the production of new varieties, if American rose culture is ever to reach its proper development in the horticultural world. The conclusions above detailed are based on very limited experimentation, and are offered only to stimulate further research in that direction.

### SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES.

Secretary W. Lee Wilson, Winchester, Tenn., announces the appointment of the following committees for the Southern Nurserymen's Association by President J. C. Miller:

Transportation Committee—G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. S. Boren, Pomona, N. C.

Legislative Committee—Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga.; W. D. Griffing, Jacksonville, Fla.; W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.

Executive Committee—J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; P. J. A. Berckmans, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; H. S. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; John A. Young, Greensboro, N. C.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.

**All the nursery trade news in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.**

## NEW YORK STATE CERTIFICATES.

Regarding the certificates to be issued by the New York State Department of Agriculture after July 1st, when the amended law relating to fumigation of nursery stock will be in effect, Assistant Commissioner Flanders of the Department says :

"In reference to the question of certifying to fumigation I am not sure that we will do anything different in reference to granting certificates to New York nurserymen than we have done in the past. It has been my idea that the nurserymen would use the certificate as heretofore, to which they may add their own certificate of fumigation. You will see that it would be impossible for the department to certify that fumigation had been practiced on specific shipments. It will be our intention to see that proper houses and formulas are used as required by law."

## ALLEGED TRADE JOURNALS.

In another column of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN this month appears an advertisement headed "New Trade Journal." Then follows an announcement that a horticultural advertiser is to be sent free to nurserymen, seedsmen, florists and dealers. We refer to this subject simply for the purpose of calling attention to the more or less common erroneous use of terms that do not describe.

The horticultural advertiser referred to is in no sense a "trade journal." Whatever merits it may possess must rest entirely upon its nature as an advertising circular. It stands for nothing except the display of offerings horticultural and is simply what its title implies, a horticultural advertiser. The appellation "trade journal" is clearly a misnomer.

## PRESIDENT JOHN C. MILLER.

John C. Miller, president of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, is a member of the firm of G. H. Miller & Son, Rome, Ga. In addition to a large nursery trade, extending over the entire South, they are interested in commercial fruit growing, having over 1,000 acres in peach orchards.

## ADVERTISING THAT PAYS.

William Kelly, San Jose, Cal., writes: "Your journal is all right. I answered the William Fell Co.'s advertisement and got an order for \$60 worth of Loganberries, and inquiry is coming in from my advertisement. May double the space next month."

JOHN PETERS & CO., URIAH, Pa., Jan. 16, 1902.—"We enclose check for subscription for 1902. We always miss the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN when it does not turn up."

PIERCE BECHTLE, LEMARS, Ia., Jan. 10, 1902.—"Enclosed find postoffice order for \$1, which please place to my credit on subscription for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. I am well pleased with the publication. It covers the field quite thoroughly."

The April issue of "Country Life In America" breathes the life and beauty of spring on every page. The photo engravings in this publication are a revelation of what can be done with the camera, supplemented by the use of a high grade of paper and artistic press work.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

John M. Gibson is to start a nursery at Creston, Ia.

Luke Brothers Co., Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Elmer Reeves, Waverly, Ia., has received the bronze medal awarded to him for a display of fruit at the Paris Exposition.

Benjamin O. Curtis, Paris, Ill., died March 17th, aged 78 years. His was the first nursery in Illinois. He went there from Ohio in 1819.

Prince Henry of Prussia was in America but a fortnight, yet he found time while here to plant a tree on Washington's grave at Mount Vernon.

George C. Hodges and J. G. Jenkins of Elizabeth, N. J., and W. J. Kirk of Cokesbury have formed the Greenwood Nursery Company with 50 acres of land.

John P. Burn, of the landscape department of the Meehan nurseries, Germantown, Philadelphia, has returned from a tour through Florida and the Bahama Islands.

William A. Peterson, manager of Peterson's Nurseries, Chicago, has written a monograph on peonies and their cultivation for the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture.

A. Miller & Son, Milton, Oregon, write: "Trade was never better with us. We will plant 150,000 apple grafts and 220,000 apple, pear, cherry and peach seedlings to bud this summer."

The firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., has received a second order by cablegram from a wealthy resident of Corea, Eastern China, for fruit trees. The firm will ship an assortment of 200 trees.

David Baird of New Jersey suggests that all new peaches have been chance seedlings, and that there has been no systematic work in hybridizing, no working for a definite purpose. Until this is done, he says, the product must remain a chance.

Contracts for trees and shrubs for Schenley, Highland and the South Side parks, Pittsburg, have been awarded to Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., and Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. The contract will aggregate about \$2,000.

The dutiable imports during last December of plants, trees, shrubs and vines, amounted to \$93,656, as compared with \$87,550 during the same month a year ago. The exports during December, 1901, of nursery stock were valued at \$24,419, against \$17,620 in December, 1900.

The dutiable imports during the month of January, 1902, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounting to \$69,048, as compared with \$105,759, during the same month a year ago. The exports during January, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$12,780 against \$21,120 in January, 1901.

John Watson, for seventeen years with the Rosedale Nurseries, Brenham, Tex., five years as manager of those nurseries, has accepted a position in the office of the Phoenix Nursery Company, Bloomington, Ill. He will be at the Milwaukee convention in June to renew old acquaintances and make new ones.

The jury in the condemnation suit of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company vs. the Utah Nursery Company et al, of Salt Lake City has returned a verdict in favor of the nursery company for \$9,678.92. The suit was brought to condemn land for the right-of-way over the nursery company's holdings, and to assess the damage to the remainder of the tract.

Frederick W. Kelsey, of whom our readers often hear, is a native of New York, and has been engaged from youth in the nursery business. Prepared the nursery and plant classification under which the treasury department is now working; framed the New Jersey street tree planting law, and originated the Essex county park scheme, which was authorized by the New Jersey legislature without a dissenting vote, and for which \$4,000,000 have been appropriated. Mr. Kelsey is president of the New England Society of Orange, a member of the Reform Club, Municipal Art Society and other similar organizations. He has been intimately connected with many park enterprises and schemes for city improvement.

NEVINS BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, WIS.—"Find enclosed \$1 on subscription. We do not think we could do business without the NURSERYMAN."

## Recent Publications.

Pearson's Magazine for April contains an illustrated article on the New York subway; an interesting description of the harmonograph, an instrument for making a great variety of curved lines on the principle of a pendulum; an illustrated description of Montana, in the story of the states, and the usual pithy review of current literature by Tudor Jenks. E. H. Rydall has an illustrated article on a mammoth pigeon ranch.

**CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN HORTICULTURE**—The fourth volume has just been issued, completing the work. The only comprehensive work of the kind. More than four thousand articles by 300 specialists. Profusely illustrated with new engravings. Four quarto volumes, 2,016 pages. Sold by subscription at \$5.00 per volume, \$20.00 for the set. Substantially bound. New York: MACMILLAN & COMPANY, Fifth Ave.

**FUMIGATION METHODS**—A practical treatise for farmers, fruit growers, nurserymen, gardeners, millers, grain dealers, florists, transportation companies, college and experiment station workers, etc., has been issued by the Orange Judd Co., New York. The author is Professor Willis G. Johnson, formerly state entomologist of Maryland, now associate editor of the American Agriculturist weeklies. It is timely work and will be appreciated by the persons for whom it is intended as indicated in its sub-title. Cloth. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 313. \$1.00. New York: ORANGE JUDD COMPANY.

One of the most striking catalogue covers of the season is that adopted by the California Rose Co., Los Angeles, Cal. It is a representation of a spray of the Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, pure white on a jet black background. Of this rose this company says: "This is the grandest acquisition to the climbing rose family yet produced, and is unquestionably the very best climbing white rose in existence. We produced and sold the first field-grown plants in the United States. It originated at Wilmington, Del., and the original plant in a four inch pot was sold for \$500." The catalogue is replete with half-tone engravings of roses in most attractive form.

The World's Work for April, besides the editorial interpretation of events and the reports of striking instances of industrial and commercial progress in its departments, contains more than fifteen important articles widely varied in subject, all well written in the interesting, concise fashion that characterizes this magazine. The question, "Who is Nixon?" the man who has suddenly sprung into national importance, politically, in becoming leader of Tammany Hall, in New York, is answered by Franklin Matthews, one of the most searching of the writers about Tammany in many campaigns. Apropos of the Ship Subsidy Bill, Arthur Goodrich's finely illustrated article on the Expansion of American Shipyards describes recent developments in our ship-building. The reasons for the new supremacy of Iowa in political circles at Washington are detailed concisely by Rollin Lynde Hart, and the work of the United States in Cuba since the Spanish-American war—particularly interesting at this time—is reviewed by Charles E. Phelps, clerk to the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba.

"Our Ferns in Their Haunts" is the attractive title of an unusually attractive work by Willard Nelson Clute, Binghamton, N. Y., editor of the "Fern Bulletin," the only journal in the word devoted exclusively to ferns. It is the aim of the volume to supply the information demanded by the widespread interest in ferns from a popular point of view which has arisen in recent years. While conforming strictly to scientific canons, it makes the way as smooth as possible for the beginner whose desire is first of all to know the names of the ferns. Few families of plants are so generally admired and so little known, says the author. As a matter of fact, he observes, ferns are probably easier to identify than flowering plants when one knows how, and the knowing how may be acquired with less labor. Certainly his book has made the subject very attractive.

In this book have been included descriptions and illustrations of every species known to grow in North America north of the gulf states and east of the Rocky mountains, this area forming a more or less natural floral region. With few exceptions they have been treated in related groups and arranged as nearly as possible according to season, those first to fruit coming first in the book. By means of the illustrated

key to the genera it is believed that no one will have difficulty in ascertaining the name of any specimen he may find. "The early botanists" says Mr. Clute, "were mainly engaged in describing new species and have left for us the pleasanter task of discovering the curious and interesting facts about them. In this direction still lies a practically virgin field. Our knowledge of spores and sporelings is far from complete; the prothallia of some species have never been seen; the phenomena of fern hybridization have scarcely been touched upon; while the study of the natural variation in species will afford much profitable work."

In language delicate as the tracery of the fern leaf the author introduces us to the uncoiling fronds of "Nature's lacework," and shows that all the grace and beauty that may exist in mere leaves is here perfected. There are nearly four thousand species of ferns in the world, but an examination of the rocks has shown that the present number is but a handful in comparison with those that flourished when the earth was younger. Ferns bear no flowers, although one species is by courtesy called the flowering fern, and "fern seed" is as elusive and uncertain a thing as it was in the time of the ancients. The spores and sporelings are described in an entertaining manner, and the terms by which the various parts of the fern are designated are explained.

In a manner that makes us wonder that we did not know it before the author introduces us to the Osmunda family. "Among ferns as among flowering plants," he says, "there are certain species that so persistently force themselves upon our attention as to make it almost impossible not to know them. The members of the Osmunda family belong to this class. From the time their stout woolly crosiers peep from the ground in spring until their pinnæ are mingling with the falling leaves of autumn, they are among the most conspicuous of our native species. In everything the family runs to extremes. Their rootstocks are the largest, their crosiers the woolliest, their fronds the tallest and their fruit the earliest. They are also as common as conspicuous. Every farmer and wanderer countryward is familiar with their graceful forms, although he may have no other name for them than 'brakes.'"

All kinds of ferns are described and illustrated. The illustrations are a very prominent part of the book; they are in half-tones, wash drawings, etchings and delicately colored plates. A chapter on nomenclature precedes the illustrated key to the genera and there is a check-list, a glossary and indexes to the common and the scientific names. The book is handsomely and appropriately bound. Cloth. Pp. 332. Profusely illustrated by William Walworth Stilson. \$2 50. New York: FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., present on another page their surplus list of stock.

Plums, roses, clematis and other shrubs and vines are offered by the Whiting Nursery Co., Boston, Mass.

The Butler & Jewell Co., Cromwell, Conn., offer dahlias, strawberry plants, raspberry plants, blackberry plants and asparagus.

Orders for fall of 1902 and spring 1903 may now be booked with Andre LeRoy Nurseries, Brault & Son, directors, Angers, France.

What is regarded as the finest floral novelty of the age, the new hardy rose, Soleil d'Or, in orange-yellow, nasturtium-red, golden-yellow and bright-rose, is offered by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester.

Regarding the Spraymotor Company's spraying apparatus, manufactured at London, Ont., R. M. Kellogg, Three Rivers, Mich., says in a letter to the company: "While attending the Western New York Horticultural meeting I examined your spraying apparatus in every detail, and while I own a first class pump I find yours so nearly ideal in every way that I cannot resist the temptation to order one of your No. 2 style, with all parts brass and brass rods. Please ship as soon as convenient. I frankly say I have never before seen so perfect an equipment for spraying." The Spraymotor Company has published a valuable treatise on spraying, consisting of 80 pages, which they will mail free to anyone who writes for it. It gives the experiences of many who are using the Spraymotor and states the results obtained by its use. The claim is made that the Spraymotor is the only machine which will positively stop the ravages of San Jose scale.

## AS TO JAPAN PLUMS.

Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University, in a recent communication to the Rural New Yorker said :

A remark in the paper of Mr. Garfield, of Michigan, presented at the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society, while not new, is worthy of serious consideration. His remark in the form of a query was : "Are we encouraging the consumption of fruit by growing and selling in quantity Ben Davis apples and Kieffer pears?" Is it not a shortsighted policy to continue the cultivation of this type of fruit to the exclusion of others which, though probably less productive, are much finer in quality? It has been conceded on all sides that the introduction of the Japan plums has proved a great boon to fruit consumers in America. While the fruit is exceedingly handsome, and the trees are productive, yet in a fruit-sampling expedition in which I was engaged a day or two ago, I could not help thinking, after testing many of these Japan plums, that after all, when one wanted something really delicious and something which would stimulate the appetite rather than cloy it, one had to select a variety of the Domestica type, such as Coe, Washington or Green Gage. A Chabot or a Burbank did

not arouse a keen desire for more of the same kind, but the case was different with Relne Claude and Jefferson.

It has been frequently stated that if the Japan type did not prove in itself to be exactly what we wanted, it had in it the qualities which would make it valuable in crossing with our native species. This may be so, but we have little so far as I have seen to strengthen the truth of this assertion in the many hybrids which have already been produced.

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RASPBERRY, " " "	"	"	"	"	"
GRAPES, " " "	"	"	"	"	"
ASPARAGUS, " " "	"	"	"	"	"
RHUBARB, " " "	"	"	"	"	"
ROSES, H. P., No 1.	"	"	"	"	"
" Clim "	"	"	"	"	"
" Moss, "	"	"	"	"	"
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SHRUBS, 20 sorts, 18 in.	"	"	"	"	"
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HORSE CHESTNUT, " "	"	"	"	"	"
LINDEN, Eur. and Am., " "	"	"	"	"	"
WILLOW, assorted, " "	"	"	"	"	"
MT. ASH, Eur. and O. L., " "	"	"	"	"	"
AILANTHUS, " "	"	"	"	"	"

**BEARING SIZE.** Apple, 8 to 9 ft., Pear, 8 to 9 ft., Cherry, 8 to 9 ft.

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**Spaulding Nursery and Orchard Co.,**

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is prodigally prolific, yielding in 1901 for Mr. Wells, Orleans Co., New York, 109 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere. **That pays.**

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The oat marvel, producing from 200 to 300 bus. per acre. **Salzer's Oats** are warranted to produce great yields. The U. S. Ag. Dept. calls them the very best! **That pays.**

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**John A. Salzer Seed Co. LACROSSE WIS.**

**It's Just As Easy As it Looks.**



**You Might Just As Well Grow Good Fruit**

if you are going to grow fruit at all. There will be no trouble about it if you spray your trees, etc. with the

## HARDIE SPRAY PUMPS

They will reach the highest tree and the lowest vine and cover everything with a spray as fine as fog. We make them mounted and unmounted **Barrel, Knapsack and Bucket Sprayers.** Each is the best of its kind in every respect. Each pump is of sufficient strength, size and capacity to supply several nozzles or clusters of nozzles. That means fast work. Our illustrated catalogue tells the whole story of when, where and how to spray. Gives best formulas for mixing spraying material for each disease and fruit. We mail it free. Ask for a copy.

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Twelve varieties of sprayers. Write for our booklet treating of all kinds of diseases and insects. Sent free. Write us or our Western Agents.  
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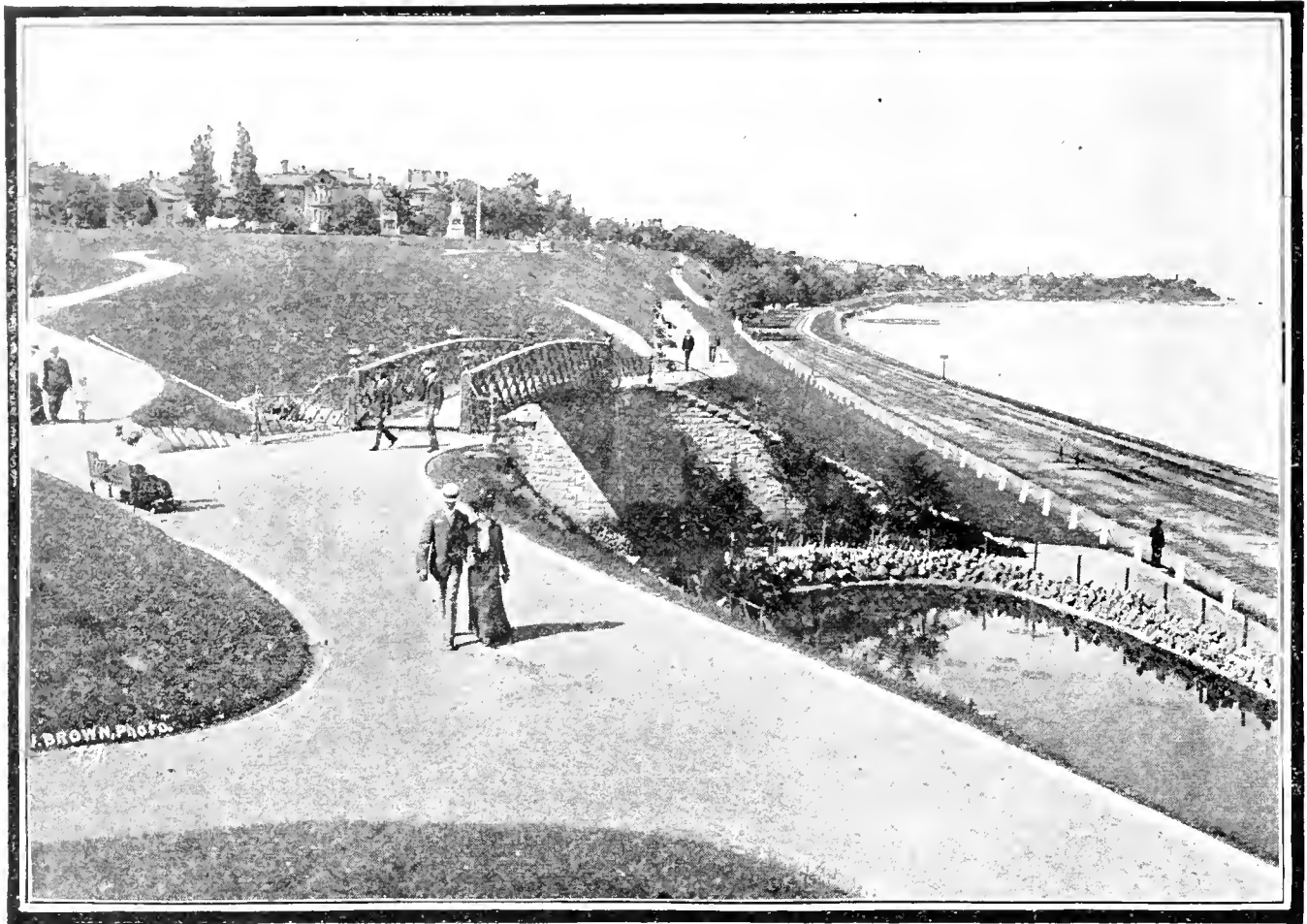
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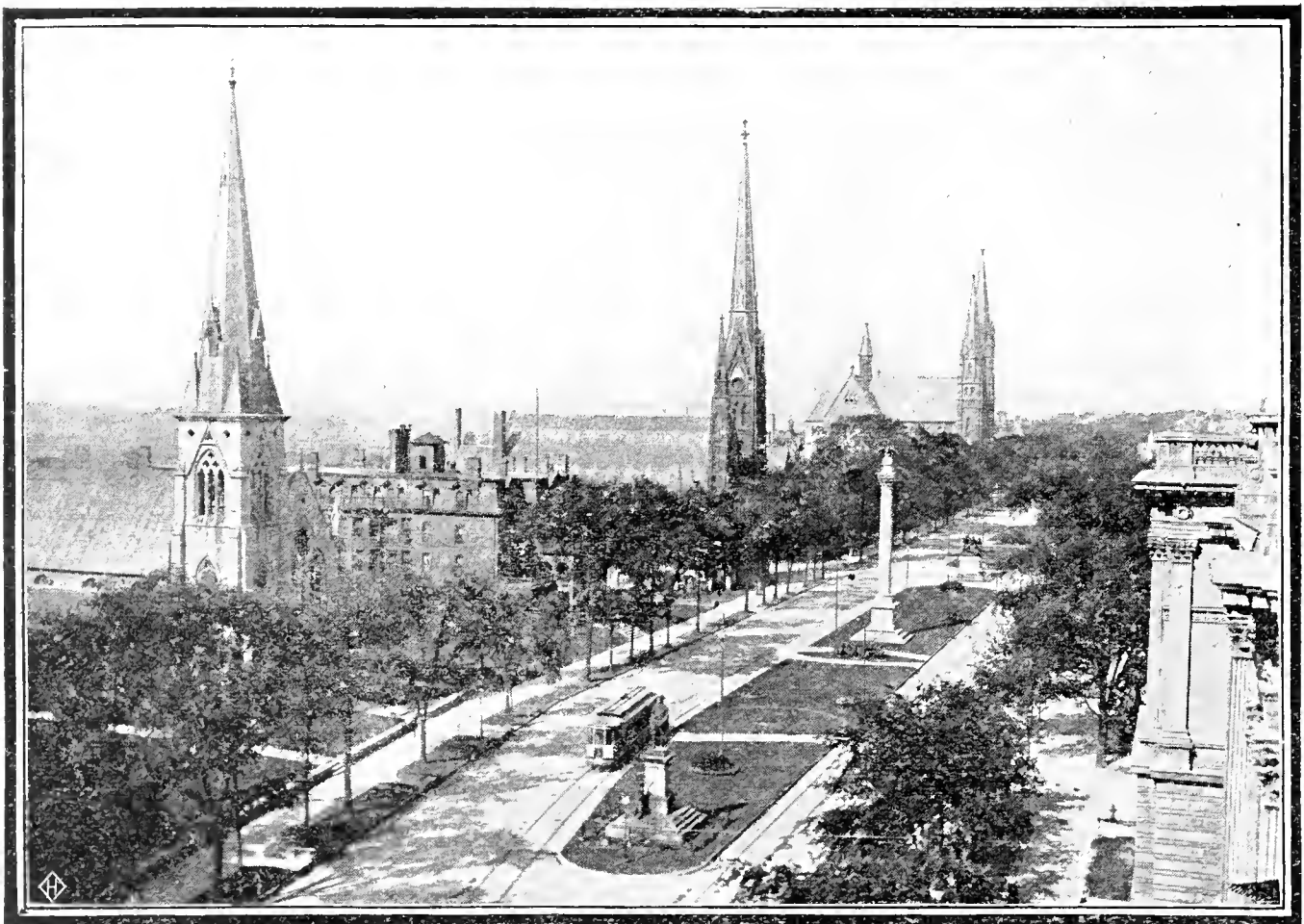
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# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

*"It is part of a good nursery business that there should be a trial ground"—BAILEY.*

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1902.

No. 5.

## MILWAUKEE.

*Meeting Place for the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the  
American Association of Nurserymen Next Month—Its  
Commercial Importance—The Park System—Public  
Buildings Valued at Millions of Dollars—  
An Army of Employees.*

Milwaukee, the convention city of the American Association of Nurserymen for 1902, is a wonderful combination of all the qualities and elements that go to make a city great and beautiful. Endowed by nature with the choicest of situations, Milwaukee has from time immemorial been the delight of people of every class as a home center—from the red man who camped on the bluffs overlooking the blue waters of Lake Michigan to the man of affairs of the twentieth century who looks out upon the same beautiful vista, but from palatial residences erected on the same bluffs.

To the handiwork of nature in giving Milwaukee its proud distinction as one of the most beautiful cities of the United States has been added the push and enterprise of all its citizens, collectively and individually, in establishing for it a reputation as a manufacturing and jobbing center, which excels most other cities of its class in point of population. From Milwaukee goes to all parts of the world the product of scores upon scores of factories.

The city is naturally divided into three great divisions formed by the Milwaukee river and its tributaries, the Menominee and Kinnickinnic. All are navigable for the largest craft and afford miles of dockage of inestimable value to the manufacturing industries, which are not confined to any one limited or circumscribed portion of the city. Tapping all these manufacturing districts are divisions of the great systems of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern and Wisconsin Central railroad companies, which operate thousands of miles of railroad and connect with all other great systems of the United States.

Milwaukee is but eighty-five miles north of Chicago and is reached from that city by two direct lines of railroad, over which are operated trains at intervals of from two to three hours. In addition to the exceptional railroad facilities, there are lake transportation companies operating palatial steamboats which make daily trips between both cities, and points across the lake.

In every particular of modern improvement Milwaukee stands foremost among American cities. Its architecture is of pleasing and substantial character. Countless magnificent residences adorn beautiful streets in all parts of the city. Millions of dollars have been expended by the federal, municipal and county governments within the past few years in public improvements, as illustrated by the handsome new postoffice building, the new city hall, the new public library

and museum building, the exposition building and many others. Private enterprise has kept pace with the public purse in the erection of many imposing office buildings, palatial hotels and thousands of residences that for uniform beauty and evidence of affluence combined with culture have contributed to make Milwaukee famous as a home owning community. To a remarkable degree are the working classes home owners. Statistics have demonstrated that Milwaukee leads in this respect, owing largely to the great number of industries which give steady employment at good compensation to a great army of employees. In 1901 fully 66,000 men were employed in Milwaukee factories, receiving \$32,000,000 in wages.

The park system, in which visitors to the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be particularly interested, is one of the most perfect and beautiful in the United States, representing the work of but eleven years of well directed energy on the part of a park commission, created by the Wisconsin legislature. Prior to 1890 there had been no such commission, and the only parks in the city were various small tracts of ground in a number of the wards which were cared for out of ward funds. With the creation of a park commission and the purchase of many acres of land in various desirable sections of the city, to be used exclusively for park purposes, began the great task which in so short a time has given to the people of Milwaukee a system of parks, large and small, harmonizing completely in their decoration with reference to each other, and with connecting boulevards which is claimed to compare with those which in other cities have been maintained for half a century.

By a wise provision of the commission, every section of the city of three hundred thousand inhabitants has been benefited by having in its midst one or more extensive parks beautifully adorned and furnishing picturesque breathing spots for recreation and pleasure of the masses.

There are seven large parks with a total area of more than five hundred acres. In addition to these larger parks are miles of connecting boulevards and countless other smaller beauty spots.

The park which probably is the best known to the inhabitants and also throughout the country is Lake Park, which, as its name implies, is located on the shores of Lake Michigan. It consists of 124 acres with a lake frontage of about 6,000 feet, which, with the Waterworks Park and its connecting boulevards, gives a total frontage on the bluff overlooking the lake of nearly one mile and a half. The bluff has an elevation of 100 feet overlooking the Bay of Milwaukee, and is cut by several ravines spanned by bridges of particular architectural beauty. Down through these ravines course winding walks which afford easy access to the beach. The ravine in the north end of the park is a natural forest and has been permitted to remain practically undisturbed, while the touches of

the landscape artist and nurseryman have been given more particularly to the southern end of the park.

Riverside Park, connected with Lake Park by a boulevard and overlooking a part of Milwaukee river, along whose shores are built many beautiful homes, is a picturesque retreat. Milwaukee river above the dam might be termed a miniature Hudson. During the summer months steam and electric launches ply from the down town districts up the river, past the park and to various other pleasure resorts.

Washington Park is located in the western portion of the city and is famous for its lily ponds and rare botanical exhibits. Sherman, Mitchell, Kosciusko and Humboldt parks are other beauty spots.

#### ADVICE OF A GRAPE SPECIALIST.

The claim is made and many of the friends of George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., admit that he is the largest grower of grape vines in America. It is interesting, therefore, to note what Mr. Josselyn has to say on this subject:

In the year 1879 we commenced the nursery business in a small way, grape vines being our specialty. We afterwards added small fruits, but never found it advisable to grow other stock, because our business increased year after year, until we became the largest growers of American grape vines in the world. It is now well known that in all important occupations specialists are most successful. An old nurseryman recently complimented me by saying, "I always read your advertisements and circulars because there seems to be considerable individuality about them, something which cannot be copied by others." I replied that, having been in this business about a quarter of a century, if I was not able to furnish advertisements, etc., which could not be appropriated by any nursery concern in its infancy I should feel very much like either not advertising at all or quitting the nursery business altogether.

If there is a single general nursery (no matter how large), which now does a large business in growing grape vines, we do not know where it is located. The trade in our specialties has for several years taxed the capacity of our entire plant to its utmost extent, and we are entirely contented with the situation and have no desire to go into additional nursery business. We have found that most purchasers prefer their grape vines and small fruits direct from the grower; and we decided, some years since, to sell stock of our own growing exclusively. The grape vines, currants, gooseberries, blackberries and strawberries offered by us are warranted grown by us.

We winter all our salable grape vines, currants, gooseberries and blackberries in our large, frost-proof, stone cellars, which for convenience and capacity excel all others in our state used for such products.

And here let us emphasize the fact, that there is no use in leaving more than three buds upon a grape vine prepared for planting. Never mind what the dealer says. If he delivers you a grape plant with a long cane, claiming that it is a "fruiting vine," and really believes that all vines should not be cut back to two or three buds at planting time, he does not understand the business. These long-top vines are generally from localities where a good sized grape plant cannot be grown in any reasonable time. Our two-year vines have all been transplanted, and by our method of planting and digging, we get nearly every particle of the roots. But the long cane "fruiting vines" are left in the ground two, three or four years; the roots run all over the neighborhood, and cannot be dug (except by hand, generally costing more than the price of the vine), without sadly mutilating the roots, leaving only aged stubs, about as destitute of fibre as a billiard ball, which the vendor offers with the offset of a long cane. According to our experience, such vines cannot be given away to any intelligent vineyardist. We fully believe that not one grape vine in twenty which is sold to amateurs produces a good crop of first quality fruit, because the top is not cut back sufficiently during the first two years of its life

in the garden. Many of our largest customers who buy our heaviest grades of grape vines now order the tops cut back to about six inches in length. They know that good, large roots, not tops, are needed.

We have found, from long experience, that the room occupied in our vineyards by the following varieties was generally more valuable than their company. And although they may be desirable in collections, or in particular localities under certain favorable circumstances, we cannot recommend them for general culture. We have, therefore, eliminated most of them from our grounds and their descriptions from our catalogue. And as we believe much better selections can be made from our list, we advise our customers that, for various reasons, the following are not generally desirable, viz.: Antoinette, Allen's, Alvey, Arnold's, Beauty, Belinda, Black Defiance, Black Pearl, Carlotta, Challenge, Conqueror, Creveling, Croton, Cunningham, Early Dawn, Elsinburgh, Essex, Faith, Golden Drop, Hermann, Highland, Irving, Imperial, Israella, Louisiana, Mary, Maxatawney, Monroe, Montgomery, Naomi, Norfolk Muscat, Northern Muscadine, Norwood, Pearl, Quassaic, Rebecca, Rochester, Rogers Nos. 2, 5, 8, 13, 30, 33, 34, 36, Secretary, Senasqua, Tokalon, Transparent, Uhland, Walter, Waverly, Wilding.

#### TOP-WORKING THE APPLE.

Referring to his correspondence with J. V. Cotta, Nursery, Ill., and Edson Gaylord, Nora Springs, Ia., on the subject of top-working apple trees, F. W. Kimball, Austin, Minn., says in the Minnesota Horticulturist:

I think it was a matter of good fortune, rather than any general foresight, which impelled the selection, in most instances, of the Duchess for the stock. It was at a time when people began to think that most any kinds could be grown, when reliable nurserymen like A. W. Sias, of Rochester, and P. A. Jewell, of Lake City, and many others, were recommending and sending out varieties, which to-day would not be countenanced. An ideal tree would be to take a Hiberna well on to its fruiting period, and go out on the limbs and put scions all over it, using perhaps one to two hundred scions; but this would be too long and tedious a job, and not practicable, except on a small scale. I would not advise any considerable amount of grafting where limbs larger than an inch in diameter had to be grafted, and prefer to take them not much larger than a good-sized penholder, and either use a whip or side graft. I frequently put in a side graft on the trunk of the tree to balance it up.

Of the many trees grafted in the spring of 1896, there are to day few unions that can be detected except by the closest scrutiny. I also wish to call attention to the early bearing of the grafted trees, as well as the superior size of the fruit. Longfield budded in fall of 1894 and set in orchard in spring of 1895 have borne more barrels of fruit than Longfield on original root set in 1893 have borne bushels, and I might almost say pecks, and the size of the budded and grafted fruit is at least fifty per cent. larger. Malinda, which on its own root is considered a tardy bearer, has commenced to bear with me the third season after scions were set. I believe that it is a well-established fact that top-working increases hardiness or puts it in better form to withstand vigorous winters, and largely increases size and fruitfulness.

#### PACKING HOUSE SPECIFICATIONS.

EDITOR NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

We are going to build a cold-storage or packing house for nursery stock this coming summer and thought perhaps some of the readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN might be willing to give us some idea or specifications in some way to enable us to have plans drafted. The building should be of 20 to 30 cars capacity to meet our requirements. The stock will be tied in bunches of ten and put in ricks. What would be the most practical and convenient way to arrange the interior? What materials should be used in construction?

MISSOULA NURSERY COMPANY,

C. F. DALLMAN, Manager.

MISSOULA, MONT., April 8th, 1902.

## TREES IN PARIS STREETS.

**One for Every Three Inhabitants—Care With Which These Lungs of the Great City are Fostered—Renewals from the City's Nurseries—Comparison With Street Trees in Other Great Centers of Population—In New York, Chicago, Boston.**

In an instructive article on the trees in Paris streets a correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

Paris is essentially a gray city. This, to an artist's eye, is one of its charms. But the delicate soft gray would become monotonous unless relieved by a profusion of green leaves and branches, which lend grace to perspectives of long, straight streets and boulevards. The result is that tree culture has become a sort of religious creed with Parisians, and the scientific care and treatment of the city trees afford food for reflection for the municipal authorities of less favored cities.

The annual cost of maintaining trees in the streets of Paris, where they alternate in rows with iron lamp posts, is \$90,000. There are 87,693 trees in the city of Paris growing in rows along the sidewalks, exclusive of the trees contained in the city parks, gardens and squares. A corps of tree inspectors is constantly on the alert watching the trees. The soil is frequently renewed. Iron "corsets" are placed around young trees to protect them from injury. A circle at least three yards in diameter is kept free from asphalt or pavement around the base of each tree. This circle is usually covered with an iron grating to preserve the proper level of the sidewalk. The trees are watered by the street hose twice a day. Excavations are made around the trees so that the water collects about the base of the trunk and percolates freely to the roots.

The number of these trees is 87,693. That is to say, in the streets of Paris there is one tree for each 3.3 inhabitants. It might be interesting to ascertain how the six most populous cities in the United States compare with Paris in this respect. New York, with its population of 3,437,202 inhabitants, in order to reach the Paris standard of a tree for each 3.3 of its citizens, should have 104,158 trees planted in its streets, exclusive of those in public and private parks, gardens, squares or back yards. Chicago, with its population of 1,698,575, in order to keep up with Paris, should possess rows of trees along its sidewalks containing 51,139 trees. Philadelphia, with a population of 1,293,697, should have 39,203 trees in its streets. St. Louis, with a population of 575,238, ought to have its streets lined with 17,431 trees. In order to compete with Paris in tree culture, the 560,892 residents of Boston should have 16,997 trees in the streets, exclusive of those in the Public Garden, Common and parks and squares. Baltimore with a population of 508,957 inhabitants should have 15,423 trees in her streets.

It is probable that some of these cities may already have attained or even exceeded the Parisian standard of one tree to each 3.3 inhabitants, but all interested in the question of municipal science will be gratified to learn that the tree department of the city of Paris is felt to be of paramount importance for the public health, and the municipal councillors of Paris do not regard green foliage as a luxury, but as an absolute necessity. The city fathers fully appreciate that trees materially improve the health rate of the population by absorbing noxious gases and emanations, and by renewing the air breathed by the citizens. Paris has within the mural fortifications a population of 2,660,559 inhabitants. If the public parks, squares and gardens be included in the calculation, it will be found that in Paris there is at least one tree for every inhabitant. The official statistics, however, do not comprise trees planted in public or private parks, squares and gardens, but only those growing in rows along the sidewalks.

The variety of trees planted along the Paris sidewalks comprises horse chestnuts, elms, acacias, lindens, sycamores, and the Japanese sumac. Horse chestnut trees are great favorites with Parisians, because they come so early in leaf.

The Paris trees are renovated, when necessary, by recruits from the acres of pépinières, or "tree schools," maintained in the environs of Paris. Whenever a Parisian tree shows signs of decay, a huge truck, drawn by four oxen, appears, and by a most ingenious system of leverage, the tree is pulled up, roots and all, without injury, by means of a gigantic forceps. The operation is like that performed by a dentist in

drawing an eye tooth. Another tree is at once brought from the nearest "tree school," and planted in the place of the invalid tree, which is taken to what is called the tree hospital, where it is replanted and by a course of renewed loam and potash undergoes a treatment analogous to that prescribed for a citizen of Paris who gets wheezy in the lungs, rheumatic, or whose liver becomes clogged, and who starts forth for a "cure" at Aix-le-Bains, Bourboule or Vichy.

## A LUCKY SUBSTITUTION.

George H. Bradley, the most prominent fruit grower in Niagara county, N. Y., died at Somerset, N. Y., recently. He had one of the finest fruit farms in the Empire State. It is reported that his fortune was due to a mistake in the sending of trees from a nursery.

Back in the early forties, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, when the Niagara farmers began to discover that the soil was especially adapted to fruit growing and the climate, modified by the lake to an extent that made 12° below zero an unusual occurrence any year, protected the trees in fall, winter and spring so that the crops there were a greater certainty than anywhere else in the United States, Mr. Bradley decided to set out an orchard. Thousands of acres were set to orchards that decade, and they proved the best investment imaginable, for during the war \$5 per barrel was a common price. Mr. Bradley ordered the usual list of varieties, Greenings, Northern Spies, Baldwins and Russets, and just one row of Duchess of Oldenburgs as a sort of experiment.

The order ran into several thousand trees and was placed with an eastern nurseryman. A month later a carload of trees arrived and was set out by a gang of twenty laborers. Another carload lot followed and was likewise set in the ground. The orchard extended along the lake shore for nearly a half mile and as the young trees grew a prettier sight could not be imagined. When they began to blossom the pink and white blows, bordering the deep blue of Lake Ontario, presented a study for an artist.

And the first picking! What a surprise and revelation it was. Bradley and his helpers got Duchess of Oldenburg on the first row they tackled, but thinking that was the one of that variety ordered, although the location was not according to his recollection, they tried the next. That had Duchess of Oldenburg, too! And so on through the entire orchard of sixty acres; it was a great, blooming wilderness, bearing fruit named in honor of a German lady of quality. And the fruit proved to be first quality, too.

The handsome, palatable fruit was marketable at good prices for the start, and as it was an unusual variety there was soon a growing demand for it. Buyers flocked to Bradley and he was soon getting fancy prices for his crops. The Queen of England's agents heard of the delicious apples grown on the shores of Lake Ontario, perfect in every respect, admirable keepers and beautiful to the eye. Regularly they sent to Bradley's orchard for a select supply of Duchess of Oldenburgs for years. That sixty acres of Oldenburgs proved a gold mine. One year he sold his crop for \$8,750 and many years the figures ran above \$5,000, it is said.

It was never known just how the mistake occurred, but instead of getting the varieties ordered, the nurseryman had sent him Duchess of Oldenburg apple trees exclusively.

The Texas Nursery Company, Sherman, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

## IN THE WEST.

*Not in Eighteen Years Has There Been Such a Clamor for Trees of All Kinds as Now, Says Mr. Whiting, of South Dakota*  
—Apple Seedling Trade Closed—Strong in  
Kansas—Large Plant of Mahaleb.

LOUISIANA, Mo., April 17.—Stark Brothers: "We beg to report the largest year's business in our history. Growing stock in first-class condition. Our usual plans made with some increase. Weather, season, etc., all that could be desired."

YANKTON, South Dakota, April 21.—George H. Whiting "It is yet too early to give anything like an accurate report of the amount of this spring's business, as our shipping and delivery season is but little more than half over. The present week will be undoubtedly the busiest one of the season with me. However, I am satisfied that I shall this spring handle double the amount of stock on the whole of any spring since I have been in business. And I can say that never in the 18 years I have been engaged in the nursery business has there been such a clamor for trees of all kinds as now; this has been more apparent in the ornamentals and shade-trees than in anything else, and especially in hardy natives and northern varieties and northern-grown stock.

"There is an apparent disposition, on the part of the planters, to educate themselves as to what will succeed in the Northwest, and as fast as they can learn this, they demand the stock that is adapted to existing conditions, so that in the next few years I look for a largely increased planting over the past. This is especially true throughout the Dakotas and Northern Nebraska.

"I expect to have very nearly all of my salable stock cleaned up, except, possibly, a few apple and crab; in fact, I am already cleaned up in many lines. My planting this spring will be somewhat larger than in any previous year, but I feel that it is best to use a little discretion in this line as there will, undoubtedly, be another big slump in prices of nursery stock within the next few years. I have been too busy to get around much to learn the amount of nursery stock that is being planted, but from what I can learn there is very much more being planted throughout the Northwest than ever before. There are quite a number of small nurseries starting up throughout this section."

NORTH TOPEKA, Kan., April 16.—A. L. Brooke: "The trade just closing has been good. Prices have been maintained in a healthy manner. While prices have not varied much from last year, they have had a better pulse than for some years before. The indication is that trade will be in a healthy state for several years to come. The price of cherry will very likely drop off some in the next two years in consequence of a very large plant of Mahaleb this spring. Every one anticipated this, but the anticipation did not stop the large plant.

"The apple-seedling trade closed with a strong pulse and with a good many of the small orders unsatisfied. Prices did not soar at the close, but maintained a steady profitable rate, which is always better than a price that betokens a corner in the product. The price was the healthy result of a steady demand and a moderate supply. This indicates good prices in apple for several years to come. Then, also, Kansas has been modest in her plant of grafts this spring. There is not an over plant this season, but enough to supply a good

demand. The season thus far has been a model one for planting and the most of it is done at this writing.

"The plant of apple seed at Topeka has not been as great as in former years by a great many bushels, and the quality of seed is hardly up to the quality of last season, which betokens a moderate supply for next season's delivery. It is to be hoped that the plant will not again reach that of the past few years until, at least, the present generation of growers at this center has moved on to that place where root knot does not prosper and the ills of the nursery trade are no longer feared

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 18.—C. L. Whitney: "Trade was pretty good the past season, the only things being scarce were cherry trees."

SALT LAKE CITY, April 21.—Pioneer Nurseries Co.: "Business with the nurserymen here has been very good. All kinds of stock is pretty well cleaned up, there being a shortage of cherries and peaches. Prices are still too low. Prospects for future business are about as usual, so far as we can see. Most of the nurserymen are planting the usual amount."

## NORTH CAROLINA NURSERY RULES.

The following circular has been issued for nurseries outside of the State of North Carolina, which do business in that State:

A misunderstanding seems to exist among some nurserymen regarding the regulations to be complied with in order to ship nursery stock into North Carolina. In order to do a legal business, it is necessary that each shipment of stock coming into the State shall bear a tag that is issued from the North Carolina Commission for Controlling Crop Pests. Each shipment must also bear the certificate of inspection given by the entomologist, or other official inspector, of the State where the nursery is located. In order to secure the tags from us, it is necessary to send us your certificate of inspection, so that we may see if same is satisfactory to us. It is also necessary to send us 40 cents for each 100 tags desired. This must be sent in advance, and no tags will be issued for a less amount. We prefer to have this in two-cent stamps, which should be sent wrapped in oil paper and not so as to stick together. The charge for tags admitting stock into the State is a new ruling with the commission, and is rendered necessary by reason of the great number of tags that are demanded, and the trouble and expense that it causes to print and mail them. The tags that are thus furnished are not transferable to other nurseries, and may be declared invalid and recalled if sufficient cause arises.

This commission reserves the right to decline to issue tags, even though the certificate is regularly signed, if we are in the possession of facts that render this action necessary for the protection of the interests of the State. We shall in future, as we have in the past, make every endeavor to be prompt and courteous in our dealings with nurserymen and trust that the pleasant relations that have heretofore characterized our dealings will in nowise be disturbed.

We congratulate the nurserymen of the country on the bright prospects for their future trade, and wish them all success. Address correspondence directly to the undersigned.

FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR.,

Entomologist.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16th, 1902.

## BUSINESS NEWS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Individuality in journalism has attained its most surprising results in trade papers. People are seeking more technical information, and while they skim hurriedly over the great dailies for the news of the world, they study the technical paper for more vital references to their own immediate business and concerns.—Charles H. Bergstresser, Wall Street Journal.

**GENESEE VALLEY.**

*Season Opened Early and Wholesale Shipments Moved Rapidly  
—Lively Business at Dansville—Retail and Catalogue  
Trade Excelled Records—Many Sales for Next  
Fall—Rochester Nurserymen Handled an  
Especially Heavy Trade.*

DANSVILLE, N. Y., April 23.—James M. Kennedy: "Spring opened up unusually early. About all the wholesale shipments have been made. The retailers and the catalogue trade are billing out and seedling planting has commenced. We never had a better spring for handling stock. Trees were never in better demand and at good prices. It is impossible to fill some of the orders. Every salable tree will be disposed of no matter what variety, grade or age. That is what we call a record breaker. The retail and catalogue trade excelled all previous years. There never was a brighter prospect for the nursery business than at present, which is welcomed by all nurserymen. Quite a number of sales have been made for next fall and at good prices. Nursery stock has never wintered better. Collections have been very good up to this writing. About the usual amount of stock will be planted this spring. We all anticipate a good season's business."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 14.—Brown Brothers Co.: "We have your favor of the 12th. We are so busy we have no time to make you any satisfactory report of the season's trade, but take pleasure in testifying to the very satisfactory conditions that have obtained all through the season. Trade among all nurserymen, wholesale and retail, seems to be good, so that there will be a very cheerful meeting in Milwaukee next June. Trade throughout the country in all lines is good, and we think is likely to continue for some time at least, so we believe the coming year will be an unusually good one in the nursery business."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—Chase Brothers Company: "We have been busier than ever, and I think that is true of all the Rochester nurserymen this season. Have cleaned up very close. Prices, both wholesale and retail, promise to continue good."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—Allen L. Wood: "We have had the liveliest season in the history of our business, having done double the amount of packing. We are well cleaned up on stock, more so than ever before. The prospect for maintenance of prices is very good. The only thing that can hurt it now, it seems, would be an overplanting. We shall not increase our usual plant, and if all nurserymen would promise to withhold in the same way, stock would sell another season as it has this, for more nearly what it is worth."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—Thomas W. Bowman & Son: "We have had an exceptionally good season; stock well cleaned up and both wholesale and retail trade better even than that of last year. The outlook is very promising."

**A NURSERYMAN'S CONTRACT.**

A Penobscot county, Maine, orchardist ordered a quantity of nursery stock this spring paying 30 cents each for apple trees and 75 cents each for pear and plum trees. Then he found a catalogue quoting prices at 25 and 50 cents respectively, and wrote to the nurseryman from whom he had

purchased, asking him to meet the lower prices. The reply was: "We hold your note signed and delivered by which you bound yourself to pay a certain sum upon the delivery of certain stock. We shall surely collect the note, and when you object to prices again, object before you purchase and not after."

The customer wrote to the Rural New Yorker and that paper says: "If you signed a contract to buy certain goods at a certain figure you will have to make the contract good, unless you can show that fraud was practiced in some way. There is nothing to show any fraud in this transaction. The cheaper trees may or may not be as good as those you bought. The prices charged for the first lot are high, unless they are the finest stock. The chances are that the first lot of trees is of better quality than the other."

**BUSY SCENES AT PAINESVILLE.**

A visit to the Storrs & Harrison Company is at all times interesting, but most so at this season of the year, when spring shipping is in progress, says a writer in the American Florist. The various departments are veritable hives of industry. Hundreds of men, women and boys are employed in one way or another. A look through their houses shows the plants for spring sales to be in superb condition. The endless variety that goes to make up a plant catalogue list would well nigh bewilder one. There are houses filled with geraniums, some with fuchsias, others with begonias and so on down the list, the majority of the plants being grown in two-inch pots. A house well worthy of a good look was one filled with 44,000 Crimson Ramblers in two-inch pots, summer struck cuttings, kept in a semi-dormant state through the winter and allowed to come along gradually with the spring. These are for planting out for own root stock, for those who prefer this kind to the grafted article.

The stock of palms, ficuses and dracænas is looking well, but according to Robert George the demand for palms has slackened somewhat. Several houses of hybrid roses in pots are being forced for cuttings. One crop of 100,000 has been taken off and rooted. Hybrids are much easier to root at this season of the year than in summer. A glance into one of the propagating houses proved this fact conclusively. A bench with over 50,000 were ready for potting without the sign of a yellow leaf. Mr. George says the loss is not over two per cent.

A look through the cold storage plant is interesting and makes one wonder where such an immense number of trees and shrubs go to. Hundreds of thousands are stored away for spring delivery; 400,000 feet of lumber is consumed in the manufacture of packing cases for shipping purposes. All the boxes and packing cases are made by their own carpenters on the place. In another room a number of men and boys are employed in grafting fruit trees, and the rapidity with which this work is performed was a revelation. Off in one corner of this room two harness makers are busy making new harnesses and repairing old ones, this work also being done by their own men. In the seed department everybody is busy weighing seed, filling bags and packing orders, perfect order prevailing throughout the entire establishment.

The business so far this year is in advance of last year, which was conceded to be the banner year.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

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Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

Committee on Transportation—A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1902.

## THE JUNE CONVENTION.

The secretary and the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen are making arrangements for the twenty-sixth annual convention of the association, in Milwaukee, June 11th, 12th and 13th.

Reduced railroad fares have been granted by the Wabash Railroad Company and the Plankinton hotel has made special rates. A rate of \$2.50 doubled and \$3.50 and upwards single, has been quoted by the proprietors of this hotel and the accommodations, it is announced, are ample.

As to the programme for the convention, the secretary's circular says:

First and foremost, it is gratifying to announce that Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, will address the convention. He needs no introduction to our members. There is no more interesting speaker than he, and his addresses are always full of valuable and practical information. Mr. R. C. Berckmans, who is greatly interested in the success of the meeting, will give an address in his capacity

as president. Hon. N. H. Albaugh, who was prevented from attending last year, has consented to talk, and says, he has some new "nuts to crack." Mr. A. Willis has also promised to take a place on the list of speakers. Other invitations have been extended and all indications point to a meeting of unusual interest.

Nurserymen have been invited to prepare short papers of a character to bring forth discussion of live topics, as it is believed that such discussions prove most interesting features of our meetings. In this way many of our members who will not consent to prepare papers upon announced subjects but who are full of knowledge gained by experience are brought to their feet to give expression to their ideas, and to such men, moved to speak under such conditions, much of the interest and profit of past meetings are due. The question box will again be a feature.

It is important that the instructions regarding railroad certificates be closely observed. On this point Secretary Seager says, supplementing the detailed information on a separate sheet:

We must have one hundred certificates. Do not fail to get a certificate of ticket agent when buying a ticket. It will be well to give your ticket agent notice in advance of your intention of availing yourself of this reduction so that he may have blanks on hand. If you have a commutation or mileage ticket, do not use it. Get a ticket and certificate for your trip, otherwise you may work forfeiture of the rights of all to reduced rates.

There must be one hundred certificates before the reduction applies. Don't be careless or selfish in this matter.

It is expected that many nurserymen from the East will go to Milwaukee via the Wabash railroad, which affords a direct and comfortable route. Tickets will be sold for a fare and one-third. They will be sold and certificates will be issued from June 7th to June 10th. Certificates will be valid June 12th and honored until June 17th.

## LICENSING OF AGENTS

A query by a subscriber regarding the liability of agents to the regulations in some states requiring that license fees be paid in the cases of agents from concerns in other states led to some investigation of the subject. It appears to be generally accepted that interstate commerce regulations prohibit the charging of a license fee against an agent from another state when that license fee is not charged against the agents of concerns in the state in question.

Many of our readers are familiar, no doubt, with the opinion by Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme court, at the October term, 1886, in the case of Sabine Robbins, plaintiff in error, versus the taxing district of Shelby county, Tennessee. For the benefit of those who may not know of this decision, it may be stated, in brief, that Sabine Robbins, a citizen and resident of Cincinnati, O., was engaged in 1884 in the business of soliciting orders in the taxing district of Shelby county, Tenn., for paper sold by Rose, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, O. He was arrested and fined for drumming without a license. The case was argued before the Supreme court of Tennessee and the constitutionality of the taxing act was upheld. Thereupon an appeal to the Supreme court of the United States was taken. Justice Bradley of that court reversed the decision of the Supreme court of Tennessee and declared that the tax was unconstitutional.

In his opinion Chief Justice Bradley said:

It is also an established principle, as already indicated, that the only way in which commerce between the states can be legitimately affected by state laws, is when, by virtue of its police power, and its jurisdiction over persons and property within its limits, a state provides for

the security of the lives, limbs, health, and comfort of persons and the protection of property ; or when it does those things which may otherwise incidentally affect commerce, such as the establishment and regulation of highways, canals, railroads, wharves, ferries, and other commercial facilities ; the passage of inspection laws to secure the due quality and measure of products and commodities ; the passage of laws to regulate or restrict the sale of articles deemed injurious to the health or morals of the community ; the imposition of taxes upon persons residing within the state belonging to its population, and upon avocations and employments pursued therein, not directly connected with foreign or interstate commerce, or with some other employment or business exercised under authority of the constitution and laws of the United States ; and the imposition of taxes upon all property within the state, mingled with and forming part of the great mass of property therein. But in making such internal regulations a state cannot impose taxes upon persons passing through the state, or coming into it merely for a temporary purpose, especially if connected with interstate or foreign commerce ; nor can it impose such taxes upon property imported into the state from abroad, or from another state, and not yet become part of the common mass of property therein ; and no discrimination can be made, by any such regulations, adversely to the persons or property of other states ; and no regulations can be made directly affecting interstate commerce. Any taxation or regulation of the latter character would be an unauthorized interference with the power given to Congress over the subject.

For authorities on this last head it is only necessary to refer to those already cited.

In a word, it may be said, that in the matter of interstate commerce the United States are one country, and are and must be subject to one system of regulations, and not to a multitude of systems. The doctrine of the freedom of that commerce, except as regulated by Congress, is so firmly established that it is unnecessary to enlarge further upon the subject.

If the selling of goods by sample and the employment of drummers for that purpose injuriously affect the local interests of the states, Congress, if applied to, will undoubtedly make such reasonable regulations as the case may demand. And Congress alone can do it ; for it is obvious that such regulations should be based on a uniform system applicable to the whole country, and not left to the varied, discordant, or retaliatory enactments of forty different states. The confusion into which the commerce of the country would be thrown by being subject to state legislation on this subject would be but a repetition of the disorder which prevailed under the articles of confederation.

To say that the tax, if invalid as against drummers from other states, operates as a discrimination against the drummers of Tennessee, against whom it is considered to be valid, is no argument, because the state is not bound to tax its own drummers ; and if it does so whilst having no power to tax those of other states, it acts of its own free will, and is itself the author of such discrimination. As before said, the state may tax its own internal commerce, but that does not give it any right to tax interstate commerce.

The judgment of the Supreme court of Tennessee is reversed, and the plaintiff in error must be discharged.

A similar opinion in a similar case was given by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme court, on appeal from the decision of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, April 30, 1894. J. W. Brennan, an agent for J. A. Shephard, manufacturer of picture frames and maker of portraits, Chicago, was engaged in soliciting orders for his employer in the city of Titusville, Pa., when he was arrested and fined \$25 for not having a license required under an ordinance of the city of Titusville. The Supreme court of the state affirmed the judgment. The Supreme court of the United States reversed this judgment on appeal. Justice Brewer in his opinion said :

"The question in this case is whether a manufacturer of goods, which are unquestionably legitimate subjects of commerce, who carries on his business of manufacturing in one state can send an agent into another state to solicit orders for

the products of his manufactory without paying to the latter state a tax for the privilege of thus trying to sell his goods. It is true, in the present case, the tax is imposed only for selling to persons other than manufacturers and licensed merchants ; but if a state can tax for the privilege of selling to one class it can for selling to another, or to all. In either case it is a restriction on the right to sell, and a burden on lawful commerce between the citizens of two states. It is as much a burden upon commerce to tax for the privilege of selling to a minister as it is for that of selling to a merchant. It is undoubtedly true that there are many police regulations which do affect interstate commerce, but which have been and will be sustained as clearly within the power of the state ; but we think it must be considered, in view of the long line of decisions, that it is settled that nothing which is a direct burden upon interstate commerce can be imposed by the state without the assent of Congress, and that the silence of Congress in respect to any matter of interstate commerce is equivalent to a declaration on its part that it should be absolutely free. That this license tax is a direct burden upon interstate commerce is not open to question. If a state may lawfully exact it, it may increase the amount of the exaction until all interstate commerce in this mode ceases to be possible."

In view of the decisions and opinions quoted, the attempt to enforce a tax regulation of the kind mentioned has been practically abandoned.

#### THE SEASON'S TRADE.

From all sections of the country this spring come reports of an unusually heavy trade in nursery stock of all kinds. The West especially has felt an increase even of the heavy business of last fall. There has been a clean-up in most sections—pears, plums and cherries were short of the demand. The apple-seedling trade closed strong in the West with many small orders not filled. The prices have remained steady showing a healthy demand and a moderate supply, and the indications are for good prices on apple for several years to come.

It is thought that the price of cherry may drop off some in the next two years in consequence of a large plant of Mahaleb this spring ; the anticipation of this, however, did not stop the planting.

The stock of peach in the South was not sufficient to supply the demand and there was a strong sale on the fruit trees. Orders aggregating 100,000 peach trees have been turned down by one nurseryman in Maryland. Canadian advices are to the effect that there has been a brisk demand for nursery stock throughout the provinces. In many cases light trees have been used.

#### RABBIT-PROOF FENCE.

In a bulletin, Prof. H. Garman of the Kentucky Experiment Station, at Lexington, says regarding damage by rabbits:

I have examined nurseries in which 25 per cent. of whole blocks of apple trees was so badly gnawed as to be worthless. When trees are from one-half to one inch in diameter of trunk the bark alone is commonly eaten, but they may be completely girdled for a distance of eight or ten inches up the trunk. Very young trees (one-year olds) are sometimes cut off by the sharp incisors as cleanly as if severed with a knife. Hunters cannot be given the freedom of a nursery, because of the damage done to trees by charges of shot. Dogs alone are not a complete protection. Other means are a necessity at times.

When the nursery is small it is possible to enclose it with a close slat fence that will "turn" rabbits. Two types of fence suitable for the purpose are to be seen in the State. The most common is made of rough slats four to six feet long and about three inches in width. The slats are securely fastened together from one to two inches apart with No. 11 wire, stout posts being set at intervals of 10 to 16 feet to insure stability and keep the panels upright. Since the slats can be adjusted to any unevenness of the ground, it is possible to exclude anything that a fence can reasonably be expected to turn. The second type is made of shorter slats, three or four feet long, and these may be supplemented above by one or more wires stretched from post to post. J. Q. A. Rahm has built such a fence about his nursery. He uses slats three feet long, none less than one-half inch thick, and sets his posts in spring, waiting until hot weather in August and September before putting up the slats, in order to have the wire fully expanded at the start. The wires are simply crossed between the slats, and are kept taught while building by a harrow loaded with about 1,000 pounds of stone and placed from 100 to 400 yards ahead of the workmen. Near the harrow the wires are secured to a singletree made of a piece of stout timber, a log chain being passed around this and secured to the weighted harrow so that it cannot slip.

#### NURSERY INSPECTION IN WASHINGTON.

Commissioner of Horticulture A. Van Holderbeke, Tacoma, Washington, has promulgated the following rules for county inspectors of that state:

If the inspector finds any nursery stock shipped into the county, without having received due notice of the commissioner, he shall examine such stock, pass upon and report immediately to the commissioner the condition and specify that he was not notified of said shipment.

If the inspector detect any person, firm or corporation selling or importing nursery stock without license, he shall notify the commissioner at once.

The inspector shall inspect all nursery stock as soon as possible, avoid delay, report condition and number of said nursery stock to the state commissioner.

Any nursery stock fruit or package found badly infected with insect pests injurious to the fruit interests of his county shall be quarantined and if possible shall be disinfected without destruction. If disinfection is found to be impracticable, or the cost would amount to more than the value of the goods, or if the county is entirely free from such pests, then such infected goods will be destroyed by fire.

#### THE HOME NURSERYMAN.

Harry E. Hamilton of Bangor, Mich., at the recent meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society, presented a paper on "The Home Nurseryman," from which the following extract is taken:

A man to be a successful fruit tree nurseryman must, besides being careful, honest and industrious, have a business mastered which among other things involves a knowledge of the modes of producing and caring for the trees and plants used for garden and other purposes. He should know the soil and the particular kind of treatment adapted for each variety he grows. He should take the greatest care in selecting his scions and stocks, that they be free from disease and of the best type procurable. Besides keeping a map with a carefully written record of where every variety grown is located he should be able to tell by the characteristic growth, the gland or some other distinguishing feature the type of each tree he has growing in the nursery. In this connection it might be of value to the fruit grower, also, to have this knowledge. If he bought trees he would then know the first season instead of having to wait until the trees fruited whether they resembled

what he purchased them for or not. Thus in the peach, if he bought trees labeled Barnard, Kalamazoo, Elberta or Smock, and they have any other gland than reniform or if he bought trees labeled Crane's Early, Crawfords, Engles or Chairs Choice and they have any other gland than globose he would know at once that whatever he had the trees were not as tagged.

One might think that this is something the average fruit grower and nurserymen are familiar with, but a little investigation will convince him that many who handle trees know very little on this subject.

Our home nurseryman should be well informed as to the requirements of the fruit grower. He should be able to tell the merits and demerits of the fruits generally grown for markets. When asked by prospective customers he should give his honest opinion if he gives any opinion at all, as to the advisability of setting such and such varieties or the not doing so. He should give such customers as are inexperienced the most explicit directions for planting and caring for trees after they leave the nursery, for no tree will do well, if it grows at all, if allowed to stand and dry out in a bundle and then be planted out and left to the tender mercies of the cut-worm and the grub. It is safe to say that more trees die of neglect than die a natural death.

The legitimate home nurseryman may have a large nursery or a small one. He may advertise extensively or he may not, that may depend a good deal on how much trouble he has to sell his trees. He may, too, occasionally have made mistakes or perhaps more often was the victim of the errors of outside nurserymen, for it is almost impossible in a general trade for a nurseryman to grow all the items his business requires. It would be well for him to state frankly to his customers whether the trees he is offering were grown in Michigan or Texas; whether they were really grown by himself or someone else. These are things the average fruit grower thinks he has a right to know in order to protect himself. If patrons have grievances he must cheerfully do all he agrees. In other words, "Do unto others as you would expect others to do to you under like circumstances," must be the motto of the nurseryman who would earn and hold a reputation for fair dealing.

Within the memory of men yet living Western Michigan was practically one magnificent forest of maples and evergreens. Like the Indian who lived beneath their leafy branches and worshipped the soul of their majestic kingly forms, they have mostly fallen beneath the rapacity and greed of our so-called Christian civilization. In the reconstruction that has followed the nurseryman has had an important part. Before the funeral ashes of these trees were cold he was on the ground trying to propitiate nature with other trees, which, if they contained less of romance, possessed more of the spirit of practicalness. There has grown up in our midst and has done much to help make this State one mammoth garden of orchard trees and vines. To you, to the fruit grower, to the home nurseryman, and to all lovers of rural nature, is allotted the carrying on of the task which has so nobly begun and which, when completed by posterity, let us hope, will make Michigan "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever."

J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland, and founder of Arbor day, died at the home of his son, Mark Morton, at Lake Forest, Ill., April 27th. He had just rounded his seventieth year.

**CENTRAL STATES.**

**Nurserymen Generally Had All the Business They Could Handle—  
Clean-up on All Varieties — Pears, Plums and Cherries  
Short of the Demand—Belief in Material Advance  
in Prices on Some Lines—Good Prospects.**

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, April 15.—The Storrs & Harrison Co.: "We are just beginning to get over the rush a little, and have not the time to make up any reports, and do not know very much about how we are coming out. We know that we did not have as much stock as usual, but have sold about everything we did have, excepting a few varieties of ornamentals. Our planting is about the same, and will not vary to any extent from what it has been for several years."

PHONETON, O., April 14.—N. H. Albaugh: "All stock cleaned up here, even down to small sizes—apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches and all, even to ornamentals. Trade never was better. A fair stock of apples, cherries and peaches for next fall, but no big surplus."

BRIDGEPORT, Ind., April 18.—Albertson & Hobbs: "It is early yet to tell much about how the season's business is going to balance up, but we do know that we have had all we could possibly handle, and most of the time more than we could handle as promptly as we would like. The season having opened up in the North as early, or at the same time as it did through our section here and South, brought all of the shipping on us at once—making our season very short."

"Trade had been very heavy, and most kinds of stock have been sold very close, so there is now but little surplus left. Apples and peaches have been sold especially close, and many orders for same have been turned away. Pears and plums have also been in good demand, and of most varieties the supply has been short of the demand. Cherries of the leading varieties have been sold out almost entirely, though of a few odd varieties there is still some surplus."

"Prices realized have been very good when all are taken into consideration, though pears and plums would have brought better prices had the nurserymen realized the shortage there was in the supply. So, taking it all together we think there has been a good clean-up generally, and there will be but little stock of importance to be carried over for next season."

"We think the prospects are for fully as good trade next year as we have had this, and that a material advance in prices on some lines may be expected."

"As to the amount of planting, we think that through this state it will not be any heavier or as heavy as last year, and we also think that the supply of stock next year will be, if anything, lighter than it has been this year, and if trade continues as it looks like it might, we anticipate a heavier shortage next year than this."

"Weather has been very favorable with us since the season opened up. Stock is yet in good condition and planting is now going on nicely."

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 22.—Central Michigan Nursery Co.: "We are having more business than we can properly take care of with our facilities. Will immediately begin the erection of additional storage and packing cellars 80 by 300 feet. We believe future prospects are very bright."

SHENANDOAH, Ia., April 21.—E. S. Welch: "Our trade this spring has been the largest in the history of our business."

Apple, cherry, peach and native plum in strong demand. Have cleaned up closely on all lines, more so than ever before, taking into account that we have had the largest amount of stock that we have ever handled. Have planted somewhat heavier than usual of our staple lines of fruit trees, etc. We anticipate a shortage next year in both apple and plum, although our own growing will exceed that of former years. Collections to date have been good, and on the whole the season has been quite satisfactory to us."

VINCENNES, Ind., April 21.—H. M. Simpson & Sons: "The spring trade with us has been very satisfactory—everything being cleaned up except a few apple. We had a particularly heavy trade on one year cherry. Our sales are considerably in excess of the trade a year ago and the prospect for the future is flattering."

"We have finished our planting and do not remember a more favorable season for the work and everything should grow. We have an excellent stand for peach and cherry buds and expect to make quite a feature of one year cherry for fall. Our planting on Mahaleb is a little larger than usual but we planted light on apple."

**IN CANADA.**

FONTHILL, Ont., April 21.—Morris, Stone & Wellington: "There has been a brisk demand for all kinds of nursery stock this season and, as far as we are able to learn, all Canadian nurseries are sold clear up to count, and in many lines using light trees, which will make a shortage in this season's stock."

"The spring has been very favorable, and the bulk of stock, at this date, April 21st, has been shipped."

**THE BEN DAVIS APPLE.**

Wherever we go at horticultural meetings we find a lively discussion as to the wisdom of planting apples like the Ben Davis, says the Rural New Yorker. The arguments against it are clear and strong. No one claims that it is of more than fair quality. In some sections of the East, while it makes a fine looking apple, the flesh is dry and tough with but little higher quality than a good sweet potato. Everywhere we find men who say that their customers are learning more and more about varieties, and are constantly calling for fruit of fine flavor. No one claims that he can develop and increase a high class trade with the Ben Davis. Those who defend the variety seem to have planted their trees several years ago. The apple keeps and ships well and brings good prices, though it is admitted that within the past three or four years the price of Ben Davis as compared with other varieties has fallen. In the East the belief is gaining that Ben Davis grows as near perfection as nature ever intended it should in parts of the Mississippi Valley. Any eastern-grown Ben Davis will be only a more or less dried-out imitation of the western fruit. This fact, and the belief that millions of trees of this variety are being planted in its home, is having an effect upon eastern growers. We think that fewer Ben Davis trees will be planted east of the Alleghenys during the next five years, but that growers will turn more and more to high quality apples."

The letters and writings of the late Thomas Meehan are to be published in book form.

## IN THE SOUTH.

*Season's Trade in General Has Been Beyond Expectations—  
Sales at Snow Hill, Md., Figure Double Those of Last  
Year—Prospects of Good Fruit Yield—Unseason-  
able Weather Retarded Planting Some-  
what in Sections.*

WINCHESTER, TENN., April 14.—Southern Nursery Co.: "We have had a splendid spring trade with very satisfactory prices. Fall business is coming in right along and our business will be fully up to that of last year, which was the largest we have ever had. Planting has been somewhat retarded by the unseasonable weather, but we have about wound up same and will soon have everything in good shape. The stand of peach buds at this point is very good, while the stand of pear and cherry buds could not be better. In one block of 50,000 cherry buds we had less than 300 seedlings to pull up. The stand of peach seedlings promises well, and grafts are starting very nicely."

BERLIN, MD., April 14.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "The season has been all we could expect. The weather conditions have been very unfavorable, which has caused some delay in filling orders. The season was quite late to start in with. We are now in the midst of shipments of strawberry plants, and are getting out a good many thousand per day. We have just started our planting of grafts and seedlings to-day. There is but little surplus this season."

SNOW HILL, MD., April 16.—W. M. Perers' Sons: "The season's trade with us has been way beyond our expectations, not in peach, for we saw that peach trees were scarce and not enough to supply the demand, which proved too true; but it seems the demand with us has been for stock in general, not confined to peach as much as we anticipated. While not quite through shipping all the orders that we booked, the bulk of our orders are shipped, and the results we think will be very satisfactory. Although the season is nearly over, orders are still coming in, and it now looks as though we will have little or nothing left in a general line. In fact, never in the history of our business, which covers a term of many years, have we cleaned up as satisfactorily as the present season."

"While we have not had the time to do much figuring, we think that our sales will figure nearly double that it was last year, and the prospects for collecting seem to be favorable, so far as we can tell at this time. Profits will surely figure better than the past season. Weather has favored us in keeping stock from starting as early as in former seasons. In fact, we do not recollect a season that has favored us as the present one has. It has been nothing but rush now for more than sixty days, and now it is still rush to get our spring planting done in time; fear that we will have to leave some off."

"Too early yet to tell satisfactorily how budding done the past season is going to start, the present indications are, we think, more favorable than last spring. Our plant will be about the same, except in apple, which will be light. Peach will probably exceed a million, if seed do as they should. Our stock for this fall of peach will be heavier than last season, probably by 400,000, apples 75,000. We are aiming at about our usual plant, not trying to increase it in a general line."

"We see nothing to alarm any one as to the prospects for business in a general line for nursery stock for this fall and spring of 1903. Every prospect of a good fruit year on this peninsula, in all kinds of fruit, yet there is time for some disaster to overtake it, before the crop is made. We really can see nothing to prevent business being done at a fair margin of profit, do not think any of the nurseries are overburdened with stock, nothing being carried over to amount to anything, consequently this year can hardly be different from the one just closed. There are a great many planters that have been compelled to wait another season, that could not secure trees, especially peach, to plant this spring."

"We have turned down orders for peach this spring that would aggregate considerably over 100,000 and these orders have not been filled and, I suppose, there are others in the same position. Much, of course, depends on the present fruit crop, as to the extent of the demand on this peninsula. We found the demand general the past season, and not confined to any particular locality. It may not be the case this fall and next spring. If our collections prove to be as satisfactory as our sales, we feel that we can endure less business the present year to come, but are in better shape to handle more."

## THE NURSERYMAN AND HIS BUSINESS.

A summary of the nurseryman's business, in every way complimentary to the nurseryman, appears in the May issue of *Country Life in America*, presumably from the pen of the editor, Professor L. H. Bailey. It is appropriate to the season and it reflects an intimate knowledge of the growing of nursery stock, its extent and its conditions. Attention is called to the fact that for a generation Western New York has been the center of the nursery interests of North America; and if one considers the great number of species of plants that are grown and the capital invested, it is still the leading nursery center of the New World; still in the middle and western states there are nurseries that are growing trees by the millions. The endless detail and complexity of the nursery business are touched upon. "The nurseryman," says the author, "is a dealer in raw materials, a manufacturer, horticulturist, salesman. He is alert, energetic, forehanded, intimately in touch with the horticultural enterprises of the country, and has vital interest in all the varied arts of plant-growing, as pomology, floriculture and landscape growing."

There are relatively few planters, says this author, who care for the plant in after years as tenderly as they plant it in the beginning; it fails and therefore there is greater opening for the nurseryman. The nurseryman must be up to date; more and more the purchaser is asking for advice and is depending upon the nurseryman for the answer. A trial ground, therefore, is a necessity to a good nursery business.

CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.: "Enclosed please find \$1.00 in payment of our subscription to your valuable paper. No nurseryman can afford to do business without it. Please quote us advertising rates."

EDWARD C. MORRIS, PRESIDENT, BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY, NURSERYMEN, LIMITED, BROWNS NURSERIES P. O., Welland, Co., Ontario, Canada, August 30, 1901.—"Enclosed please find \$1.00 in payment for another year's subscription to your valuable paper. I would like to compliment you upon the neatness of your issue, and the fairness you always display in your editorials."

**IN THE EAST.**

**Sales Extremely Heavy at Geneva, N. Y.—Prices Averaged Higher—Season a Record Breaker at Newark, N. Y.—Unusually Strong Wholesale Demand—All Salable Grades Cleaned Up—Good Demand for Ornamentals—Weather Favorable for Shipping.**

GENEVA, N. Y., April 14.—“The season in Geneva opened unusually early, and the weather conditions have been very favorable up to this time for conducting business, and stock is even now in dormant condition. Sales have been extremely heavy. Almost all lines have been sold up close, and prices have averaged higher than last season. The plantings will be rather above the average for the last ten years, but not quite as heavy as last year. On account of the lighter grades being sold from two-year blocks, and large quantities of one-year-olds sold, prices will probably be maintained next season.”

MORRISVILLE, Pa., April 15.—S. C. Moon: “A good demand for ornamental trees and shrubs, particularly in large sizes, at good prices. Such stock appears to be scarce. I have shipped several elm trees from five to eight inch caliber and beeches and maples of about the same size, and evergreens from eight to ten feet high.”

NEWARK, N. Y., April 15.—Jackson & Perkins Co.: “This spring has been a record-breaker with us. We have never before sold out so closely as we have this season. We have had to turn down hundreds of orders within the past two weeks. Even smaller grades have been used up clean. We have never seen quite such a strong wholesale demand covering nearly all lines of stock. About mid-winter it looked as if there might be a little surplus of plums and standard pears (except Bartlett), but with the opening of shipping season, it soon became evident that there was hardly enough to go around and, so far as we can judge, all salable grades have been cleaned up.

“The spring, with us, was especially favorable for our shipping. The frost went out of the ground quite early, so that we were able to commence digging in some parts of our nurseries by the 12th to 15th of March, but the continuance of moderately cold weather up to the middle of April kept stock perfectly dormant and in good condition for shipment. It also had the effect of holding back shipping orders somewhat so that business did not come on us all in a rush as has happened some seasons, when the ground has staid frozen up until late, and it has then turned warm suddenly. In a word, we are pretty contented with this spring's business and, we believe, most growers feel likewise.

“We think that prospects are good for at least one year more. Believe there will be no especial surplus for next season in any lines. Are not increasing our plantings this spring, for we believe that two or three seasons like this one cannot fail to over-stimulate the growing business and result in a market as badly glutted as there was in 1893-95.”

**BETTER THAN A CATALOGUE.**

Webb Gustin, a fruit tree agent, went hunting yesterday and got on a farm that was posted. The owner, in a rage, caught him. Webb pacified him with a funny story to the extent that the farmer invited him to dinner and before he left, at 1 o'clock, Gustin had sold him a \$100 bill of fruit trees.—Indianapolis News.

**Among Growers and Dealers.**

John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N. Y., was in California last month.

A. Rolker & Sons have moved into a new store at 31 Barclay street, New York city, one flight above Suzuki & Iida.

It is reported that the Wichita Nursery Company, Wichita, Kan., received an order for 10,000 fruit trees for the Pecos Valley Orchard Company, at Roswell, N. M., this spring.

The demand for fruit trees this spring almost exhausted the supply at San Jose, Cal. It was difficult to fill an order for even two or three dozen trees, two years old, of assorted kinds. Prunes remain the popular fruit.

It is reported that Fred Wellhouse, the apple king of Kansas, put out 72,000 grafts in nursery this spring, destined for the orchard next spring. The varieties are given preference in the following order: Ben Davis, 25,000; Missouri Pippin, 17,000; Jonathan, 15,000, and Gano, 1,500.

From Huntsville, Ala., says the California Fruit Grower, comes word that since February 1 about \$250,000 worth of fruit trees have been shipped to foreign markets by the six large local nurseries. A car of cherry trees represents in value about \$3,000 and a car of peach trees about \$1,000.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Society of American Florists, in Asheville, N. C., on March 4th, a communication regarding the proposed United States laws in reference to the inspection and fumigation of nursery stock was referred to the legislative committee of the society.

Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., is one of several Rochesterians who have given to the Mechanics' Institute of the city one hundred cases of mounted specimens of birds in connection with the establishment of a “bird day.” It is hoped that all may be taught that the destruction of birds is wrong from many points of view.

Regarding the San Jose scale, George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., says: “We have never had this pest on our grounds or premises. We believe the best way to manage this scale is to keep it out and have used strenuous methods to accomplish this. We have observed that one easy way to acquire this scale is to exchange stock with ‘Tom, Dick and Harry’ from anywhere and everywhere. We haven't made an exchange deal for stock in more than fifteen years and don't propose to begin.”

H. M. Stringfellow says he thinks he has learned why stub pruned trees fail to grow at the North. In a communication to the Rural New Yorker he says: “If set in fall or early winter they grow easily, but if planted in spring after sap begins to move, they will callus readily and make nice tops, which soon wither, as no roots are emitted. I have always advocated fall planting for stub-pruned trees, and it is especially important at the North, where spring comes so quickly, thus starting wood growth before roots strike. While long rooted trees will live if set after new roots start, it is risky to plant stub-pruned trees unless perfectly dormant.”

**CITRUS TRIFOLIATA AS A STOCK.**

The Jessamine Gardens, at Jessamine, Pasco county, Florida, says a correspondent of the Florists' Exchange, make a specialty of citrus trifoliata as a stock upon which to work (by budding) the unique and highly decorative little Kumquat, Kin-Kan or Chinese gooseberry orange (as it is variously known, and also the various large-fruited oranges, grapefruit, lemons and limes, designed both for open ground planting in the lower South and for pot or tub cultivation elsewhere; and their nurseries present some remarkable examples of results obtainable by the use of this hardy Japanese citrus (trifoliata). It dwarfs the variety budded or grafted on it, just as quince stock dwarfs the pear, or the Paradise stock dwarfs the apple, and induces fruiting as soon as wood enough has grown to hold fruit.

Joseph H. Dodge, Rochester, and Fred T. Wilcy, Cayuga, have been appointed on the list of thirteen state nursery inspectors.

## Recent Publications.

Many subjects of interest to nurserymen and fruit growers are discussed in the proceedings of the Peninsula Horticultural Society for 1902 just issued.

N. E. Hansen, state horticulturist, Brookings, South Dakota, has issued a comprehensive list of ornamentals for South Dakota, covering 204 pages and indexed.

The thirty-ninth annual publication of the Statesman's Year Book, that for 1902, pp. 1332, 12mo. cl., cloth, \$3.00, by J. Scott Keltie, L.L.D., is announced by the Macmillan Company, New York.

The official proceedings of the Western New York Horticultural Society have been issued by the Secretary, John Hall. The book is a valuable addition to current horticultural publications. It is included in membership in the society, which may be secured upon payment of \$1.00.

In addition to the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," by Prof. Bailey, the complete sets of four volumes of which are now ready, the Macmillan Company, New York, list among other new books: "The Principles of Western Civilization," by Benjamin Kidd; "The Mastery of the Pacific," by A. R. Colquhoun, F. R. S.; "The Scenery of England," by Sir John Lubbock; "Commonwealth or Empire," by Goldwin Smith, D. C. L.; "Ulysses," by Stephen Phillips; "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," by Charles Major, illustrated by Mr. Christy.

The 44th annual report of the Horticultural Society of Missouri, containing the proceedings of the meetings of June and December 1901, has been issued by the secretary, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City. Photo-engravings of the late Samuel Miller and the late A. Nelson, second vice-president and treasurer respectively, of the society, are presented. An unusually large amount of information of special value to horticulturists and nurserymen is thus put on record in convenient form, easy of access by reason of an index. This is one of the most active of state societies.

The chrysanthemum ranks third as a commercial flower, following the rose and carnation preceding in the order named. It possesses this advantage, however, that while first class roses and carnations, long-stemmed and luxuriant, can be grown only with greenhouse facilities, the chrysanthemum under ordinary conditions, with properly directed and systematic culture, yields a profusion and perfection of bloom that can be surpassed only by the efforts of the expert professional. The May Delineator makes an interesting reference to the commercial value of this flower and indicates the methods by which it is best propagated.

A volume of 559 pages is required to record the transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1901, and those of the Northern, Central and Southern District Societies and a number of county societies. The whole matter has been edited by the secretary of the state society, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. The book is a compendium of horticultural information for the State of Illinois and should prove of the greatest value to who are interested in the subject. The great amount of matter has been excellently arranged for reference and closely indexed by Secretary Bryant. There are many illustrations.

The World's Work for May is a particularly interesting number by reason of its novel as well as its sterling features. The article on "Adventures in Wild Life Photography" is of absorbing interest to the many thousands of the lovers of animals and of the art of photography. Flashlight pictures disclosing the timid deer in his natural environment at night and a photo-engraving of a wild lynx in the woods taken with a camera but a yard from the animal's head are instances of what is being done with wild life. The full page illustrations of the shops of Cairo, Egypt, in the article "Beyond the American Invasion," are of unusual interest. The editorial interpretation of the march of events, the illustrated articles on the richly endowed Stanford University and a dry salt sea in the desert command attention at once. There are other important articles.

Announced for immediate publication by the Macmillan Company, New York, is a "University Text Book of Botany," by Douglas Houghton Campbell. Mr. Campbell is professor of botany in the Leland Stanford University, and is already known as the author of "Lectures on the Evolution of Plants," "The Structure and Development of Mosses and Ferns," etc. The work will contain many original

illustrations, and is especially intended as a compendium of botany for the use of university students in the United States. It is not a laboratory manual, but a work of reference covering the most important topics in the different branches of the science. In addition to the sections dealing with general morphology and physiology, the structure and classification of the principal groups of plants are treated somewhat fully. The classification is for the most part based upon Engler and Prantl's—*Die Natürlichen Pflanzen Familien*. Special chapters treat of the adjustment of plants to their surroundings; and the factors governing the distribution of plants, especially within the United States, form the subject of a special chapter. The illustrations are largely original and drawn from the native flora. A series of photographs illustrating the more characteristic botanical regions of the United States will be a feature of the book. Each section is followed by a bibliography of the more important works bearing upon the topics treated in it.

Announcement is made that Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York, will issue within a few weeks the first volume of the New International Encyclopedia, a work that has been in active preparation for about four years. The announcement of a new encyclopedia is an interesting event. The labor connected with such an enterprise is stupendous and it is not undertaken unless there is felt to be a demand for it. It has been some time since the last revision of Johnston was made and the supplements of the Britannica and Chambers have not been wholly satisfactory. The editors of the New International are Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, president of the Carnegie Institution and recently president of the Johns Hopkins University; Professor Harry Thurston Peck, of Columbia University, and Professor Frank Moore Colby, formerly of the New York University. All of these gentlemen are especially fitted for this work. Dr. Gilman is noted as an organizer and his associates as editors. Professor Peck says of the encyclopedia, that it is intended first of all for the general reader, and the articles are therefore free from vexatious technicalities. The endeavor has been in every detail to compact really valuable information, instead of loosely assorted and often irrelevant facts. The etymology as well as the pronunciation of words has been included, and it is stated that no other reference book in the English language has treated so great a number of names, and the treatment has been unusually full. The illustrations are to be of special worth. The question of the relative conspicuousness of the contributors in the public eye did not enter as a primary consideration. It has been sought to insure the best possible treatment of the subjects by able men whose work should possess both freshness of treatment and scientific authority. The appearance of the first volume will be awaited with interest.

## Long and Short.

Maple and elm seed may be obtained of Welch Brothers, Shenandoah, Ia.

The P. J. Berkman Co., Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga., have an attractive list in another column.

Dorothy Perkins, a new pedigreed climbing rose, seedling, of their own originating, is offered by Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

Bobbink & Atkins employ 40 workmen in the spring. They have 50 acres of nursery and 50,000 square feet of storehouses and greenhouses. They have a large stock of imported trees and plants, including fruit trees trained for espaliers and walls.

A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo, Wis., president of the State Horticultural Society, is still in the nursery business at 88 years of age. He started the first nursery in Wisconsin. On April 10th he and his wife celebrated the sixty fourth anniversary of their marriage.

### ALWAYS SOMETHING OF INTEREST.

GEORGE C. ROEDING, FAECHER CREEK NURSERIES, FRESNO, Cal. —"Enclosed find money order for \$1. We are always glad to get the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN as it always contains something of interest to a nurseryman."

NEW HAVEN NURSERIES, NEW HAVEN, Mo., Jan. 13, 1902. —"We enclose herewith check for \$1 to pay for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for 1902. We think you are getting out a publication that is very satisfactory to the trade. It certainly meets our approval."

## NATURAL PEACH SEED.

Charles Black, of New Jersey, in an article in the Rural New Yorker says:

"After a lifetime's experience in growing millions of young trees from all kinds of seeds and buds, I am satisfied that the safest way to produce healthy, reliable trees is to get naturals from a section where the peach is healthy and long-lived and buds from a young healthy nursery of which you have a record of every row in it. It may not be difficult for Mr. Hale to get his buds all right from his orchard when he has a record, and probably even rows of every variety, but we all know that few orchards are set systematically, and one row of trees may contain two or more varieties. It is very easy to make a blunder. I have seen much confusion and disease from cutting buds from orchard trees. My experience with California seed has not been favorable. It was easy to detect the lack of vigor (which I have always noticed in trees from budded fruit), compared with the pure natural vigorous growth of the Tennessee and North Carolina natural seed. I have always used the latter seed when possible, when plentiful, buying enough for two seasons, and have never yet detected the weakness we are led to believe we might expect from the South Carolina scrubs referred to. If they are dwarfed for want of food, they have the inherent power to produce strong healthy stock for budding. There may not be much yellows in Georgia, but still they are not exempt from disease. The rosette is fully as destructive as the yellows. I am satisfied that, no matter from what section you procure trees, or what conditions you give them, if planted in a diseased section they will be diseased. I cannot agree that it is as infectious as smallpox; if so, whole orchard would perish, which is not often the case. We find here and there a case, and still the orchard will live several years. After many years' trial of seeds from nearly every section of this country, I am satisfied that I can get better results from natural seed from healthy, long-lived trees and buds from young nursery rows than by any other method."

## FAVORABLE FRUIT SECTIONS.

A writer in the Grand Rapids, Mich., Press, in an endeavor to explain why things grow in Michigan, says:

"The apple is the most phosphatic of fruits. If grown in the irrigation valleys of California, from a natural soil, it is pulpy, insipid, flavorless and worthless. This is also true of the valley-grown peach. Almonds, a phosphatic nut, can be produced only in a few localities. Marketable oranges can be only produced from soils that are constantly fertilized with expensive phosphatic fertilizers; four or five years of bearing will exhaust the soil about the orange tree. Those portions of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois that are in the lake proximity maintain the fertility that produces finely flavored fruits for a long series of years. This is due to climatic conditions that enable native plants to utilize and (by decay) deposit a large store of soil richness.

"Mountain districts suited to the production of fruits yield a richness in phosphatic quality that is only found elsewhere during the first year or two of the fruitage. This is shown in the Ozark mountain fruits, whose apple exhibit won the first award at the Chicago world's fair. These and other mountainous districts become the precipitating point for very much

of the fertility-laden vapors that have come up from deorganizing substances in the valleys below. The cool air—at higher levels—can no longer carry its wealth; and with the mists and rains the ammonia and phosphorus is sure to fall—this time as a non-volatile precipitate to be stored in the soil. Where large bodies of water act as a cooling agent upon the air the same result occurs, provided the prevailing winds do not carry the clouds away to the mountains, as in California, where the cliff-like heights are not tillable; where mighty timber growths alone are possible. The lake regions, especially Michigan and the northern counties of Ohio and New York, are favored by all natural conditions.

## THE SAN JOSE SCALE SITUATION.

In an article on the San Jose Scale situation "Country Gentleman" says:

"We have thus been brought face to face with the third problem, namely, that of local control. We all of us have come to see that the question hereafter will be that of keeping the insect in check in individual orchards. This will depend not on legislation, nor on the restriction of the nursery business, nor upon any of the proposed methods of extermination, but upon such local treatment as the orchardist himself shall be able to give. When the San Jose scale once makes his appearance, the whole discussion is at once taken out of the courts. It is removed from the hands of the nurseryman, and is put absolutely and forever into the hands of the orchardist."

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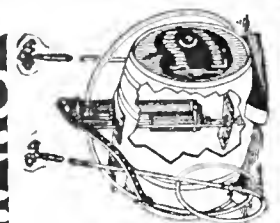
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# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

*"When spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil."—HEBER.*

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1902.

No. 6.

## UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES.

**Special Reports on Nursery Conditions to the NATIONAL NURSEYMAN by State Vice-Presidents of the American**

**Association—J. B. Baker, of Fort Worth, Texas**

**—Charles T. Smith, of Concord, Georgia**

**—Business Changes—Bright Prospects.**

FORT WORTH, TEX., May 17—All Texas nurserymen report satisfactory trade, which, on the whole, has been the best in their history. Nearly everything was cleaned up. The drouth in the winter cut off spring sales, and some South Texas nurserymen failed to dispose of some of their fruit stocks. Heavy rains in March caused a brisk demand for everything. Most nurserymen are short of dormant bud stock on account of drouth last summer, but they are making preparations to force more peach and plum than ever before.

Plantings will be heavy next season, as good returns have been realized from fruit during the last two years, and this season there will be a heavy crop of plums and peaches. Apricots are also bearing well this season, as are also pears, grapes, berries, etc. The apple crop is rather light.

East Texas seems destined to surpass Georgia in the production of peaches. One firm is preparing to plant several thousand acres—mostly Elbertas. The crop is ripened and sold before the Georgia fruit can be put on the market.

E. W. Kirkpatrick has sold his home nursery at McKinney and retired from active work, though he still remains president of the Texas Nursery & Floral Co. at Sherman.

F. W. Malley is moving his nursery from Hulen, in South Texas, to Garrison, in East Texas. This season he is growing stock at both places.

John Watson has severed his connection with the Rosedale Nurseries, and is now with the Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill.

The Texas State Horticultural Society, and also the Nurseryman's Association, will meet at College Station on July 15.

J. B. BAKER, Vice-president for Texas.

### CONDITIONS IN GEORGIA.

CONCORD, GA., May 15—The nursery interests in the South are in very good shape now. The past season's business has been all that we could ask for. Stock of all sorts sold close, and with many varieties the supply was unequal to the demand. This was particularly so with Elberta peach trees for which we had to turn down orders aggregating hundreds of thousands of trees. The people of the South are in better condition financially than ever before. Cotton, the staple crop, has sold at high prices for several years in succession, and we are sharing in the general prosperity of the country. With such conditions prevailing, collections have been splendid.

The weather for planting and early cultivating has been fine and young stock in nice shape and promises well for next season. Our stands are all good, and with apple are especially fine. In a block of 350,000 apple grafts we have something like 98 per cent. growing. Orders for fall delivery are coming in satisfactorily, being above last season's high average; and with the good general outlook we are anticipating another fine season of business. The commercial peach orchards have only about half a crop, but if the price holds up there will not be enough Elberta trees to supply the demand for next season's planting.

CHARLES T. SMITH, Vice-president for Georgia.

### IN KENTUCKY.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., May 20—Trade has been better in Kentucky this season than for ten years past. Nurserymen sold out on almost every class of stock, and in many instances were unable to supply all orders received. Your paper is helping along the business in many ways. Success to you.

F. N. DOWNER,

State Vice-President American Association.

J. W. HILL, DES MOINES.

J. W. Hill, the proprietor of the Des Moines Nursery Company, Des Moines, Ia., was born, raised and educated in the South. He is 42 years of age. He went to Des Moines from Texas in 1884 and became connected with the active management of the Des Moines Nursery Company. Since that time he has built up the business of the company until it now stands in the front rank of Iowa nurseries as to volume of business handled.

With E. M. Sherman of Charles City, Ia., Mr. Hill organized the American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association, and he was its president for several years. He has been a regular attendant at the annual meetings of the American Association of Nurserymen. He is secretary and manager of the Fort Des Moines Canning Company which has a capacity of 75,000 cans of fruit and corn per day. He is president of the Commercial Club of Des Moines, an organization of 400 of the leading business men of the city. Mr. Hill enjoys the utmost confidence of the business men of Des Moines and is identified with the Iowa Loan & Trust Company, the Central State Bank, the Security Life & Savings Company and other financial institutions of the city. The city owes its Mutual Telephone system and long distance lines to the energy and good judgment of Mr. Hill. The nurserymen of the country will welcome Mr. Hill at the Milwaukee convention as one of the most valued members of the American Association.

The Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania has had a meeting at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the members of the American Association of Botanists, of whom some 600 to 1,000 are expected to be in attendance at the annual convention in that city June 28 to July 3.

## IN MICHIGAN.

*Season Especially Favorable for Handling Stock and for Growth in Orchards—Retail Nursery Stock Prices Have Not Been Maintained Throughout the Fruit Belt in Comparison with the Wholesale Prices.*

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., May 19.—This spring's delivery has cleaned up exceptionally close on stock with all nurseries in Michigan, so far as we are able to ascertain. The trade generally has been in a very healthy condition, there being a good demand for a general line of fruit stock, and the collections have been exceptionally good. The season has been a very favorable one so far, not only for handling nursery stock, but, owing to the fact that we have had frequent rains through the entire state, there are good prospects for nearly all of the stock growing which has been delivered.

We would say that in the fruit belt of Michigan the retail price for nursery stock has not been held up, in our estimation, to the degree that should be, taking the wholesale prices into consideration, as several of the nurseries have been selling No. 1 peach stock, for instance, throughout the fruit belt in retail orders of any size as low as six cents, which in view of the wholesale prices on nursery stock is altogether too low a figure.

HARRY L. BIRD,  
Vice-President American Association.

### IN VERMONT.

DERRY, N. H., May 21.—The nursery business cuts a comparatively small figure in this state, the few that we have confining their attention principally to small fruits and ornamentals. It has not been practicable in the time at my disposal to get reports from all of them, but apparently the season's business has been fully up to the average.

From the amount of stock seen delivered, or in transit, it would appear that the indefatigable agents of outside nurseries with their showy plate books had not appealed to the imagination of our citizens in vain.

So far as the fruit prospects are concerned, it is either a feast or a famine with us; but the present indications are that there will be apples galore the coming autumn.

JOHN C. CHASE,  
Vice-President American Association.

### NEBRASKA CONDITIONS.

GENEVA, Neb., May 21.—In regard to trade conditions in Nebraska, the season just closed has been the most satisfactory, take it all round, for years. Stock of all kinds has been sold out very close and collections are unusually prompt. This is the general verdict of Nebraska nurserymen.

The season, so far as growing conditions are concerned, has been rather unfavorable until quite recently. It has been dry, cold and windy, which has made stock a little slow in starting. Recent generous rains, however, have put the ground in excellent condition, and I think the injury to the nursery interests by the dry weather will be but slight.

The fruit prospect is excellent, with the exception of peaches, which will be a light crop. Reports from various sections of the state indicate the largest apple crop in recent years, although the canker worm has been doing some damage in certain localities. The outlook, both in nursery and orchard

circles is very bright, and more than the usual number of Nebraska nurserymen have expressed their intention of attending the convention at Milwaukee. I am looking forward to a good time after a good season's business, and this seems to be the general feeling in our state.

PETER YOUNGERS,  
Vice-President American Association.

### IN NEW JERSEY.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., May 16—We have passed through an open and rather uniformly cold winter, conditions which in our latitude are most trying for evergreens and particularly severe on all large-foliaged ones. In our case Biotas, Thuyas and Junipers also suffered more or less, according to amount of shelter afforded them against sun and drying winds.

Spring opened up early and was comparatively dry enabling us to have all our shipments made before the middle of April, notwithstanding the fact that sales were somewhat in excess of those of a year ago. We believe the same conditions have prevailed generally throughout this state, as it obviously has been the case wherever we have had an opportunity to make personal observations in this respect.

Before the season opened much had been written on the subject of this being a 'locust-year.' to warn prospective planters against setting out young trees and the general impression had gained foot that little would be done in the general fruit line in our section. Strange to say the very opposite took place. The demand for all kinds of fruit stock having been particularly brisk, so much so, in fact, that we were practically sold out of most of our marketable fruit trees before the real end of the season had arrived. The demand for all kinds of ornamentals and hedge plants, notably Cal. Privet and American Arbor Vitæ, has also been generally good.

The smoke attending the clearing off of the packing and heeling grounds was composed chiefly of gases generated from the combustion of overgrown shrubs and gleanings from blocks which had practically been cleared.

WILLIAM FLEMER,  
Vice-President American Association.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE AND ALABAMA ORCHARDS.

According to a government census bulletin there were in the state of New Hampshire in 1900, 2,034,398 apple trees as compared with 1,744,779 in 1890; there were 141 apricot trees in 1900 as compared with 191 in 1890; cherry 6,700 in 1900, and in 1890, 7,164; peach 48,819 in 1900, and 19,057 in 1890; pear 38,287 in 1900, and 39,378 in 1890; plum and prune trees 18,137 in 1900, and 10,151 in 1890.

Alabama census figures are as follows:

FRUITS	NUMBER OF TREES		BUSHEL OF FRUIT	
	1890	1900	1889	1899
Apple.....	780,657	2,015,711	1,238,734	719,175
Apricot.....	1,326	3,541	611	115
Cherry.....	7,203	44,849	1,862	1,159
Peach.....	1,280,842	2,690,151	2,431,203	184,543
Pear.....	30,993	206,619	22,902	22,656
Plum.....	144,622	400,449	40,451	11,876

In addition to the number of trees given in the table, unclassified fruit trees to the number of 26,493 were reported, with a yield of 8,212 bushels of fruit.

## CHINESE CLING GROUP.

*Interesting Bulletin on Peaches by G. Harold Powell, Late of the Delaware Experiment Station and Now Assistant U. S. Pomologist—Characteristics of this Group—Prolific Annual Bearing, Large and Beautiful Fruit, Wide Cultural Range.*

G. Harold Powell, who resigned as horticulturist of the Delaware Experiment Station September 1, 1901, to become assistant pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, prepared a Delaware station bulletin which has been issued, on "The Chinese Cling Group of Peaches." In his summary of the contents of this bulletin Mr. Powell says:

The Chinese Cling Group of peaches contains about sixty varieties. The group is approximately sixty years old in America.

The group is mainly characterized by broad-headed, vigorous, hardy and prolific, spreading trees; large, flat, deep green foliage; flowers very large in the pure type, but small in the mixed descendants; fruit large, variable in color; skin usually rather delicate; flesh peculiarly fine grained, juicy; stone cling, semi-cling or free; season, throughout the season of peach ripening.

The group is further characterized commercially by the prolific annual bearing of the best varieties, the beauty and large size of the fruit, and its wide cultural range. Its chief drawback is the susceptibility to rot of many of the varieties, though the early kinds are less susceptible than varieties of the Hale and Alexander type.

The group is cultivated commercially from Texas to Connecticut, and in peach sections east of the Pacific peach belt. The group had its origin around Shanghai, China. It has been known as the "Northern Chinese Race," but the "Chinese Cling Group" should replace the former name.

The varieties mostly grown are Greensboro, Carman, Thurber, Georgia (Belle), and Elberta.

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Powell makes these observations on the general characteristics of the group:

"The Chinese Cling Group of peaches has grown up in the United States within the last half century. It has been assumed that the ancestors of the group had their origin in the Northern Provinces of China, and the varieties descending from them have been designated in recent years as the Northern Chinese Race. At the present time the group contains but fifty catalogued varieties, the most important of which is the Elberta. The varieties are a heterogeneous lot, some showing the important characteristics of the Chinese Cling, while in others one may recognize a blending of the Old Mixon, the Crawford, or of some other distinct type of peach. The group, as a unit, is strongly characterized in fruit and tree, the leading features of which may be summarized as follows: Trees broad-headed, open, spreading, or even drooping, usually very vigorous, hardy and prolific; foliage large, flat, almond-like, dark green, retaining its color late in the fall, when it changes to a grayish-green tint, glands reniform in the pure type;

flowers very large, light pink in the pure type, but smaller and darker colored in many of the mixed descendants; fruit often enormously large, generally more elongated and compressed than round, creamy white, with a delicate blush in the pure type, but white or yellow in the descendants; skin very delicate and thin in the pure type, with a delicate marbled appearance, but firmer in many of the descendants; flesh fine grained, soft, juicy and melting in the pure type, but firmer in the mixed descendants; stone somewhat flat, with medium corrugations and pittings, cling, semi-cling, or free; flavor usually mild sub-acid, with a slight almond suggestion; quality variable; season extending throughout the entire season of peach ripening, the early varieties predominating.

Some of the leading commercial features of the group are the uniform, prolific bearing of the varieties from year to year, and their wide cultural range. The fruit of the group, taken as a whole, is larger and more delicately colored than other types, especially in its early ripening varieties. The most serious commercial faults of the group are in the delicate shipping qualities of many of the varieties, and the susceptibility to rot in the varieties of the pure type, and in the early varieties. The texture of the skin and flesh is firmer than in some crosses, like the Elberta, Georgia (Belle), and Hiley, while the susceptibility to rot, even though much less than in the Hale and Alexander types, may be further reduced by the rigid selection of still less susceptible seedlings.

The limits of the group for profitable culture are still to be experimentally determined. Each variety will need to be grown in the various peach growing sections before its commercial range can be decided upon. In general, however, it may be said that the varieties of the group are extensively cultivated in Central and Northern Texas, along the coast from the

Carolinas northward to Connecticut, in Western Michigan, in Northwestern Arkansas, in the peach districts of Missouri and Southern Illinois, and in local areas in the West, especially in Western Colorado. It is a significant fact that the group is rapidly supplementing, and, in some instances, even replacing the older varieties in the orchards that have been planted in the last few years.

### HISTORY OF THE GROUP.

IN EUROPE—The Chinese Cling peach, under the name Shanghai, was first sent to England in 1844 from Shanghai, China, by Robert Fortune, a distinguished horticulturist, who was sent to China by the Council of the Horticultural Society of London to collect useful and ornamental plants. Fortune forwarded a small potted tree of this variety with some of its stones. The seedlings were of a heterogeneous character and were used as stocks on which to propagate from the original tree. A considerable number of trees were thereby obtained and afterwards distributed. Fortune found this peach growing in



J. B. BAKER, Fort Worth, Texas.  
Vice-President American Association.

orchards south of the city of Shanghai, where it is found in the markets in August. "It is quite the usual thing," he says, "to see peaches of this variety eleven inches in circumference and twelve ounces in weight." The variety has always been known as the Shanghai in Europe, where, with its descendants, it has shown little adaptability for commercial use.

**IN AMERICA**—There have been two principal importations from the Orient from which the American varieties have largely descended. The first, so far as we can learn, was in the form of potted peach trees, probably imported by the late Charles Downing, in 1850, through Mr. Winchester, the British Consul at Shanghai, China. The variety was received under the names "Chinese Cling" and "Shanghai," and each name was supposed for a time to represent a distinct variety, but where grown side by side they proved to be identical. The variety was probably first fruited by Henry Lyon, Laurel Park, S. C., to whom one of the original potted trees was sent by Mr. Downing in 1850.

The second important introduction was made by Dr. William A. W. Spottswood, of the United States Navy, Fleet Surgeon of the East India or Asiatic Squadron from 1857 to 1860, and, so far as we know, is recorded here for the first time. Dr. Spottswood brought a quantity of peach stones from Japan in 1860, and presented them to the late Judge Campbell, an enthusiastic amateur horticulturist of Pensacola, Fla. Judge Campbell planted the seed, but was soon obliged to leave his home on account of the evacuation of Pensacola. On his return home in 1864 he found much of the place destroyed and the fences burned, but by careful treatment the peach seedlings grew into great vigor by 1867.

Amongst others who received buds from Judge Campbell was the late R. R. Hunley, of Alabama, who, in 1864, sent a complete collection of them to P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga. Mr. Berckmans and his father, the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, have originated and distributed a large number of varieties of the group.

**IN JAPAN**—The peaches from which Dr. Spottswood obtained the stones which were brought from Japan in 1860, probably came originally from the orchards around Shanghai, China. The peach is not native to Japan, and in the collection of fruit models in the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, made by Prof. Kizo Tamari, of the Imperial University, Tokio, Japan, and which represent the important types of fruit in Japan, the Suimitsuto, which is a typical Chinese Cling, is described as originating at Shanghai, China. It is, therefore, probable that the American and Japanese sources of the group were alike.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF THE GROUP.

The name "Northern Chinese Race" was applied to the Chinese Cling group by Onderdonk, who recognized five distinct races of peaches in the United States—the Persian, the Northern Chinese, the Southern Chinese, the Spanish and the Peen-To, the geographical names representing the parts of the world in which each race was supposed to have originated, or to have reached its greatest development. The classification of Onderdonk, in its application to the Northern Chinese, Southern Chinese, and Peen-To races, was the first attempt to separate the peach into natural botanical groups, a system of classification which, in general principle, is similar to the group method inaugurated at a later date by Bailey. The use of the geographical name "Northern Chinese" cannot be as strongly commended. The principal objections to the name are as follows:

1. It is probable that peaches of all types are native to China. No definite information exists concerning the number, the origin or the distribution of the types in their native home. It is, therefore, unsafe to apply a geographical name to a distinct group before something is definitely known about it in the country to which it is indigenous. A geographical name is also objectionable, as the geography of a country is subject to change.

2. The so-called Persian Race is composed of a number of distinct types of peaches and probably crosses between the types. These types vary botanically and in their geographical adaptability. If their behavior in the United States is an indication of their probable behavior in their native home, some of them must have originated in climatic conditions similar to those which gave rise to the Chinese Cling group. In the article of Cibot he points out that several types of peaches, which appear to correspond to different groups within the Persian Race, were growing around Pekin over a hundred years ago. It is

likely, therefore, that several distinct types of peaches have been developed in the cooler climates of China.

We believe it to be in the interest of a more exact and practical nomenclature to drop the name "Northern Chinese Race" and to substitute the name "Chinese Cling Group" in its place.

#### VARIETIES OF THE GROUP.

The varieties of the Chinese Cling group have originated largely as chance seedlings, or have been selected from seedlings purposely developed for new varieties. No systematic effort has been made, except in a limited way, to improve the group by the careful intercrossing and selection of varieties. The variety list will expand rapidly in the next few years, as several orchardists and nurserymen now have blocks of seedlings in which they hope to discover new kinds of commercial merit. The present tendency is to introduce too many varieties. From our observation of many of the newer kinds, a large proportion of them will find no permanent place in commercial orchards, as they do not possess the fundamental characteristics of stable commercial sorts. It seems desirable at this time to record and describe as many of the varieties as can be brought together in order that the early history of the group may be made complete, and also that peach growers may have opportunity to compare the different sorts. It should be remembered, however, that a description of specimens from Texas will not apply to the same variety in Delaware. The variety is profoundly modified by its environment, and each one needs to be thoroughly tested under widely varying conditions.

Mr. Powell gives a catalogue of varieties, in the course of which he says:

The Carman is considered by leading peach growers in the South as the most valuable commercially tested variety of its season. It is very promising also for northern sections. It is not grown successfully in Connecticut. Its strongest features are the vigorous growth and productiveness of the tree, the earliness, large size and beauty of its fruit. The one weak point that has developed in the Carman in Georgia is a serious tendency to rot in damp weather, though it rots much less than peaches of the Hale or Alexander type. This tendency to rot we have also seen in Delaware, though it is less susceptible there than other strains of early peaches.

Chinese Cling. Shanghai of early authors, and in Europe. Parentage unknown. Introduced in 1850 from Shanghai, China, probably by Charles Downing, through Mr. Winchester, British Consul at Shanghai; first fruited by Henry Lyon, Laurel Park, Columbia, S. C.; distributed largely through the tidewater and southern peach belts; fruit too tender for shipment and subject to rot; tree often a weak grower and a shy bearer; remarkably prepotent, and has probably given rise to more valuable varieties than any other variety; a large proportion of its seedlings are similar to it.

Connett's Southern Early. Parentage unknown; originated with the Rev. Alfred Connett, McLeansville, N. C., about 1880, from a stone from a peach that was bought on the cars. It was introduced in 1884 as Connett's Southern Early by the Greensboro Nurseries, Greensboro, N. C. Not tested sufficiently to warrant an expression of its commercial value in the North. J. Van Lindley writes in 1901: "Connett ripens with Carman, but does not have quite so much color, and is not quite as good a shipper, but ships very well, and is a fine peach."

Denton. Seedling of Early Beauty and pollinated with Elberta. Originated by J. W. Kerr, Denton, Md. The cross was made in the spring of 1888, and the stone planted the following fall. The fruit of Denton has more characteristics of the Crawford than of the Chinese Cling group, and possibly could be classed appropriately with the Crawfords, though the tree is similar to Elberta.

Ede. Parentage unknown; originated in 1870 as a seedling in the dooryard of Capt. Henry Ede, Cobden, Ill. Near it was standing a peach called the honest John, which possibly was the St. John; introduced by George Gould & Son, Villa Ridge, Ill. It is a popular variety in Southern Illinois, where it ripens several days before Elberta. On the Chesapeake Peninsula it ripens with Elberta and is smaller and lighter in color.

Elberta. Seedling Chinese Cling; originated with Samuel H. Rumph, Marshallville, Ga., from stones planted in the fall of 1870. From an orchard of 200 trees, containing from 50 to 75 varieties of several trees each, Mr. Rumph saved a quantity of stones and planted them in the

fall of 1870. Each lot of seedlings was marked so that each one could be traced to the parent tree. Twelve hundred seedlings were produced in this way. About a dozen of these seedlings were from the Chinese Cling variety and a single one only of the latter parentage, which was named the Elberta, after Mrs. Clara Elberta Rumph, was worthy of propagation. The original Chinese Cling tree stood near some Crawford Early, Crawford Late, Oldmixon Free and Oldmixon Cling trees, and there is a strong probability that the Chinese Cling blossom, which finally produced the Elberta, was fertilized by pollen from a Crawford tree. Mr. Rumph thinks that it is a cross of Chinese Cling on Crawford Early. One of the most interesting features connected with the effort on the part of Mr. Rumph to bring about new varieties of peaches in 1870 is that another stone from the same tree which produced the Elberta, and which was given to Mr. L. A. Rumph, produced the Georgia (Belle of), a white-fleshed, free stone, which is probably crossed with one of the Oldmixons.

The Elberta is the most widely grown commercial variety east of the Pacific peach belt. Its leading features are its general adaptability to a wide range of territory, vigor and hardiness of tree and bud, prolific bearing, large, highly colored fruit of splendid shipping and marketing qualities, and comparative freedom from rot. The chief objection to it is its medium quality.

Oblong flattened in the North, round, abruptly conic in the South; large, 2½ in. by 2½ in. by 2½ in.; cavity large, abrupt, pink; stem short, stout; suture moderate, depressed at apex, sometimes at cavity; apex flat, broad, depressed at point in North, pointed at the South; bright, dark, lemon-yellow, splashed, marbled and often indistinctly striped on sunny side; dots red; thinly pubescent; skin thick, velvety; flesh yellow, red at pit, firm, juicy, tender; stone free, broad, flat, long pointed, moderately pitted; season July 20 to August 5, in Georgia, in 1901; August 20 to 30, Chesapeake Peninsula, in 1901; tree very vigorous, open, spreading, prolific; flowers small.

The facts concerning the history of the Elberta were sent the writer by Mr. William H. Scott, State Entomologist of Georgia, and were approved by Dr. Rumph.

Eureka. Seedling of Chinese Cling. Originated with L. T. Sanders, Plain Dealing, La.

Georgia. (Belle of Georgia.) Seedling of Chinese Cling, possibly crossed with Oldmixon Free. Originated with Lewis A. Rumph, Marshallville, Ga., from seed from a Chinese Cling tree in a variety orchard of S. H. Rumph, Marshallville, Ga. The original Chinese Cling stood in the center of the variety block near some Oldmixon Free, Oldmixon Cling, Crawford Early and Crawford Late trees. Mr. L. A. Rumph planted the stone in the fall of 1870, from the same tree, and at the same time that S. H. Rumph planted a stone that produced the Elberta. Introduced by S. H. Rumph.

The Georgia is one of the most important commercial varieties of the group and may be appropriately characterized as a White Elberta in size of fruit, high color, and reliability and growth of tree; ripens the bulk of its crop with Elberta in Georgia, though it begins to ripen earlier. It is grown extensively in Georgia and succeeds in Connecticut and in some intermediate sections; stands transportation and is the most popular white peach of its season, where known, in the market. It is said by J. H. Hale to reach its best texture on sandy soils in the South, and on rocky, gravelly soil in New England; on heavy soil it is tender and subject to rot. Described in 1901 from specimens from Joseph McDaniel, Dover, Del.: Oblong, round; size very large, 3½ in. length, 2½ diameter; cavity narrow, deep, abrupt; stem short, stout; suture distinct, but not depressed; apex slightly depressed, round; color creamy white with a bright red cheek, striped, splashed and mottled; dots fine, red; moderately pubescent; skin usually firm; flesh

white, red at stone, firm, juicy, fine texture; stone free, large, flat, blunt pointed, deeply pitted, deep purplish red, 1¼ in. long, 1½ in. wide, ½ in. thick; rich sub-acid, good; tree broad-headed, open, spreading, vigorous, prolific; valuable commercially.

The Georgia peach is usually known in the markets and in the catalogues as Belle or Belle of Georgia. The name Belle, however, like Duchess, in pear nomenclature, is objectionable, as it has been applied as a prefix to a large number of varieties. The name Belle is also used for another peach variety. The writer believes that it is in the interest of a permanently helpful nomenclature to use the name Georgia, as adopted by the American Pomological Society, and published in Bulletin 8 of the Division of Pomology, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

#### ESTIMATE OF VARIETIES.

The following list comprises the varieties that the writer would plant in his own orchard:

Greensboro, Carman, Thurber, Georgia (Belle of) and Elberta. These varieties have been well tested. There are several others that have not been so widely grown, but which the writer would plant experimentally. Among them are Victor, Connett, Hiley and Waddell. This list is not recommended for every peach grower, but it is meant to represent a personal choice of sorts that would be planted for profit. There are probably other varieties in the list that would be added after their merits have been more widely established. The selection of varieties is, after all, a largely personal question, depending on the aims and ideals of the grower, and upon local conditions.

#### NURSERY INSPECTION.

Up to May 22, according to the Country Gentleman, inspectors of nursery stock in New York state reported that 9 carloads, 66 boxes, and 9 bales out of a large number of shipments were infested with San Jose scale. Out of 135,499 trees 8,429 were infested with scale, and over 600 were infested with crown gall. Of the shipments having San Jose scale four came from Connecticut, one from Massachusetts, one from Virginia, one from Indiana, two from Delaware, three from Maryland, four from Ohio, six from Pennsylvania and fifteen from New Jersey.

#### GEORGIA PEACH CROP.

State Entomologist Scott of Georgia is quoted as saying that many of the peach orchards of that state are suffering from the brown rot, and that the fruit crop will be short all around. He estimates that from one-fourth to one-half of the crop of peaches is destroyed. The famous Colonel Stubbs orchard of 30,000 trees will have little or no fruit it is said.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the month of February the dutiable imports of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$29,103, as compared with \$25,153 during the same month a year ago. The exports during February, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$9,493, against \$8,310 in February, 1901. The re-exports in February, 1902, of plants, trees and shrubs and vines, amounted to \$100, against \$345 in February of last year.



J. W. HILL.

Des Moines, Ia., Nursery Company.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

President, Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

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Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1902.

## THE NURSERYMAN'S LITERATURE.

In these busy days of competition and progressive activity the nurseryman can hardly find time to peruse all that is published upon the subject of horticulture. If he were to read all the periodicals that come to his desk he would have little time to attend to the details of his business. The large number of farm papers upon which ten years ago he was obliged to depend for information regarding his business now are found to contain so little of a practical bearing on his trade that if he esteems his time and opportunity he will dismiss them with a glance at the most, if he retains them at all, and will devote his attention to the condensation of trade topics pertaining to his business that appears in his trade journal. The comment of many of the readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN that this is the only horticultural journal which they read through shows that the progressive nurserymen are learning the truth of the argument that we have repeatedly made, viz:

The official trade journal is a business publication for the business men of that industry, and is not a matter of entertainment or pleasure, except in that it affords pleasure to be posted on what is going on in the trade, and to be numbered among the supporters of a publication devoted all the time exclusively to the particular business in hand.

## TWO INSECTS THAT COST \$4,000.

Attention has been called in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN to the fact that C. L. Marlatt, assistant entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, had sent to the department headquarters in Washington seventeen ladybirds found in China and believed to be a parasite of the San Jose scale. These insects arrived last fall and were carefully tended, but before egg-laying time this spring all died with the exception of two females. These have laid many eggs which have hatched and the larvæ have been feeding on scale insects provided for them. It is expected that the ladybirds will have increased largely in numbers by next fall. A test in orchards affected by the San Jose scale will be made with the ladybirds and it is hoped that the latter will be as destructive of the scale insects in this country as they have been in China.

The two female ladybirds which survived have cost the government \$2,000 each, it is said. If the brood which they have started should be the forerunner of an effective enemy of the San Jose scale, the cost will be very small compared with the benefit. Nurserymen as well as orchardists will await results with interest.

## A THREE DAYS SESSION.

The prospect is that when President Robert C. Berckmans drops the gavel at 11 o'clock on the morning of June 11th in the assembly hall of the Plankinton hotel at Milwaukee, one of the most successful and most largely attended conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen will have opened. The indications are that there will be a large representation of the membership of the Association. Milwaukee is a favorable place for the convention, with ample accommodations and but a short distance from the central city, Chicago.

It is the desire of the president and of those who have the matter directly in hand to have a three days convention. It is probable that the programme will be arranged in accordance with that plan. It has been proposed to hold the sessions of the convention in the forenoons only, with perhaps the exception of the first day. With morning and afternoon sessions on Wednesday, a morning session on Thursday and another on Friday, it is thought that more can be gotten out of the programme and more also out of the time spent in the convention city. Thursday and Friday afternoons can be devoted to entertainment which, it is understood, will be provided in some way by the enterprising citizens of Milwaukee through its very active and efficient Citizens Business League of which R. B. Watrous, whom many of the nurserymen met at the Niagara Falls convention last year, is the secretary. The evenings also will afford time for the renewal of acquaintances and business and social discussion.

Secretary Seager has secured the promise of addresses on practical topics by Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Hon. N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O. Hon. A. L. Brooke, North Topeka, Kans.; and Professor

Frederick W. Taylor who is to have charge of the horticultural department at the St. Louis Exposition as he has had at other expositions lately. President R. C. Berckmans will deliver an address which will present topics for careful consideration in connection with the welfare of the Association. A question box is to be provided and it is urged upon all who expect to attend the convention to present as many practical questions as they can, preparing for this feature of the convention in advance, so that the box may be ready at the very opening of the convention for use if wanted. Questions also from nurserymen who cannot be at the convention will be gladly received by the secretary. It has been found that the discussions that have invariably followed the use of the question box have been of mutual advantage.

The necessity of securing railroad certificates is again impressed upon the members by the secretary, for neglect to do so may work forfeiture of the rights of all to reduced rates. There must be one hundred certificates before the reduction will apply.

It is hoped that all the members of the Association who can possibly do so will be at this twenty-sixth annual convention of the national organization and that nurserymen who are not members will make the trip and see what they have been missing. Success to the Milwaukee meeting!

#### GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION.

At the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, in Niagara Falls last year, the following motion was adopted:

"Moved that it be the sense of this convention that the American Association of Nurserymen, in convention assembled, are unqualifiedly opposed to the distribution by the government of nursery stock in any form, and that the subject be referred to the new committee on legislation, with power to act."

The committee on legislation is composed of C. L. Watrous, Howard A. Chase, Silas Wilson and Charles J. Brown. It is understood that this committee will have a report to make on the result of its visit to Washington on this subject and the matter of federal legislation regarding the inspection of nursery stock.

#### NO SEED COMBINATION.

Regarding a report that all the large seed houses in Rochester, N. Y., and one in Cleveland, O., were to be consolidated on June 1st. Mr. Mandeville, of Mandeville & King, Rochester, N. Y., said last month:

There has never been even any thought of consolidating the interests which our firm represents, with those represented by Mr. Hathaway, nor will any such consolidation be affected. The fact of the matter is that as individuals Mr. King and myself own a controlling interest in James Vicks Sons' business and recently we also purchased the plant, franchises, business and good will of the Cleveland Seed company. These two businesses, as well as our own, will continue to be run entirely independent of each other. The reason for this is perfectly obvious. The Mandeville & King company does a commission business, James Vicks Sons a catalogue business and the Cleveland Seed company a jobbing business. These three lines are distinct from each other and as distinctive businesses can be run more profitably than if they were all consolidated.

Moreover, I want emphatically to deny the false and damaging assertion that the name of Vick will disappear from the seed history of this

city. It will always be retained so far as we have anything to do with it. It would be the height of business folly for us to throw away an honorable name and reputation that has taken years and millions of dollars to build up.

The firms which it was alleged were to be incorporated in this consolidation were Mandeville & King, James Vicks' Sons, Crosman Bros., Briggs Brothers & Co. and the Cleveland Seed company

#### NEW YORK LAW AGAIN AMENDED.

During the closing days of the New York legislature of 1902 the law relating to the inspection and shipment of nursery stock was again amended.

An amendment providing for the fumigation of all nursery stock shipped into the Empire State after July 1, 1902, chapter 27, laws of New York, became a law February 19, 1902.

An amendment, chapter 519, laws of New York, which became a law April 10, 1902, adds the following:

And no certificate shall be required for shipment of native stock collected in the United States, not grown in nurseries, nor to stock so shipped into the state that its sale and shipment become either interstate commerce traffic or commerce with foreign nations.

#### PLANT BREEDING CONFERENCE.

The council of the Horticultural Society of New York announces that it has completed arrangements for the holding of an International Conference on Plant Breeding and Hybridization in the fall of the present year, the dates selected being September 30, October 1 and 2. The programme includes the following:

Address, Prof. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; "Selection vs. Hybridization," F. W. Burbidge, Dublin, Ireland; "Plant Breeding in Germany," J. C. Whitten, Columbia University; "Notes on Breeding Hardy Apples," John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.; "The Everbearing Strawberry," H. de Vilmorin, Paris; "Breeding of Northwestern Fruits," N. E. Hanson, Brooklyn, S. D.; "Seedlings of the Native Plums," E. S. Goff, Horticulturist, Madison, Wis.; "On Orchid Hybrids," (illustrated by specimens of the parents and progeny), Oakes Ames, Ames Botanical Laboratory, North Easton, Mass.; "Hybrid Plums," F. A. Waugh, Horticulturist, Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station.

The committee has the assurance of other papers, of which the exact titles have not yet been submitted, including contributions from Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, Cal., and Herbert J. Webster, Plant Breeding Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

#### A MISSOURI WONDER.

A writer in the Cole Camp, Mo., Courier states, according to the Cannery Producer, Waterloo, Wis.:

W. F. Jackson, proprietor of the Smithton Nursery, has originated what is called the seedless apple. He has thousands of young trees in nursery rows, and expects to make a fortune from them. His idea is not to sell the trees, but the cuttings from them for grafts to be used by other nurserymen. He has guarded the secret of this apple until now. It originated from a seedling tree growing in Virginia which lived for 25 years but died last summer. He is the only man in the United States having this kind of tree. The apples have no seeds in them and the trees do not bloom; but the apples form from a furze that comes out where the bloom should be. They are fine, healthy looking apples.

## STATE OF ARKANSAS.

*Report of Nursery Prospects by G. A. Gamble, State Vice-President—Nurseries Have Doubled Their Plants—Excellent Stand of Grafts Obtained—Flattering Prospects In Apple and Peach Orchards—How Fruit Trees Increase Farm Values.*

FORT SMITH, ARK., May 17—Most of the nurseries in North Arkansas have about doubled their plants this spring. The season has been fine and as far as we have observed or been able to ascertain an excellent stand of grafts has been obtained, many reporting one hundred per cent.

The prospect continues very flattering in the apple and peach orchards. The Elberta peach crop will not be as heavy as that of last season, but there will be several hundred carloads to ship from this state.

We have established a business at Oklahoma City, having purchased the plant of W. R. Caldwell, proprietor of the Oklahoma Nursery. Hereafter the firm name will be The Gamble Wholesale Nurseries.

The past season furnishes one of the strongest object lessons ever presented to the farmer and fruit raiser. The drought in North Arkansas and Southern Missouri practically ruined all farm crops except orchard products. Thousands of farmers who were entirely dependent on grain crops and were rendered destitute and were forced to resort to day labor in order to support their families. Those who had orchards were able to meet their obligations and had larger bank accounts at the end of the year than usual. Now, the man without an orchard can look back over the past and see where he slighted many opportunities.

There are few sections of the United States so highly favored for growing fruit, especially "the big red apple," as North Arkansas. The opportunities are so tempting, yea, I will say so alluring that business men and professional men of all classes are neglecting their chosen occupations and are putting out large commercial orchards.

Every loyal citizen who is interested in the advancement and development of the country should realize that he is responsible to a certain extent, for the social and commercial condition of his locality and if it is not up to the standard, and should outsiders criticise, he should never murmur. The opportunities and possibilities open to each citizen in this favored land are so great that there is left absolutely no excuse, and to complain is to cast reflection upon one's own ability to appropriate the vast wealth of unclaimed blessings that are ours for the taking.

G. A. GAMBLE,  
State Vice-President American Association.

### INDIANA CONDITIONS.

VINCENNES, IND., May 19—The past season has been the best in volume of trade and the most satisfactory in prices in general way that we have had for ten years. While some items were not as high as they should have been considering the shortage in supply, the average was good. I do not think there was as much stock planted this spring as last in the state. I do not know of any new firms starting up the past season and do not think there are any that have quit. The stand of buds seems to be very good and I never have known them to

start off as well as this spring. It is very dry and unless we get rain soon it will be very hard on the grafts. They are looking well at present.

I think the supply of apple will be shorter than usual for fall, but as for myself have rather more than usual. I see no reason why the business should not continue to be good for some time to come, as all stock that was large enough has been cleaned up very close.

I would like to see a more general discussion in the convention as to methods of growing, cultivating, etc.

W. C. REED,  
State Vice-President American Association.

### MAYOR ORLANDO HARRISON.

Orlando Harrison, of the firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., has been re-elected mayor of that town. This is his second term. His first administration was so satisfactory that there was a general desire to keep him in the office. He had never held political office before, having several times refused to allow his name to be placed upon a ticket.

Mayor Harrison takes an active interest in all that goes to improve his town. He is vice-president of the Exchange Savings Bank and director in the Berlin Building and Loan Association. He is a member of several fraternal organizations and is in close touch with the Methodist Episcopal church. The firm has nine farms near the town devoted to the growing of nursery stock under Mr. Harrison's direction.

## Foreign Notes.

A large number of trees will be planted as mementoes of the coronation of King Edward VII.

At the Royal Horticultural Society meeting in London on May 6th, John Laing & Sons, Forest Hill Nurseries, London, S. E., exhibited some hardy rhododendrons in pots, also *Pieris (Andromeda) speciosa*, with much larger flowers than *P. floribunda*, several *clematis*, etc. Among the rhododendrons were *Rosamund*, bright rose colored, and *Catawbiense*, lilac colored. John Waterer & Son, Ltd., American Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey, showed a prettily arranged group of Japanese maples as bushes and low standards, set off with Ghent azaleas, hardy rhododendrons; the plants being thrifty and well grown. They received the silver flora medal.

FRUIT IN THE TRANSVAAL.—Beginning with cherries early in November, we next have superb apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, grapes, figs, apples, pears and quinces, says R. W. Adam, curator, at Joubert Park, Johannesburg, South Africa, in *Gardner's Chronicle*. And from Barberton, on the way to Delagoa Bay, come very good pine-apples, bananas, mangos, oranges and guaves. This season Japan plums have appeared on the market in quantity for the first time, and the more we see of this class of fruit the better they impress us; *Satsuma*, *Kelsey*, *Boton*, *Oton*, *Burbank*, we have fruited them all. The crop of *Green-Gage* plums is a very good one this year; so also is *Standard of England* plum, *Damsons*, and *Agen*, French or Californian prune. The peach stock is the best for nearly all plums in our light soils. This is pre-eminently the country for the peach, for it is the only introduced fruit which springs up self-sown, therefore we may assume that it is perfectly at home here. The varieties grown are European, American and selected seedlings raised locally. The price of fruit in the shops is still much too high. Two shillings a dozen for peaches and sixpence each for *Bon Chretien* pears seems exorbitant. Altogether, the prospects for fruit-growing in the Transvaal are very promising.

**SEASON IN MARYLAND.**

*State Vice-President Joseph Davis, President of the Franklin Davis Company, Reports Heavy Demand for Peach Stock—Other Stock, Too—Little Surplus Stock, and Prospect Is Bright for Maintenance of 1900 Prices—Young Stock Preferred.*

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The spring season of 1902, just closing, taken all together, has been a very satisfactory one for the nurserymen of Maryland.

As far as we can learn all grades of stock have been cleaned up. In fact, the demand for nursery stock has been so great that many of us were compelled to go into our one-year blocks of cherry, apple and pear to supply the demand and furnish varieties wanted. The demand for young, thrifty stock, either one or two years, seems to be preferred to the older and larger trees three or four years old.

Maryland, we suppose, furnishes to the trade, and also planters, as many, if not more, peach trees than any other state, and under ordinary conditions can usually supply the demand; but the past season was an unusual one, and we were unable to supply anything like the demand called for.

The nurserymen of Maryland turned down order after order for carloads of peach, apple and other stock.

The "locust scare" prevented a great many planters from putting out orchards this spring, and no doubt this will add to the business for fall.

Prices for fall of 1902 should be as good if not better than they were for spring of 1902.

We believe there is very little surplus stock in this state and prices should be kept up at a paying basis, especially to the planter.

The prospects for a fruit crop in Maryland, as far as we can learn, is good; and if good prices are realized we can look forward to good sales this fall.

Young stock put out this spring is looking fairly good, but just at this time we need rain, and need it badly.

JOSEPH DAVIS,  
State Vice-President American Association.

G. H. Watson, 50 years old, a salesman for the Lawrence Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kans., died suddenly of asthma at the Winwood hotel, Kansas City, last month. His relatives had not been located at last accounts by the Lawrence company, which says: "We understand that at one time he worked for some firm at Geneva or Rochester and later had some sort of a deal at Bloomington." The body was buried at Kansas City.

**HART NURSERIES SOLD.**

*Fort Scott, Kansas, Plant Purchased By A. B. Combs, W. E. Brooks and George Combs—Company Now Has Eight Hundred Acres—Two Hundred Acres of Bottom Land Planted to Young Nursery Stock—Officers of the Company.*

The Hart Pioneer Nurseries has been sold to a newly organized company composed of A. B. Combs, W. E. Brooks and George Combs. The Hart Pioneer nurseries, which were owned by C. F. Drake, was one of the largest businesses in the West. It was organized in 1867 and has enjoyed a large trade. The new company will occupy the same offices and with the exception of a few changes the business will be conducted as it has been for years.

W. E. Brooks will be the president of the new company. George W. Combs, sr., will be vice-president. He has been in the nursery business for years and is thoroughly familiar with all the finer points of the business. A. B. Combs will be secretary and general manager of the new concern. He will devote his entire time to the interests of the nursery, as he has during his identification with the Hart nurseries.

The new company will assume the name of the old one and is, in fact, the old company, as Mr. Brooks was for eighteen years the superintendent of the Hart nurseries, while A. B. Combs has been for the last eight years the secretary of the company, though he has been in the business for sixteen years.

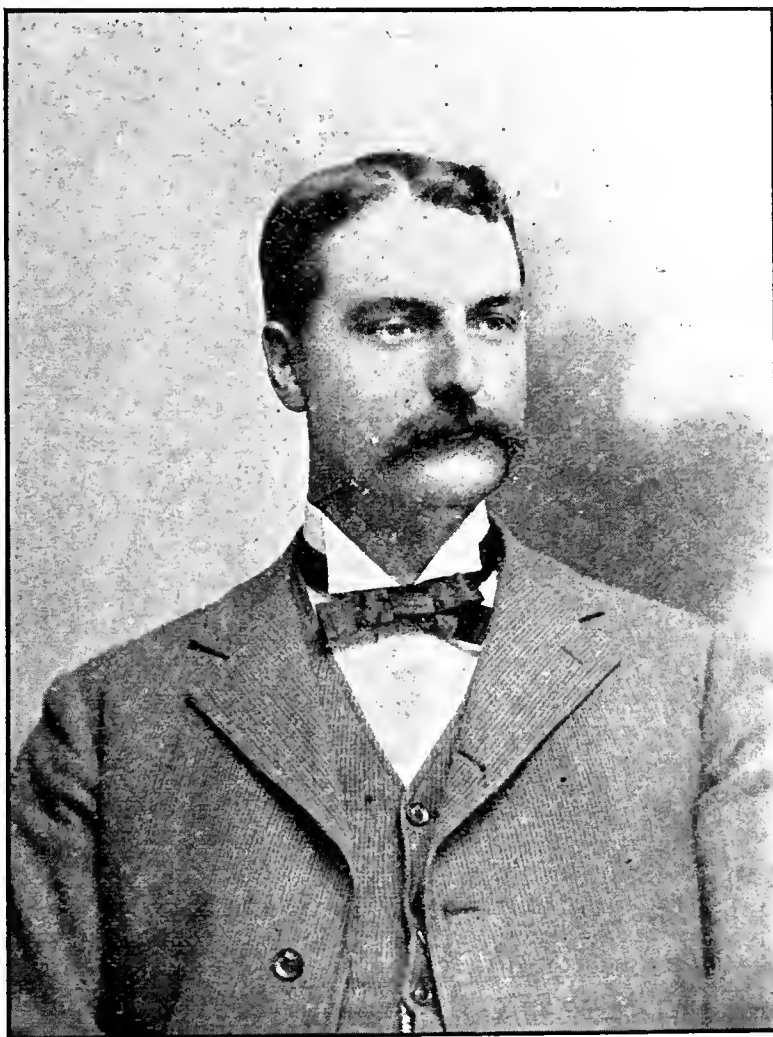
The new company will have more than 800 acres of nursery grounds and will ship to Old Mexico, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and to every state in the Union.

A. B. Combs will have his office at the nurseries, while the office over the Bank of Fort Scott will be in charge of Major Combs.

The consideration was reported to be in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

By this consolidation 200 acres of valuable bottom land has been acquired. This has been planted solid to choice young nursery stock, so that by next season it is expected that the company will have a large stock to open to the trade.

Fruit growers of Western New York, while admitting much damage to the coming crop from the frosts of May 9th and 10th, are hopeful that the injury will not be as serious as feared, as trees were two weeks later than usual in blossoming. S. D. Willard of Geneva reports that early varieties are seriously hurt, and in many cases destroyed. He remembers nothing like it in that section at that time of year.



JOSEPH DAVIS, Baltimore, Md.  
Vice-President American Association.

## IN TENNESSEE NURSERIES.

*Stands of all Young Stock are Excellent and all Stock Growing Well—Vice-President Wilson Reports that there is no San Jose Scale in the State—Peach and Apple Crop will be Light.*

WINCHESTER, TENN., May 20th. — Conditions in Tennessee in the nursery line are very favorable indeed. The Knoxville nurserymen report that their sales are some better than last year at the same date. The spring planting at that point is growing off in good shape, the stands being good and the coming two year old stock in excellent condition. The prices being realized there are quite satisfactory and they report nothing but encouraging news. At Winchester the plant was some heavier this year than last.

The stands of all young stock are excellent and all stock in general is growing in good shape. We are very much discouraged over our stand of peach buds. In March we had the prospect of a fine stand, but we find that thousands of buds have not up to this date started and of course never will. Our blocks of apple coming two year old are very fine, as well as pears, cherries, plums and other stock.

We cleaned up closer at this point the past spring than ever before, and the fall sales are fully up to last season at this time. With the exception of the bad stand of peach buds we have nothing of an adverse character to report. I have been unable to get reports from Nashville or Humbolt which are the other nursery points in the state.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that the San Jose scale exists broadcast in Tennessee. We were astonished to receive a letter from one of our New York customers commenting on stock shipped him the past spring which he wound up by saying "the best part of the whole business was that our inspector could find no evidence whatever of the San Jose scale." The scale has never infected but two sections in Tennessee. Some years ago a commercial orchard at Harri-man, Tenn., became infected with the scale and I am told that the orchard was cut down and burned. There are no nurseries nearer than one hundred miles from Harriman in our state. The only other appearance of scale in our state was at Nashville two years ago when a large nursery there became infected. This nursery was dug up and destroyed by fire, and no stock from the infected nursery was ever permitted to be shipped by our state authorities after the scale was discovered. I am quite positive that the scale does not exist in any section of our state to-day, and we have an excellent scale law which is being carried into effect by our very efficient entomologist.

The peach crop in Tennessee will be very light this year, while the apples will only be a partial crop except in the most favorable sections. The strawberry crop which is just being wound up was only about one-third the usual crop. However, the prices realized for the fruit was very satisfactory.

Trust that we may have a banner convention at Milwaukee.

W. LEE WILSON,

Vice-President American Association.

The Napa Valley Nursery Company has been incorporated at San Jose, Cal., with a capital of \$15,000 by John Ames, president and manager; Leonard Coates, William Fisher and others. The company will have 85,000 grafted vines and 150,000 other vines for next season, as well as 250,000 fruit trees.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

A. Logan and J. B. Weaver will establish a nursery at Union, Oregon.

J. E. Wright, foreman of the Wragg Nursery, Wauke, Ia., died April 23.

The mid summer meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society will be held at Pontiac, June 3—4.

The annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association will be held June 24, 25, 26 in Minneapolis.

J. Blaauw, Boskoop, Holland, who has been visiting American nurseries, sailed for Holland on May 10th.

Fruit growers of California, representing 88 per cent. of the trade, have organized to control eastern shipments.

A. McGill, secretary and treasurer of the Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Oregon, visited Western New York in April.

O. B. Hadwen has offered to the city of Worcester, Mass., a gift of a fifty-acre tract of land on the shores of Curtis pond for a public park.

The summer meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society will be held at Eldon, June 10—12; the winter meeting at Springfield, Dec. 2—4.

Ex-President Irving Rouse, Rochester, will not be at the Milwaukee convention, another important engagement taking him East at that time.

Seven hundred large shade trees, some 18 inches in diameter, were moved this spring to the St. Louis Exposition grounds and at this time give every promise of success.

E. P. Felt, state entomologist of New York reports that the grape-root worm has destroyed 80 acres of vineyard in the Chautauqua grape belt and that it infests 200 acres near Ripley.

John Ward, Shobdon, Herefordshire, England, is propagating what is reported to be a hybrid between the apple and the pear. The fruit has something of the form of a pear and the color and flavor of an apple.

One of the finest, best equipped and best managed private places in the west is that of J. J. Hill, railroad magnate of St. Paul, Minn., presided over by A. Hallstrom. Altogether there is about 15,000 square feet of glass.

Albert Brownell, proprietor of the Albany nursery, Albany, Oregon, says that he has not only had a good clean up in disposing of nursery stock, but that a large number of the trees had been sold for the fall delivery of this year.

The Winchester, Virginia, Nursery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are Hugh S. Lupton, Clark H. Purcell, L. F. Lewis, S. M. Chiles, W. H. Baker, W. A. Bell and A. J. Levenner.

A party of twenty-five or thirty nurserymen from the East will start for Milwaukee from Buffalo on Monday night, June 9th, via the Wabash railroad. They will arrive at Milwaukee, Tuesday night, stopping a few hours in Chicago.

There are 5,203,033 orange and 1,342,882 lemon trees in California. Of this number 4,126,765 orange and 1,247,830 lemon trees are in Southern California, comprising the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo and Ventura.

Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., last week received the largest shipment of bay trees that has ever come to New York at any single time. The trees number 1,200. Among them are some of the largest specimens ever imported. A special train of fifteen cars was used to convey the consignment from the Hoboken depot to the firm's nurseries.

Jacob W. Manning, Reading, Mass., writes that he hopes to be at the Milwaukee convention, for it is a habit he has had since June, 1878, at Cleveland. He has been in the nursery business 48 years at the same place. He began work at tree growing and planting in 1847 and commenced the Reading Nursery in 1854. "If you do not see me at Milwaukee" he writes, "tell Mr. Albaugh how it is. I am still two years ahead of him."

**MISSOURI MATTERS.**

*Vice-President Blair Reports Exceptionally Favorable Conditions—Stock Cleaned up Better Than In Twenty Years and at Better Prices on the Whole—Collections Were Never Better—This Spring's Plant Somewhat Lighter Than Last Year's.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19—Will report as fully as we are possessed with information obtainable for the state of Missouri. Over the state the stock has been cleaned up better than we have known it to be for twenty years and at better prices on the whole, than have been received during that time.

Collections never were better from nurserymen and dealers to whom we sell most of our stock. Retailers report collections very satisfactory.

The plant this spring is lighter somewhat than last year or for several years, which we think will be to the advantage of all concerned in growing. Cherry stocks were planted heavier than for several years and the price is likely to be lower in two or three years. Other stock we think, with a continuation of prosperity, will range fully up to that of the past two years which has been satisfactory to enterprising nurserymen in Missouri and the West generally.

The drought last summer cut the plant of apple grafts considerable and this spring's planting is a fair stand only, but making a good growth. Coming two-year-olds will make fine trees by next fall, owing to the fine growing weather we are having this spring, and we think prices will be higher than for several years.

There have been no changes in firms nor no new firms started in the business in our state so far as we have learned.

R. H. BLAIR,  
Vice-President American Association.

**CELLAR LIGHTED WITH ACETYLENE.**

The Vandalia line is constructing a siding 1,200 feet long into the packing house and grounds of Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind. This firm constructed a large new packing house and storage cellar last fall and installed an acetylene gas plant to light it. Mr. Albertson says it was the best investment he ever made and it is a perfect success.

**HEAVY DEMAND FOR PEACH STOCK.**

POMONA, N. C., May 10—J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.: "Our trade the past season was the largest in the history of our business. Sales for this season have started off well; in fact, larger than last season at this date. Prices are holding up well, and from what we can learn at this date we think wholesale prices the coming fall and spring, especially on peach stock, will be as high or higher, than last year. The demand is great."

Hemlock Lake, which furnishes the water supply for the city of Rochester, is to be beautified by the planting of a belt of evergreens around its shores. The first planting comprised about 10,000 young white pine, Scotch pine, hemlock and balsam fir, and the work will be continued yearly until the lake is entirely surrounded by an evergreen forest.

**COLORADO CONDITIONS.**

*Bad Features that Confront Nurserymen There—Wholesale Lists to Small Purchasers—Many "Lungers" Who are Satisfied with Half of Their Expenses—Prices Cut, Especially on Shade Trees.*

GREELEY, Col., May 20.—I am sorry to report that the conditions in Colorado, in some lines of nursery trade, are very bad, especially the shade trees, as the last year or two it has been the endeavor of both growers and dealers to see how much prices could be cut on all lines of shade trees, while at this time it is at a point where no one can make anything. The fruit and ornamental trade is very good, and I think that this spring has been quite a little better than for several years; this has been the case with the Greeley Nurseries, and I believe that it is the report of all nurserymen and jobbers, so far as I have heard from them.

The bad features that confront us are two: First, the sending of wholesale price lists to prospective purchasers of small lots by many of the Eastern nurseries. Second, we having such a fine and healthful climate we have a great many "lungers," who know a little of the business and are satisfied if they can make just half their expenses. Both of these features we hope will be overcome, in a measure, in the near future.

GEORGE J. SPEAR,  
Vice-President American Association.

**Long and Short.**

Apple and cherry trees are for sale in carload lots by F. S. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill.

An opportunity to run agents on joint account is offered by D. H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., have an attractive announcement in another column.

Peach pits, crop of 1901 and 1902, are for sale by J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C.

A new importation of rafflesia is ready for delivery at once by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Soleil D'Or is the new hardy yellow rose, field grown plants of which are offered for fall and spring by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

The new blackberry, "Ward," may be obtained in limited supply from D. Baird & Son, Baird, N. J., or of Charles Black, Hightstown, N. J.

Brown Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., have a full line of nursery stock for the wholesale trade. They will be pleased to receive list for estimate.

California field grown rose bushes hardy, tender, own-root and grafted, may be had of the California Rose Company (Incorporated), Los Angeles, Cal.

A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ills., has a promising crop of Black and Honey locust, Osage orange and apple seedlings growing for fall of 1902. His advertisement appears in another column.

The Syracuse Nurseries, Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y., have a general assortment of nursery stock, including pears, apples, plums, etc.; also shade trees. Carolina poplars are a specialty.

Peach trees, one year from the bud, in all leading varieties and the best new ones, may be had of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md. Buds will be ready July 10th. Orlando Harrison will be at the Milwaukee convention.

## Recent Publications.

"Country Life In America" for June contains illustrated articles on "Butterflies and Moths," by Anna B. Comstock; "The Protection of Native Plants," by Elizabeth G. Britton; "Some Common Flowering Shrubs of New England," by Rosalind Richards, etc.

"The World's Work" for June contains articles on "Beautifying the Public Schools," by Bertha D. Knobe; "Peaches a National Product," by J. H. Hale; "Living with the Filipinos," by Robert B. Vaile, etc.; also several other articles of special interest.

The year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1901 will be ready for distribution this month. It includes articles on "Commercial Apple Orcharding" by G. B. Brackett, "Little Known Fruit Varieties Considered Worthy of Wider Dissemination" by William A. Taylor and many other articles.

### ROLAND MORRILL'S TEXAS ORCHARD.

A correspondent of Farm and Ranch says there is much activity among the peach growers of East Texas. An enormous amount of work has been done on Roland Morrill's 9,000 acre plantation, four miles north of Alto. Clearing and grubbing was begun late in December and already there are 12,000 peach trees planted. This will be a model fruit and truck ranch and promises to develop into one of the largest in the United States.

### ROCHESTER TREES IN KOREA.

Early this spring Ellwanger & Barry sent to Korea a shipment of nursery stock. It is a long trip and reverely tests the best methods of packing trees so that they may withstand marked changes in temperature and air conditions. The Rochester firm has received the following letter from Chemulpo, Korea, under date of April 25th:

"I beg to advise you that the trees came to hand on the 16th instant, after sixty-three days on the way, and I am glad to state that owing to the sturdiness of plants and the careful way in which they were packed, I do not think they suffered in the slightest by their long voyage. They were all planted within two days after their arrival, and are now putting forth their buds in great profusion.

"They are the finest lot of trees that ever were sent to this country, and I am sure they will make friends for you here."

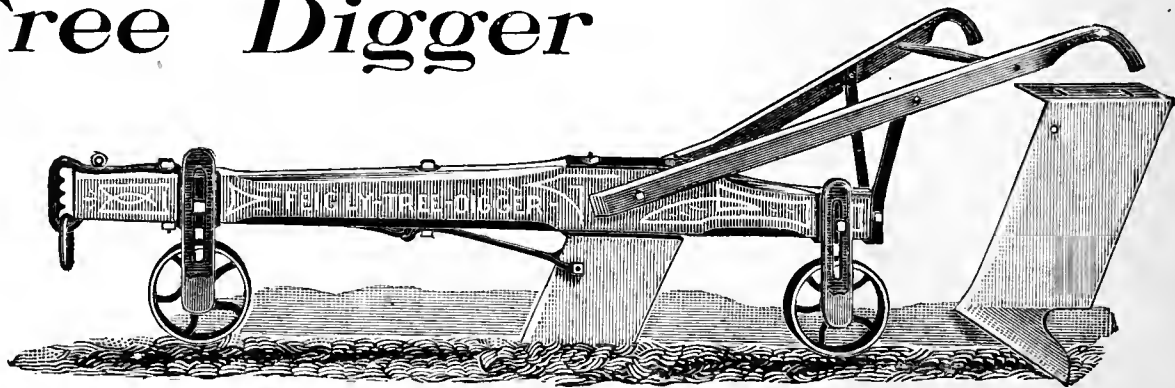
Apple seedlings, pear seedlings from Keiffer and French seed, Nebraska grown apple seedlings, Honey and Black locust seedlings, etc., may be had of J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

The Feigly tree digger, sold by D. Feigly, Medway, O., is a money saving tool for nurserymen.

## The Feigly Tree Digger

A MONEY SAVING TOOL  
FOR NURSERYMEN.

Manufactured by D. FEIGLY, Medway, Ohio.



Sole Agent.  
Send for Circular.

## APPLE SEEDLINGS, PEAR SEEDLINGS,

FROM KEIFFER AND FRENCH SEED.

HONEY AND BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS,  
RUSSIAN MULBERRY SEEDLINGS,  
ASH AND BOX ELDER SEEDLINGS,  
RUSSIAN OLIVE, One Year.

### Nebraska Northern Grown Apple Seedlings

will be in very light supply this season, but we were fortunate in saving ours from the high winds and they will be up to their usual light quality.

J. A. GAGE, - Beatrice, Neb.

**WANTED** Customers for Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries and Apples. A fine stock to offer for fall at low prices.

Also a party with some means and experience who wishes to run agents on joint account. A good opening to the right man. Address

D. H. PATTY, Nurseryman, Geneva, N. Y.

### Rare Business Opening in California.

Corporation doing a wholesale and retail business over the west through catalogue, desires to materially enlarge to meet demands, and to this end wishes to correspond with suitable party able to invest three to five thousand dollars in capital stock of the company and devote his full time to the business. Must either be a skilled propagator and able to take charge outside work, or else experienced and competent to look after commercial part of a catalogue business. Give full particulars and experience or no attention. Address "CORPORATION," care this paper.

## APPLE and CHERRY Trees

for sale in carload lots. Also full line of general nursery stock. . . . .

ADDRESS

F. S. PHOENIX,  
BLOOMINGTON, - - ILL.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"My aim in life is the spiritualization of agriculture."*—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1902.

No. 7.

## MILWAUKEE CONVENTION.

### PROCEEDINGS OF TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

*One of the Largest Gatherings In Its History—Unanimous Indorsement of the Federal Bill—Practical Address by Professor Bailey—President Berckmans' Address—Plans for St. Louis Exposition—Financial Reports—Charles A. Ilgenfritz President—At Detroit Next Year.*

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was held at Milwaukee on June 11-13, under most favorable conditions. The attendance was large and included most of the prominent men in the nursery business.

At 11:30 a. m. on June 11th, President Robert C. Berckmans called the first session of the convention to order, and after appointing Messrs. William Pitkin, F. H. Stannard and H. B. Chase a committee on programme, introduced to the two hundred nurserymen present Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, who delivered an address of welcome as follows:

#### MAYOR ROSE'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am pleased to have an opportunity to meet so many representatives of a great industry, whose products afford us so many luxuries of life. In behalf of the people of the City of Milwaukee I am pleased to extend to you a most hearty welcome. I wish to express the hope that your meeting here will be not only profitable to those who compose the convention, but so pleasurable that when you return to your homes you will carry only pleasant recollections of our city.

"Myself a Badger born, I have watched the development of the great Middle West, especially Wisconsin. I take it that most of you are strangers to our city and state, and that you will be interested in knowing who we are, what we are and what we are doing."

Mayor Rose then described briefly and entertainingly some of the chief characteristics of Milwaukee, and showed that although the city has acquired through extensive advertising the reputation of producing enormous quantities of beer, the fact is that the value of the product of the breweries per annum, \$18,000,000, is but a comparatively small portion of the value of the total products of the city per annum, which is more than \$200,000,000. He said that Milwaukee appreciated the distinguished honor of having the nurserymen of the country within its borders, and he asked the visitors to visit the residence districts and see the wide lawns and evidences generally of the free use of the products of the nursery business.

The response was by N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.

The committee on programme reported an order of business as follows:

Wednesday—Delivery of president's address; reports of officers; address by Professor L. H. Bailey; recess and nomination of vice-presidents; election of vice-presidents.

Thursday—Address by N. H. Albaugh; address by Professor F. W. Taylor; report of Committee on Legislation; report of vice-presidents election of officers and selection of place of meeting for the convention of 1903.

Friday—Address by A. Willis; address by A. L. Brooke; report of the Committee on Transportation; reports of committees on Exhibits and Resolutions; unfinished business; question box.

#### PRESIDENT BERCKMANS' ADDRESS.

The report of the Committee on Programme was adopted, and President Berckmans delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the American Association of Nurserymen:

The official position in which your suffrages have placed me makes it a compulsory duty to address you at this time. Were I to consult my own inclination and pleasure, I should listen with delight to some of the distinguished members and guests whom I see present and whose scientific attainments and practical knowledge well fit them for this service. But in the discharge of this trust I am inspired with the hope that you will permit me to share in your discussions and in the treasuries of your long experience.

The earth hath again yielded her increase, and we now convene for our twenty-seventh annual convention. Many who aided in the establishment of this Society have ceased from their labors, but all are not gone. Some whose hands helped rock the cradle of its infancy and whose wise counsels have aided in rearing it to its present standard, some of the founders,—men who have stood as giant pillars of the Association—are here to-day to witness the progress and to rejoice in the prosperity of the Association. Most happy am I to meet on this occasion so many who have come from all sections of this great country to co-operate with us in our efforts for the improvement of this vast industry. When we consider what has been accomplished in the past quarter of a century, in growing nursery stock, who can set limit to the progress which may be attained during the remainder of this century? Where trees and vines were purchased by the hundred, they are now sold by the carload. Where the stock of the nurserymen could be summed in the thousands, it is now enumerated by millions of trees and vines. Where the grape was scarcely grown a few years ago, now thousands of hillsides, from the base to the summit, are clad with the verdure of the vine; and the vintage of the golden western slope now rival in value the riches of its mines. Where fruits were only considered a luxury, they have now become not only a sanitary condiment but a daily necessity of food, and enjoyed by all classes, the rich and the poor.

With a country so varied in soil and climate, capable of producing almost all fruits of the globe, and constantly opening up to us new resources and demands, we have occasion for new, constant and untiring energy and enterprise. The developing of new sections for scientific fruit growing is also making fruit growing more profitable, and largely increasing the demand for nursery stock. But we frequently hear the cry: "Too much land is being devoted to orchards and nursery products, and we will soon have the whole country flooded." I can only reply, that there is always room at the top, and a strictly first-class article will always find a ready sale; so let it be the constant desire of the nurserymen to only send out the best of stock and true

to name. And right here is the necessity of every nurseryman having a specimen orchard of all fruits which he sends out, to be used for budding and grafting wood. Too many depend on the nursery row for buds. So important is the matter of cutting from bearing trees alone that the nurseryman should not neglect this most necessary adjunct to any well equipped establishment.

Another great importance: Instruct your help on all the latest improvements in nursery work. Quite an original idea in this line has been recently introduced by Thomas Meehan & Sons, in having a school for their employes, where they receive a systematic course in botany and general nursery work; and this course will undoubtedly result in untold benefit to the employer and employee, in raising the man's standard and thus making him worth more for the knowledge thus gained in the discussion of live topics.

#### QUESTION BOX AND PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.

So important is the matter of arranging a programme for the annual convention, it has been suggested as advisable to have a committee on programme whose duty it shall be to provide a line of work for the Association at each convention that will be most productive of good to the members. In this way will the meeting prove of such great benefit and value that no member can afford to neglect attending. When assembled from all parts of the country and engaged in business of great and small extent, there should be offered to each member opportunities for gaining information; discuss the best methods of growing various classes of trees, vines, shrubs and conifers; methods of packing, grading and shipping. Some of our timid members probably have questions which they would like to present for discussion, and some good results derived from them; for these members we have provided the "Question Box." I hope that all members will avail themselves of this opportunity to bring out information that must be of incalculable value and of mutual benefit.

Undoubtedly there are many other things we may do that will promote our interests and add to prosperity. Every additional market we can open for our fruits, new appliances for safe transportation, every new process for canning, evaporating and preserving, will, of course, stimulate our fruit-growing interests and create a healthy activity in our trade. Let us then be ever ready to help new enterprises, and foremost in testing new varieties and new methods.

Who can estimate the importance and value of a new variety of fruit, which shall be adapted to the wide range of our rapidly extending country? He who shall originate such a new apple, peach or grape, which shall be worthy of handing down to posterity, should be held in remembrance as a benefactor of mankind as well as a Franklin, Fulton, Morse, Edison or Westinghouse. He who shall discover an easy method of destroying San Jose scale, other insects and diseases incident to vegetation which now affect trees and so alarmingly injurious to our fruit crops, shall have his name transmitted to future time as second only to those who discovered methods for the alleviation of human suffering.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND CONGRATULATION.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me to express to you my most profound thanks for the trust you have placed in me and the great satisfaction your presence and kind indulgence affords me on this occasion. To the various committees on tariff, legislation and transportation, whose reports we will have during the meeting, I wish to return the thanks of the Association for their valuable service. I congratulate you upon the past success and future prospects of this Society; and upon the increased interest in the cultivation and planting of fruits; upon the improved facilities for transmission from remote sections; in the diffusion of horticultural information by means of horticultural and trade papers, whereby the knowledge of few may become that of many; upon the new territory which is constantly opening up to us new fields for our products; and upon the improved systems of cultivation whereby the labor of days is now reduced to hours.

It is our privilege to live in an age of remarkable activity and in a country of unlimited resources, whose thriving cities and great commercial centers rise as by magic.

What greater temporal comforts can we nurserymen have than the fruits of the orchard? Trees are living monuments to our memory, fruits perpetual mementoes of our praise; and when in after ages posterity shall recline under the shade of the trees planted and grown by our hands, and gather from their bending branches the luscious

fruits, will not some grateful heart remember us and ask: "Who planted that old apple tree?"

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary George C. Seager presented the following report:

##### RECEIPTS.

Membership Fees .....	\$ 766 00
Advertisements—Report.....	129 00
“        Badge Book.....	562 00
Exchange .....	2 00
Total.....	\$1,459 00

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

1901—Oct. 14, Check C. L. Yates.....	\$ 385 00
1902—June 1, Check C. L. Yates.....	900 00
1902—June 7, Check C. L. Yates.....	158 59
Exchange .....	15 20
Bank charge on foreign money order .....	21
Total .....	\$1,459 00

The secretary reported that the receipts for the last nine years have been as follows:

1894.....	\$1,120 31
1895.....	1,050 05
1896.....	1,123 20
1897.....	1,007 30
1898.....	1,143 24
1899.....	1,164 97
1900.....	1,262 55
1901.....	1,345 81
1902.....	1,459 00
Total.....	\$10,676 43

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer C. L. Yates presented the following report:

##### RECEIPTS.

1901—Balance cash on hand.....	\$2,232 13
Oct. 15. To cash from George C. Seager.....	385 00
“ 16. Interest from October 1, '98 to Oct. 1, '01 ...	68 63
1902—May 31. To cash from George C. Seager.....	900 00
June 2. Interest from Oct. 1, '01 to May 13, '02.....	86 00
“ 7. To cash from George C. Seager.....	158 59
	\$3,830 35

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

1901—June 21. L. H. Bailey, exp. convention Niagara Falls..	\$ 17 50
“ “ G. C. Seager, ribbons for extra badges.....	1 00
“ 15. R. C. Berckmans, expenses to Washington..	52 92
“ 22. George C. Seager, salary.....	300 00
“ “ George C. Seager, circulars, postage, etc....	34 25
“ “ The Whitehead & Hoag Co., badges....	20 00
July 1. Union & Advertiser Co., printing.....	272 27
“ 2. C. L. Yates, salary and postage .....	50 66
“ 20. Miss E. Jacobson, reporting meeting at Niagara Falls... ..	50 00
Sept. 14. G. H. Smith, printing (Tariff Com.).....	30 00
“ 25. Union & Advertiser Co., annual report.....	149 50
“ “ “ “ postage on report..	11 40
Oct. 7. J. H. Dayton, expenses to Washington (Tariff Com.) .....	34 25
“ 7. Irving House, expenses to Washington (Tariff Com.).....	59 78
Jan. 21. M. E. Wolff, Fidelity & Casualty bond for Treasurer.....	18 75
Mch. 22. Western Passenger Association.....	11 00
Balance cash on hand .....	2,717 07
	\$3,830 35

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. L. YATES, Treasurer.

Both reports were referred to a committee composed of A. Willis, C. J. Brown and C. M. Stark.

Professor L. H. Bailey then delivered an address, an abstract of which appears in another column of this issue.

President Berckmans referred to Professor Bailey's address as timely and highly instructive, and voiced the sentiment of the nurserymen when he thanked the professor for the suggestions made. A recess of ten minutes was announced for the selection of the vice-presidents by the state delegations.

#### STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The reports and election of state vice-presidents were as follows :

Alabama, W. F. Heikes, Huntsville ; Arkansas, G. A. Gamble, Fort Smith ; Colorado, George J. Spear, Greeley ; Connecticut, J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury ; Delaware, Alexander Pullen, Milford ; Georgia, Charles T. Smith, Concord ; Illinois, Irving E. Spaulding, Spaulding ; Indiana, E. Albertson, Bridgeport ; Iowa, Samuel Lorton, Davenport ; Kansas, A. C. Griesa, Lawrence ; Kentucky, F. N. Downer, Bowling Green ; Indian Territory, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood ; Maryland, C. M. Peters, Snow Hill ; Massachusetts, Jacob W. Manning, Reading ; Michigan, C. E. Greening, Monroe ; Minnesota, E. A. Smith, ; Missouri, J. W. Schutte, St. Louis ; Nebraska, H. W. Marshall, Arlington ; New Hampshire, John C. Chase, Derry ; New Jersey, Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth ; New York, D. H. Henry, Geneva ; North Carolina, J. Van Lindley ; Ohio, J. W. Gaines, Xenia ; Pennsylvania, Earl Peters, Uriah ; South Dakota, George H. Whiting, Yankton ; Tennessee, J. C. Hale, Winchester ; Texas, E. W. Kirkpatrick, Sherman ; Virginia, R. A. Wickersham, Winchester ; Wisconsin, T. J. Ferguson, Milwaukee.

#### OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACE.

At the meeting of the state vice-presidents on Wednesday afternoon, J. C. Hale of Tennessee presided, and D. H. Henry of New York was secretary. Their report was as follows :

For president—Charles A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.  
For vice-president—D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Iowa.  
For secretary—George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.  
For treasurer—Charles L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.  
For executive committee—William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.  
For place of meeting 1903—Detroit, Mich.

#### MR. ALBAUGH'S ADDRESS.

N. H. Albaugh delivered an address on "Who's a What?" in the course of which he said :

I would advise nurserymen to keep an eye out on the entomological buggers, smooth 'em down, and tell 'em they don't know it all. Over in New York, there was passed a bill requiring fumigation of all stock shipped in there, but I know on excellent authority that the nurserymen of New York had nothing to do with it. It seems to me the Canadians have had a somewhat richer experience than have we. They passed a law providing that nothing should be shipped into Canada in the way of nursery stock. Soon they found that they did not have enough nursery stock to do business, and they had to ask Ohio and New York nurserymen to come to their assistance. They came to their senses.

The price of nursery stock has steadily risen in the last few years—some of it three-hundredfold ; and from the way business men talk since I have come to this convention, it seems that the prices will go on up with no rope to hold them down. By the time a few more restrictive laws have been passed we may find apples selling at \$1,000 per thousand and peach and cherry trees at twenty-five cents apiece. After all, it seems to me the best plan for us with regard to legislation affecting our interests, is to keep still. It is about all we can do, and we will come out all right. I believe we should look the enemy, if there be any, right in the eye. I think the outlook for the nurserymen of the United States is first-class.

President Berckmans appointed the following committees :

On Exhibits—F. C. Edwards, Wisconsin ; E. S. Welch, Iowa ; Howard Davis, Maryland.

On Resolutions—George A. Sweet, New York ; C. M. Hobbs, Indiana ; J. W. Gaines, Ohio.

#### REPORT ON FEDERAL BILL.

The Committee on Legislation presented the following report, through the chairman, C. L. Watrous :

One year ago, the report of your Committee on Legislation recounted its successful efforts to prevent certain Federal legislation. That proposed legislation, while beneficial to certain important fruit-growers' interests, would have imposed heavy and needless burdens upon the business of growing and distributing trees and plants, which are absolutely necessary before the business of fruit-growing can begin.

It will be remembered that our legislative committee had its origin in the necessity of united action by this Association for its protection against the efforts of fruit growers to secure legislation most injurious and burdensome to our business. Your committee framed a bill which met with your approval, and it has been the belief of the committee since that time that this Association is practically unanimous in desiring the enactment of a reasonable and well-guarded Federal quarantine law, providing uniform regulations for the inspection and transportation of nursery products in interstate and foreign commerce.

Following out this line of duty, the chairman of your committee wrote numerous letters, last autumn, to men in places of influence and responsibility in an effort to secure harmony among all interests, to the end that uniform action might be had, either to ask for no legislation, or else to write to urge legislation which, while affording reasonable protection for all, should not impose unnecessary burdens upon any. Various opinions were offered in response that no action seemed advisable. But in early winter word came that the entomologists of the several State Experiment Stations had, in national convention, passed strong resolutions endorsing our bill and urging its passage. A letter came from Mr. Alexander Crow, chief quarantine inspector for the State of California, saying that their fruit growers' association, in convention, had also endorsed and agreed to urge the passage of our bill. Thereupon a letter was written to the Secretary of Agriculture asking what attitude his department would take towards such proposed legislation. The answer was favorable.

#### IN THE SENATE.

In January, Senator Dolliver, a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations, were in Des Moines. Their advice was sought. Senator Dolliver promptly offered to do all he could to secure the bill a safe passage through the Senate committee. Senator Allison shook his head over the proposed appropriation of \$100,000.00 annually for a new undertaking. He advised us to try for half the amount at first, saying that if the bill answered the expectations of its friends, it would be easy to secure all necessary appropriations to administer it in the future. His judgment was that, with such reduction, the bill would be safe to pass the Senate, if sent over from the House. The advice of Chairman Wadsworth of the House Committee on Agriculture, was next asked. He promptly replied that he believed such legislation desirable, and would do all in his power to assist it through his committee, and through the House.

So far, the funds of this Association had not been touched, but in view of all the circumstances, the chairman felt it his duty to call the committee to meet in Washington in the near future, and endeavor to secure favorable action upon our bill. Only two members acted, Mr. Brown and Mr. Chase not feeling able to leave home.

The responsible men in the Department of Agriculture, who are especially interested in our line of work, were first called upon. They were ready to assist in every way possible, and expressed themselves very favorably. The bill was carefully gone over and modified in some slight particulars to meet their views as to its administration. The Secretary was then called upon. He was very cordial, and said that whatever could pass muster with the entomologists and pathologists of the department would be entirely satisfactory to him, ending with the words, "now go and push it." The Department of Agriculture has always favored our bill, and has assisted this committee as far as possible. Members of the House Committee on Agriculture were sought out and interviewed. The provisions of the bill were fully explained, and their good offices besought. The effort was so successful that a meeting of the subcommittee was soon secured, at which Chairman Wadsworth presided, and the members of your committee were accorded the unusual privilege of being present and heard during the discussion and revision of the measure. Chairman Wadsworth

insisted upon the retention of the provision requiring examination at the port of entry, of all nursery stock imported without a proper certificate from an official of the government of the country exporting it. He expressed his most decided belief that we need have no doubt that France, Holland and other countries would make haste to properly inspect their export products, even as we made haste to inspect and certify to the soundness of our meats, sought to be exported to Germany and elsewhere.

#### CALIFORNIA OBJECTIONS.

Every member of his committee seeming of the same opinion, your committee attempted but little objection, and that little did no good. The bill was very soon recommended, by unanimous vote of the full committee, to the House for passage. Since then certain California congressmen have strongly urged the committee to consent to an amendment providing that "nothing herein contained shall prevent the inspection of such nursery stock by the authorized inspectors of any state or territory at the final point of destination, in accordance with the laws of such state or territory." They have been very insistent, but your committee has steadily insisted that such a proposition is unfair, for that if the nurserymen voluntarily submit their products to Federal inspection and certification, such certificates should not be shorn of any part of their proper and reasonable effect to protect the goods covered thereby. Moreover, it was pointed out to them that state laws were easily framed and sometimes passed through the efforts of interested parties, imposing much heavier burdens upon outside than upon inside nurserymen, and that such an amendment would be an open invitation to such selfish efforts.

Finally, it was pointed out that the insistence upon such amendment would compel the nurserymen to oppose the bill, which would surely prevent its becoming a law, so that they would prevent their important fruit interests from securing any protection whatever. In consequence of these considerations, they have finally been led to withdraw all opposition and to heartily support the bill.

There are no other known objections, except in the east, where the provision for inspecting uncertificated stock at the port of entry is objected to, but, as already stated, Chairman Wadsworth insists upon the provision, and believes we need fear no danger, so that the provision must stand whether the measure succeeds or fails.

The last objection relates to the amount of appropriation. If we desire the law, we must urge its passage with an appropriation of only \$50,000.00. If we insist upon \$100,000.00, we take nothing at all. The bill in its present form is as fair to our interests and offers us as much protection as any measure which we have any reasonable hope of getting passed into law.

The best information obtainable by those of your committee who have been in Washington and heard the matter discussed is, that we should either unitedly support the present bill and urge its passage, or else abandon our efforts to secure legislation. We should all go one way or all go the other.

In a letter lately received from Representative Haugen, chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the bill, he says, "I believe strong resolutions by your Association in favor of the bill as now drawn, protesting against amendments, will be of great help." We have never before been so near securing the passage of our bill as to-day. Apparently we can have the law, if we want it, and if none of us oppose it.

A. L. Brooke—"In connection with the report of the Committee on Legislation, I ask that a resolution be prepared expressing some decision on this matter by this Association. I believe it is time that the questions were settled. I am in favor of putting an earnest shoulder to the wheel to see if we can get the present Congress to act in the matter. We have been spending our money to get the bill before Congress, and now I move that Mr. Watrous be requested to present a resolution to this body."

N. W. Hale—"I have a resolution on the subject."

Mr. Brooke—"All right, then. I did not know that. I will withdraw my motion."

#### RESOLUTION ON FEDERAL BILL.

Mr. Hale presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Having suffered from the increasing numbers of insect pests and plant diseases whose ravages already cost the fruit growing and nursery interests of the country untold and yearly increasing millions, and believing that federal quarantine regulations restricting the free transportation of infected fruits and plants in interstate and foreign commerce, offer the only effective means of hindering the spread of such destructive pests and diseases;

Therefore, we, the American Association of Nurserymen, in annual convention assembled, hereby resolve:

First, We believe that a well-guarded quarantine law, regulating both foreign and interstate commerce in fruits and plants, offers our greatest hope of relief;

Second, We favor the passage of House bill 10,999, now pending in the House of Representatives, and ask our representatives and senators to favor its prompt enactment into law, without amendment;

Third, The secretary of this Association is hereby authorized and directed to promptly transmit an official copy of these resolutions to each representative and senator in Congress, now in session at Washington.

Mr. Hale—"It has occurred to me that at each session we should have some subject of general utility, on which we could get a diversity of opinion and spend a day in earnest and honest discussion. We might have such discussion on this bill. Our Association is for the purpose, I presume, of learning to know all that is possible on subjects of interest to it. As Mr. Albaugh says, it is possible for nurserymen to know two things at the same time. Whether we have humbugs or entomologists is not the question here. We do have laws and insects, and we are going to have them. As years come they will increase.

"We know many states have laws unto themselves. Now it is a matter of some concern to ship stock from one state to another. If we grow to be a strong Association we must look after ourselves, as do the merchants and manufacturers. We must have a Federal law on this subject for our interest, because states have laws. But the states cannot legislate on interstate subjects. We want laws in the states to govern affairs in the states.

"We do not have the scale in Knoxville, and I suppose there is not a nurseryman here who has the scale in his vicinity. Still we have the scale, and very destructive, in this country. Yet every bird and animal going up and down a tree is distributing the scale. Orchards all over the country are badly infested. Our nurseries are open to infestation and we have no protection.

"Every man who has a home has already bought stock. We need uniform legislation. Let me venture this assertion: The efforts so far in connection with this federal bill have done more to nationalize it than anything since the birth of this Association. Most of the newspapers have seen fit to assert that we have stood before Washington legislators and pleaded for a national law. If the bill never becomes a law, and if we spent \$5,000 to accomplish what we have, it is a blessing to the Association; because we have shown ourselves to be business men as well as bug fighters and limb cutters.

"I speak on behalf of a Solid South of fifteen influential states. We all favor this bill, and this indorsement comes from every blooming magnolia, every ripening fruit, every opening bud. I hope we may ship stock untrammelled throughout the states and throughout the country."

**ASSOCIATION HONORED.**

Silas Wilson—"I have here a few copies of the federal bill in its present form, as it was reported from the Committee of the Whole House. Last week I was in Washington on business other than this, but I found time to learn that there seems now to be a united sentiment in favor of this bill. Your committee on legislation when it went to Washington was accorded signal honor. After our arguments had been heard by the House Committee on Agriculture, we were asked to remain while the House Committee took action. This was very unusual, and we regarded it as a high honor to the Association that we represented. A distinguished constitutional lawyer from the South made the motion asking us to remain with the committee. He said he knew we were there for the good of the country.

"I am confident, gentlemen, that if we indorse this bill and forward our indorsement to Washington, the bill will be passed in a few days in the House, and I am sure there will be no trouble in the Senate.

"Whether the bill is just such a measure as meets the need of all nurserymen, I am not going to say; but I believe it comes as near to it as any that is possible. My experience in matters of legislation has taught me that there are many grave obstacles to encounter. Many interests are to be considered in a measure of this scope. What the bill lacks may be provided by amendment. There has been no legislation, state or national, that was not like a new machine. As defects cropped out they were remedied. We will see the weak points and then we can amend the law.

"The only way now, it seems to me, is to go ahead. Suppose we were to turn down this measure now. What would the congressional committees think of this Association after all our efforts? Now is our opportunity."

E. W. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, asked that the salient points of the bill be stated in a few words.

Mr. Wilson said the best knowledge of the bill would be acquired by perusing it. He passed around copies of the bill.

Mr. Albaugh called attention to the fact that existing laws have not been passed at the instance of nurserymen. "This law," said he, "probably more nearly expresses the desire of the nurserymen and welfare of the trade than any other. There may be need of a local law in California and Florida, where citrus fruits are grown. I don't want to have an attorney at our side continually to tell us what the latest amendment to a certain state law may be. I believe there ought not be one word of discouragement on this bill."

George A. Sweet—"I would like to ask whether the resolution covers all the ground that should be covered?"

Mr. Watrous—"I think it does."

Mr. Sweet—"I asked that question because I wanted the strongest resolution possible. I come from the congressional district of Congressman Wadsworth, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. He is a personal friend of mine and he is interested in the subject. If we present a bill with an adequate appropriation we will get it—at least the committee will agree upon it."

**SECTIONAL ASSOCIATIONS TO HELP.**

A. L. Brooke—"Another matter: We have our sectional associations—East, West, Southwest and South. I suggest that each association, through its officers, take up this matter and supplement this action by passing similar resolutions and

forwarding them to the congressmen. The Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen meets in July. I will lay the matter before that association, and I am sure favorable action will be taken. If we can do this, I think it will have a good effect. But Congress may adjourn soon, and we must act immediately."

N. W. Hale—"That is a good suggestion. For two or three seasons the Southern Association of Nurserymen has passed resolutions favoring the bill, and copies of these resolutions have been sent to the congressmen from the southern states, so that they know all about it already."

E. W. Kirkpatrick—"I indorse all that has been said on the subject. It is a question that we in Texas have been much interested in. I would have been pleased to have had someone here announce the leading features of the bill. We cannot act intelligently without knowledge."

J. W. Kerr, of Texas, indorsed what Mr. Kirkpatrick said and favored the measure under discussion. Mr. Watrous urged all nurserymen to write to their congressmen. Mr. Wilson said he did not have enough bills to go around because there had been a heavy demand at Washington from state horticultural societies. Mr. Albaugh moved that the secretary be authorized to have printed 500 copies of the bill at once. Carried.

Silas Wilson—"I coincide with all the suggestions that have been made; but whatever is done must be done quickly. If action is taken by Congress at all it will probably be taken within ten days' time."

A. L. Brooke—"I suggest that we go ahead as if we had more time, for it may be that action will not be reached in the the senate, at least until the short session in the fall."

The committee on legislation was thanked by the Association, with a rising vote, for its faithful work at Washington.

Mr. Schuette, of Missouri, offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that "Whereas, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis had met the approval of the federal government to the extent of an appropriation of \$6,500,000, that St. Louis would spend \$10,000,000, and the total appropriation would not fall far short of \$20,000,000, the American Association of Nurserymen in convention assembled formerly indorsed the exposition."

A. Willis, of Kansas, presented the report of the auditing committee, finding the reports of the secretary and the treasurer correct, and noting especially the gratifying prosperity of the Association and the increase in the amount of cash in the treasury.

At the session of Friday morning, June 13th, a paper was read by A. Willis on "The Relation of the Nurseryman to the Community in Which he Lives." Reports of the committees on final resolutions and on exhibits were presented and a few questions were submitted for answer through the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the official journal of the Association. Adjournment was then taken until the second Wednesday in June, 1903.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINAL RESOLUTIONS.**

Your committee on final resolutions reports for your consideration the following:

Resolved, That the American Association of Nurserymen extend its hearty thanks to Mayor Rose for his warm welcome to the beautiful and hospitable city of Milwaukee; that we have found the city and its people all that the Mayor in his eloquent words to us claimed, and we shall carry to our homes increased admiration for the beauties and advantages of Milwaukee, together with friendship for its citizens.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Citizens' Business League, its representative Mr. R. B. Watrous, our brother nurseryman Mr. T. J. Ferguson and the daily press for kindly attentions and courtesies during our visit, also to the Plankinton House, admirably fitted as it is for taking care of large conventions, and that we tender our vote of appreciation to Manager Comee for his efforts to add to the pleasures of our meeting, in which effort he has been so signally successful.

GEO. A. SWEET,  
C. M. HOBBS,  
J. W. GAINES.

Resolved, that in the death of William H. Storrs of Painesville, Ohio, and Thomas Mechan of Germantown, Pa., this Association has suffered great loss; that we are proud to remember that such men whose lives were so full of usefulness were members of our calling.

#### REPORT OF TARIFF COMMITTEE.

The conditions of the trade in imported stocks the past year were such as gave the government officials little chance to make trouble for nurserymen importers. Prices on invoices were in a number of cases on early shipments raised, but those arriving later escaped.

Your committee called on the assistant secretary of the treasury at Washington, but received very little satisfaction, the secretary reading us letters from the seedsmen and his answers thereto, showing that they were having the same trouble that the nurserymen were.

The secretary stated that it was out of his power to dictate in any way to the appraisers as to prices. Later in the season, while on a visit to New York, the writer got the following information from Appraiser Whitehead:

"As one of the means of determining the dutiable value of nursery stock, it has been the practice to take into consideration the contracts for delivery, as far as they can be ascertained, for each size and variety, and the values stated in such contracts serve as a guide on appraisement, provided, of course, that the foreign market conditions have undergone no change between the date of the contract and the time of shipment.

"2. If the importer is dissatisfied with values fixed on appraisement, he may, within two days after notice thereof, request a reappraisement, in which event the case would be heard by one of the Board of United States General Appraisers. An appeal may thereafter be taken to a board of three general appraisers, whose decision is final and conclusive as to the dutiable value of the merchandise, against all parties interested therein."

Thus we see the courts afford no relief, and that we are practically at the mercy of the government officials. First the appraisers; second, of the general board of appraisers, and third, the review of the full board of three general appraisers, whose decision is final.

With a stationary market, there will be very little trouble; but with scarcity and high prices at the end of the season, we shall continue to have more or less friction.

Respectfully submitted,

IRVING ROUSE,  
THOMAS B. MEEHAN.  
J. H. DAYTON.

#### AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present at the Milwaukee convention are the following, the names of whom were taken from the registers of the Plankinton House and other hotels:

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.  
Robert C. Berekmans, Augusta, Ga.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.; Prof. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.; A. J. Brown, Geneva, Neb.; R. J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; Charles R. Buttrick, Edwin R. Beebe, Ada, Mich.; H. N. Brown, Hartland, Wis.; L. G. Bragg and daughter, Kalamazoo, Mich.; H. Berkhan, New York city; R. H. Bair, Kansas City; D. E. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.  
H. B. Chase, R. C. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; O. G. Chase, Thomas C. Carson, Geneva, N. Y.; J. M. Charlton and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Campbell, St. Joseph, Mo.; John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.; G. H. Currie, Freeport, Ill.; Gilbert Costich, Rochester, N. Y.; Frank Cutter, Normal, Ill.; A. Campbell, Hartford, Wis.; R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; H. R. Cotta and wife, Freeport, Ill.; Thomas E. Cashman and wife, Owatonna, Minn.

J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Howard Davis and wife, Baltimore, Md.; F. N. Downer, Bowling Green, Ky.; Thos. H. Douglas and wife, Waukegan, Ill.; R. K. Dorr, Elgin, Ill.; E. T. Dickinson, New York city.

E. T. Edmondson, Perry, Ia.; A. J. Edwards, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Theodore J. Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.; E. C. Foster and wife, Grand Rapids; M. F. Foley, Baraboo, Wis.

J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.; George B. Galbraith, Fairbury, Neb.; A. C. Griesa and wife, Lawrence, Kan.; R. G. Gould, Chicago, Ill.; Charles H. Grissler, Columbus, O.; Charles E. Greening, Monroe, Mich.; Frank Glen, Chicago; L. Green & Son Co., Perry, O.

Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; D. H. Henry, Geneva, N. Y.; J. C. Hale and wife, Winchester, Tenn.; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Hill, Maude E. Hill, Florence Hill, Dundee, Ill.; W. L. Hart, Fredonia, N. Y.; J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; F. M. Hartman, Dansville, N. Y.; Horace Hooker, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Henshaw, Eureka, Kans.

Charles A. Ilgenfritz and wife, Monroe, Mich.; James M. Irvine, St. Joseph, Mo.

George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.; Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.; Z. K. Jewett, Sparta, Wis.; Irving Jaquay and wife, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Alfred Jarvis, Bridgeport, O.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, Sherman, Tex.; A. H. Kirkeval, Elsberry, Mo.; C. A. Krill, Kalamazoo, Mich.; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; J. F. Lee, Rochester, N. Y.; Samuel Lorton, Davenport, Ia.

Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; J. McHutchinson, New York city; James McVitty, Perry, O.; A. McGill, Salem, Ore.; H. W. Marshall, Arlington, Neb.; John B. Morey, C. W. McNair, Dansville, N. Y.; J. Horace McFarland and wife, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles A. Maxson, Kalamazoo, Mich.; D. T. McCarthy, Lockport, N. Y.

Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.

William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Earl Peters, Uriah, Pa.; George C. Perkins, Newark, N. Y.; D. H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y.; E. C. Peirson, Waterloo, N. Y.; Charles M. Peters, Snow Hill, Md.; P. D. Pearce, Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. E. Prater and wife, Paw Paw, Mich.

E. Runyan, Elizabeth, N. J.; W. C. Reed and wife, Vincennes, Ind.

Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; C. Sonderegger, Beatrice, Neb.; Robert C. Stoehr, Dayton, O.; H. D. Simpson, R. A. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; F. G. Sprague, St. Joseph, Mo.; George C. Seager and wife, Edward J. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; C. M. Stark, W. P. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; J. W. Schuette, George W. Sallee, St. Louis; Albert Spaulding, Irving E. Spaulding, Spaulding, Ill.; Albert A. Schulze, Brussels, Ill.; W. P. Storrs, Painesville, O.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.; J. W. Shadow, Winchester, Tenn.; F. E. Schifferli, Fredonia, N. Y.

F. W. Taylor, St. Louis; G. N. Titus, Nemaha, Neb.; W. J. Trimbleson, Havelock, Ia.

J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.; P. J. Van Heiningen, Boskoop, Holland.

A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; A. L. Wood, Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Wickersham, Winchester, Va.; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; F. A. Weber, St. Louis; Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

J. A. Yager, Fremont, Neb.; C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.

#### FEDERAL BILL.

A bill to provide rules and regulations governing the importation of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, and fruits into the United States, and rules and regulations for the inspection of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, grown within the United States, which become subjects of interstate commerce or exportation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any transportation company, after July 1st, 1902, to offer for entry at any port of the United States any trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection by a qualified expert of the country from which the exportation was made, officially appointed by the gov-

ernment thereof, certifying that the contents have been carefully examined and found apparently free from all insect and fungous or other disease dangerously injurious to nursery stock.

In case any nursery goods are offered for entry at any port of the United States without said certificate, as herein prescribed, it shall be the duty of the collector immediately to notify the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall arrange for inspection to be made at the expense of the importer, who shall pay therefor a fee to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and said collector shall not allow them to pass within the jurisdiction of the United States until a satisfactory certificate of inspection has been received. And after the aforesaid date, July 1st, 1902, all nursery stock imported in accordance with the aforesaid regulations shall be free from all further inspection, quarantine, or restriction in interstate commerce: Provided, however, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, order specific examinations, and may also, at any time, relieve such articles from inspection by a specific order.

Sec. 2 That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture that any nursery stock or variety of fruit grown in an infested district outside of the United States is being, or is about to be, imported into the United States, and such nursery stock or variety of fruit is infested by any seriously injurious insect or disease, which insect or disease is liable to become established in the United States and seriously affect any such nursery stock or variety of fruit grown therein, he shall have authority to quarantine against any such importations and prevent the same until such time as it may appear to him that any such insect or disease has become exterminated in the country or district from which such fruit or nursery stock is being, or is about to be, imported, when he may withdraw the quarantine, and this shall operate to relieve all such nursery stock or fruit from such further quarantine or restriction as is provided for in this section so long as the conditions of freedom from seriously injurious insects or disease shall continue.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture may designate, in each State and Territory and in the District of Columbia, qualified experts, with authority to examine all nursery stock about to be transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and issue their certificates stating the results of such examinations.

The secretary may publish rules and regulations prescribing the terms and conditions under which such experts may act. These examinations shall be made, so far as possible, between June 1st and September 1st of each year, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; and if such nursery stock is found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insects or diseases, the certificate of the authorized expert making such examination and finding shall be issued to the owner or owners of such nursery stock, a copy of which certificate shall be attached to and accompany each carload, box, bale, or package, and when so attached and accompanying shall operate to release all such nursery stock from further inspection, quarantine, or restriction in interstate commerce.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to deliver to any other person, persons, or corporation, or to the postal service of the United States (except for scientific purposes by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture), for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or for exportation to any foreign country, any trees, plants, shrubs, vines, or other nursery stock which have not been examined in accordance with the provisions of section three of this Act, or which, on said examination, have been declared by the inspector to be infested with dangerously injurious insects or diseases. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly alter, deface, or destroy any certificate or copy thereof, as provided for in this Act and in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, or shall in any way violate the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on a conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 or less than \$200, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. That the rules and regulations herein provided for shall be promulgated on or before the first day of July in each year.

Sec. 6. That the sum of \$50,000, to be available on the first day of May, 1902, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appro-

priated, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. That this Act shall take effect on and after the thirtieth day of June, 1902.

Sec. 8. That the provisions of this Act shall not apply in interstate commerce to florists' greenhouse trees, shrubs, plants and bulbs, commonly known as florists' stock.

#### EXHIBITS.

Joseph Heint, Jacksonville, Ill.—Junipers (juniper compacta), hardy Tea and Bedding Roses.

J. Horace McFarland Co., Mt. Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa.—Photographs.

Stecher Lithographic Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Lithographed plates.

H. R. Cotta, Freeport, Ill.—Cherries—name wanted.

Rochester Lithographic Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Lithographed plates.

August Rhotert, New York—Raffia (by Mr. McHutchinson).

D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.—Collection spruces.

Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H.—Wood labels.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.—Wood labels.

Macmillan Co., New York—Horticultural Books.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.—Tree Counter Registers.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, Sherman, Tex.—Plums and Peaches.

Gage Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb.—Apple and Pear Seedlings.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.—Raffia.

H. D. Appletree Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.—Potatoes.

#### CONVENTION NOTES.

W. G. Withoft is the postmaster at Dayton, Ohio.

There was talk of Asheville, N. C., as a place of meeting in 1903.

Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md., found many applicants the very first day of the convention for his 600,000 apple, some of them for the entire lot.

President Ilgenfritz, after the Milwaukee convention, went South and then East, calling upon nurserymen in Rochester, Dansville and other Western New York points.

C. J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y., of Brown Brothers' Company, will sail for Europe on July 5th with his mother. His wife is visiting friends on the Pacific coast.

An attempt was made to get the members of the Association together for a group photograph, but it was futile. The trouble was that there was no opportunity to photograph the group at the hotel.

Secretary Seager announced that an error had been made in the Badge Book in the case of the Upland Nursery Company, whose address should be printed Bridgeport, Ohio, instead of Bridgeton, N. J.

S. P. Hartman, Ottumwa, Iowa, made at Milwaukee his initial visit to the convention of the American Association. His 320 pounds avoirdupois had no effect apparently upon his active interest in the affairs of the convention.

J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Indian Territory, is secretary of the Southwestern Nurserymen's Association which will meet in August. Mr. Taylor is chairman of the fruit committee for the Indian and Oklahoma territories for the St. Louis Exposition.

Edgar Sanders, Chicago, Ill., first president of the American Association (in 1876), occupied a front seat at the Milwaukee convention. He was accorded a place of honor with such other patriarchs as Z. K. Jewett, N. H. Albaugh, J. Van Lindley and C. L. Watrous. The genial Jacob W. Manning was missed.

R. B. Watrous, secretary of the Citizens' Business League of Milwaukee, provided conveyances in which the members of the American Association enjoyed a ride about the city on the second day of the convention. It was wisely arranged that the visit to one of Milwaukee's famed industries was reserved for the last.

Mr. McGill, Salem, Oregon, joined his family near Chatham, Ont., after the convention. Mr. McGill believes it would be to the advantage of the American Association of Nurserymen to meet on the Pacific coast in the near future, and suggests that the annual meeting of 1905 be held at Salem, Oregon, on the occasion of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The schedule then might be: Detroit 1903, St. Louis 1904, Salem 1905.

# The National Nurseryman.

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PRESIDENT	-	-	-	THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR	-	-	RALPH T. OLCOTT	
SECRETARY AND TREASURER	-	-	C. L. YATES	

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

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Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Charles A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.

Committee on Transportation—President Ilgenfritz, ex-officio; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; Henry Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Programme—George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; Wilson J. Peters, Troy, Ohio; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Committee on Publicity—C. M. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

Annual convention for 1903—At Detroit, Mich., June 10-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1902.

## THE MILWAUKEE MEETING.

Nothing more fully attests the increasing efficiency of the American Association of Nurserymen than does the large and representative attendance which has characterized the annual conventions of this body in recent years. Each succeeding yearly gathering of late has been pronounced "the best yet." It is certainly a condition for which all the members are to be congratulated. Undoubtedly we may look to the prosperous business relations as the cause, in great measure, for the large attendance and the cheerful activity which marked the Milwaukee convention; but it is hoped that the benefits derived

from attendance at that meeting will be borne in mind should there be business reverses in the future, and that the majority at least of those who were at Milwaukee last month will prove loyal to the Association by attending regularly the annual conventions.

"I am very glad I went," said a prominent nurseryman on his way home from Milwaukee. "I came near not going at the last minute, but I should have missed a great deal. I learned much at Milwaukee about the nursery business that will be of great benefit to me, and I closed one or two large deals that I should otherwise have missed." It is probable that others voice the same expression.

There was an especially notable representative attendance at the Milwaukee meeting. The most prominent men in the business, with few exceptions, were there or were represented. An unusually large amount of business was transacted in the way of sales of stock, and an air of satisfaction, confidence and liberality, due to the bright prospects, pervaded all the transactions.

Those who have, in season and out of season, labored in behalf of the Association for the passage of a federal inspection bill felt in great measure rewarded by the unanimous vote which accompanied the Association's indorsement of the measure which has so long been before Congress. The members of the Association did probably all that was in their power in the way of expressing their appreciation of the work of their committee on legislation by following promptly the indorsement of the bill with a rising unanimous vote thanking the committee.

Upon all sides it was reported that prospects in the nursery business are exceedingly bright. Cherry—good, apple and plum are scarce, and indeed there is no surplus in any variety and no large planting has been done. The indications are for good prices for two years at least. The convention of 1903 should find the nurserymen in continued good spirits.

## THE NEW STANDING COMMITTEES.

Herewith we publish the list of new standing committees appointed by President Ilgenfritz. His selection is the result of careful study of conditions and we are confident that his decision will be conducive to the best interests of the American Association. The membership of the Committee on Legislation has been increased because of the importance of its work.

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN has repeatedly suggested the appointment of a Committee on Programme. Such a committee has been appointed by President Ilgenfritz. A Committee on Publicity has also been appointed; the duties of this committee are to furnish reports of the convention to the daily press during the sessions.

Following are the new standing committees:

Committee on Transportation—President Ilgenfritz, ex-officio; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kansas; Henry Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, Ohio.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

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Committee on Publicity—C. M. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

### A BUREAU OF PUBLICITY.

Believing that the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN may be of special service to the members of the American Association of Nurserymen, in connection with the idea of a Bureau of Publicity as advanced by Professor Bailey at the Milwaukee convention, the management of this journal herewith offers its columns for that purpose.

Suggestions from any nurseryman or other person interested in the subject are requested.

### PROFESSOR BAILEY'S IDEA.

Professor Bailey made the following explanation of his idea regarding a bureau of publicity :

"The idea I had in mind in suggesting a bureau of publicity was to endeavor to increase the trade of the nursery business by keeping the public informed of the development of new fruit regions, the advantages offered by the so-called abandoned farms as places for investing capital in apple growing and tree growing, and the general spread of the interest in country living.

"Short articles on these topics printed as editorial matter, could be sent to the newspapers, an effort being made to have some of it become the 'patent insides' of country newspapers. Good crops of fruit, what some one has done with an abandoned farm, new kinds of plants, notes of cheap but handsome gardens, descriptions of promising and developing fruit regions,—these and many other things should be kept before the people, for the purpose of awakening an intelligent public sentiment in favor of more and better planting.

"Just how this could be done I had not worked out. It is evident, however, that there are two things to consider at the outset :

"First : Who is to do the work ?

"Second : How to get the information.

"I think that the matter will have to be worked up gradually. Why not, for the present, ask the secretary of the Association to do the work, paying him extra for it. He could do something, enough to get the work started, and devise definite plans to be submitted a year or two later.

"The information should be got, first of all, from the members of the Association. Every member should be one of a committee to send information. The Association should also co-operate with other organizations having similar aims, as the federation of village improvement societies, the park associations, etc. It should also be in touch with the nature study bureaus of the educational institutions. Clippings could be made from the press."

### NEW CELLARS AND PACKING HOUSES.

The advantages of packing houses and cellars in the nursery business have become so manifest that there is a general movement on the part of nurserymen to be fitted out. Among the nurserymen who are building is George B. Galbraith, Fairbury, Neb. He will have a brick building, 64 x 100 feet, with a tin roof, the whole to cost \$3,000. The walls will be hollow, and the house will be absolutely frost-proof. He can ship all winter. Mr. Galbraith has sold one of his old farms and has bought 142 acres adjoining the city. Last spring he

planted 25 acres of this land. His plan is to draw off from the old land gradually. A Rock Island railroad switch enters his yard. Mr. Galbraith has a fine lot of forest seedlings.

Carl Sonderegger, Beatrice, Neb., is building a packing house and cellar, 60 x 100 feet, with double frame wall. Some nurserymen are using cement walls. The Allen Nursery Company and the Hawks Nursery Company, of Rochester, N. Y., are building packing houses and cellars.

The Farmers' Nursery Co., Phoneton, Ohio, will construct a new cellar. They will remove to Tippecanoe City, Ohio, in time for the fall packing.

### OPPOSITION TO FEDERAL BILL.

Secretary Seager of the American Association of Nurserymen is receiving replies in response to the resolution by the Association at the Milwaukee convention, copies of which were sent by the secretary, under instruction, to all members of congress.

Among those who have replied is Congressman Irving P. Wanger, Norristown, Pa., representing the seventh congressional district of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives. Mr. Wanger is a republican and a lawyer. He has served as district attorney of Montgomery county, Pa. He is a member of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce which undoubtedly accounts for his interest in the federal bill to regulate interstate transportation of nursery stock.

Congressman Wanger's letter is as follows :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON.

June 23, 1902.

GEORGE C. SEAGER, Esq., Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—The circular letter of the American Association of Nurserymen, of the 16th instant came duly to hand and I fully appreciate the importance of the subject referred to.

You are probably aware that the provisions of the bill, H. R. 10,999, were included in the appropriation bill reported at this session by the committee on agriculture, and that they went out on a point of order made by Mr. Cannon, who referred to the drastic character of section 4.

Recognizing the force of the objection, I drew some amendments confining the operation of section 3 to infested districts in any state or territory or the District of Columbia, and providing that the secretary should publicly proclaim the districts infested and after the extermination of the insect or disease announce the fact.

Further providing for the amendment of section 4 so that it would only apply to the proclaimed infested districts.

I endeavored to get Mr. Cannon's consent to the consideration of the measure as thus amended, but while he confessed that his objections might no longer exist, he preferred that the subject should be legislated upon in the regular way.

Now my conviction is that without some such amendment of sections 3 and 4 the bill, H. R. 10,999, is as dead as the dearest door nail.

I cannot think that any member of your association would want to have it to be unlawful for a citizen of my district, or any other district, that has never been infested with insects or disease, to deliver for transportation to another state a tree, plant, shrub or vine, entirely healthy, when he had not obtained a certificate of inspection. It would be a very difficult matter to obtain such certificates in every part of the country, or it would require very large appropriations to employ the army of inspectors which would be necessary to inspect nursery stock throughout the length and breadth of the land.

These observations are submitted from a friendly interest in the subject and desire that a bill may be so prepared as to lead to sufficient effective inspection and the prevention of the spread of destructive pests and diseases without needlessly burdening nursery men or others.

Yours very truly,

(Dictated.)

IRVING P. WANGER.

## PROFESSOR BAILEY'S ADDRESS.

*Practical and Pertinent Suggestions on the Outlook in the Nursery Business—Should Be Larger Field of Discussion*

*—Plea for Specialties and Original Catalogue Work*

*—Opportunities In Abandoned Farms—Improvement of School Grounds.*

Much interest was manifested, as usual, in the address by Professor L. H. Bailey at the Milwaukee convention. And, as usual, Professor Bailey had some very practical thoughts for nurserymen. In the course of his address he said :

I may say that I owe this society a debt of gratitude. This is the only organization that has asked me to speak before it more than once.

When I was asked for the subject of my address, I wrote that it might be : "Some of the Obligations of the Nurseryman to the Fruit Grower." At that time I had an idea which has since been lost, so I will talk to you on "The General Outlook in the Nursery Business." On my way here, and since I arrived, I have been interviewing nurserymen and studying conditions. The first city I ever saw, as well as the last, is Milwaukee. Born in Michigan, I came here in a sail-boat. I have been out to-day visiting some of the familiar places.

I want to say to you that I believe we must come into a larger field in our discussions. First of all we should remember that we are men and citizens and have our part to do. I would review some of the things you will have to do in the future. At Ithaca, recently, a man said to me that he was sorry to see on the university campus a building devoted to dairying and milk products. He thought it had nothing to do with an institution for the literary training of youth. I told him it was a part of our work to convert him to a different belief, and that I would not argue with him. How was I to do this? Not by interesting him in agriculture and dairying, but to interest him in men, for all should be educated along this line. To do this, we must open a man's mind by chemistry, mathematics, the study of milk and butter. Any subject is worth its place in a university curriculum that will produce this result. I wouldn't have a man taught Greek or history or mathematics, or the nursery business alone—that would make him a narrow man.

The nurseryman's place in the world, from the point of view of the nurseryman, seems every year to denote greater variety of interest. Of all trade organizations that I meet, this one is quite unique in that it does not confine itself to trade interests; but takes a broad view of the horticultural field. It is only about thirty to fifty years old. It had almost no literature until the last generation.

I can remember when there was opposition to a trade journal by the nurserymen. All now have come to know that such a journal is a necessity.

I know of no other class of business-men that have higher ideals. The old idea of flaying people is past. I recently asked a man how he was doing. He replied, "I am doing well; but I am also trying to do good to others."

### IMPORTANCE OF SPECIALTIES.

The time is coming when specialties in the nursery business will be emphasized, when we shall adopt the old-world type of nursery business, when the special type for the special man in the special district adapted to it will be sought. When a man asks for a certain kind of nursery stock it is simply picked out of a row. Our idea is to grow all alike in a row. Time will change this. You will find greater diversity. A science is cut and dried when new; so with the science of agriculture. The old idea was to analyze constituents. Now we are outgrowing the idea that we can put upon the soil something that will cure the ills of agriculture. Take feeding standards, for instance, and the compound ration. These are only theories. Recent books are breaking away and are trying to adapt to the individuality of the animal to be fed. New views are expressed regarding the growing of nursery crops in succession. Nursery rotation is a long one. The fundamental reason for failure is that you burn out the humus and interfere with the mechanical character of the soil, and not that you pump the life out of it.

As to spraying, all formulæ are on the cut and dried plan. But go into the large orchards of to-day, and you will find the successful grower knowing and testing the amount of material without figures, yet he may scarcely know the formula of Bordeaux mixture. We are going to spray more in the future, because there are going to be more insects, and there is going to be great horticultural increase; and we shall also spray less because we shall spray more intelligently. We are growing away from the agricultural pill to cure an agricultural ill.

As to novelties. By novelties we mean progress. I don't believe we shall ever have a novelty for the whole country. I am wondering whether some of you nurserymen might not better take up some of the old kinds and push them for all you are worth. I come to you with some experience along this line. I am wondering whether there might not be a large development in the nursery business on that line.

As to catalogues. We must become teachers of the people. I am wondering whether the nurseryman should not use new and original cuts in his catalogues, and own those cuts. No body of men stands for artistic life as do the nurserymen.

### ABANDONED FARMS.

A subject particularly germane to the nurseryman is that of abandoned farms. There are various causes for abandoned farms. In the course of time, the original owners pass off from the scene of action. It is in the regular order of the biological problem, the round of life. I may take up work on an abandoned farm and make a success of it, and in the course of time I pass on and others come, and years after the farm is again abandoned.

I have seen abandoned farms in all parts of our country, I have seen them in the South; I have seen them in New England, and I have seen some of them in New York State. I don't worry about the concentration of people in the cities; it is world-wide. But if I may be deemed optimistic, I do know that there is a movement back to the country that has got to be worked out by some body of men. To what uses may an abandoned farm be put? There are three uses, in my opinion: Grazing, forestry and apple growing. In the last two of these, the nurseryman should be directly interested.

In New England abandoned farms can be purchased for from \$3 to \$20 per acre; in New York State for \$10, \$15 or \$20 per acre. Much of this land is suitable for apple growing. It would not pay to undertake the raising of peaches or grapes on these farms, because in many cases the farms are removed from easy means of transportation; but in the case of apples this is not so material. Years ago the growing of fruit was very much a matter of guessing; to-day apple orchards are planted with almost a certainty of success. This is owing to improved methods. I know of a man who is renting abandoned farms to a considerable extent and he, by thorough tillage, secures a profit therefrom in ten years' time.

New York nurserymen are growing great quantities of apple trees, which they are selling in the West. But in time the West will fill up. You have got to look out for the market for your stock.

### BUREAU OF PUBLICITY.

In this connection I believe there should be a bureau of publicity.

The nurseryman could do much to develop his own section as well as to grow for the entire world. Under the inspiration of Downing and others, Western New York was the great apple-growing district; but gradually the growing of apples has extended to the westward. We do not now grow so many apples in Western New York; we are growing more peaches and other fruit. I look for advantages in the planting of more apples.

I want every nurseryman to be interested in the improvement of school grounds. In New York we have interested the children in gardening clubs. We have 15,000 children in such clubs, and I would not wonder if the number would be 20,000 by the time I get back. All are sowing something this year; it may not all grow; but it is a beginning. All are to have a mark made on a large map in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in Albany, in recognition of their services. The giving of prizes for the improvement of school grounds is a good thing. For the first year the children should not plant anything in the school grounds. For a whole year they should be taught to tidy up. We found that this was very necessary. The children must first be taught to clean up the grounds and to keep them neat. We found that then progress was rapid and continual. I wish the nurserymen might become interested in this subject. In my opinion

rural schools form one of the greatest problems of the country. I do not mean that we should forego the study of mathematics; but I do believe in nature study. Once in speaking to forty-five children in a New York school, I asked all those who lived on farms to raise their hands; all but one raise their hands. Then I asked all who wanted to live on farms to raise their hands; only one raised the hands. I am sure that beds of flowers in attractive places would have changed the opinion there expressed.

If I have any mission in life more than another, it is the spiritualization of agriculture.

There are just two things that stand for what we do: To begin; to get done.

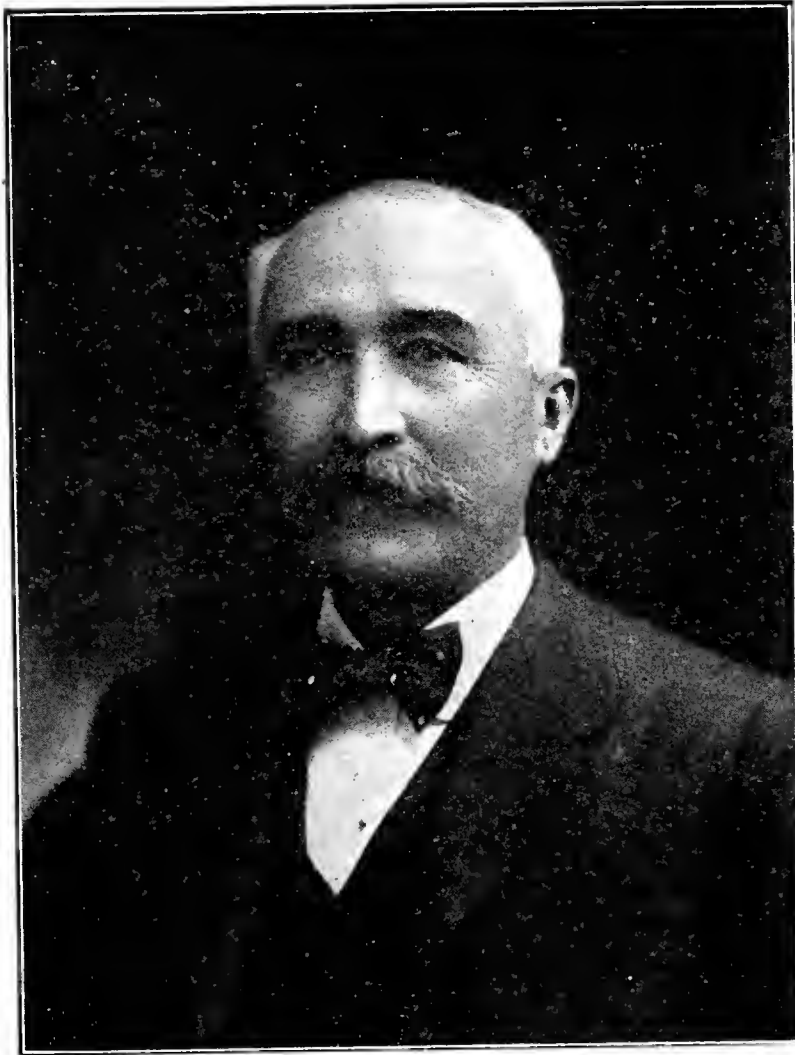
#### PRESIDENT ILGENFRITZ.

Charles A. Ilgenfritz, the newly elected president of the American Association of Nurserymen, was born September 5, 1852, at Monroe, Mich. After having finished his course in the High School in his native town, he attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., for two years. Upon leaving the university, he at once entered the nursery business and has since that time been connected with it.

Mr. Ilgenfritz's father, who died in the spring of 1895, moved to Monroe, Mich., from Pennsylvania, in 1847, and began the nursery business there. He was about the first man to bring into use large cellars for the storage of merchantable nursery stock. He started the erection of his first cellar in the fall of 1870. These cellars have been found so useful as to be a necessity to the business. The firm of I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons now has a number of large cellars with a capacity of hundreds of thousands of merchantable trees.

President Ilgenfritz has taken part in politics to the extent that he has served as alderman, and has declined the nomination for mayor when his election was assured. He is now eminent commander of Monroe Commandery, 19, K. T., stationed at Monroe, Mich. He is the oldest brother of five, who who are in co-partnership, and carrying on a general nursery business at Monroe, Mich., under the firm name of I. E. Inglefritz' Sons. The firm has more than 800 acres devoted to the business.

The subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent and active members of the American Association of Nurserymen, as well as one of the most popular members. Upon his election to the office of president of the national association at the Milwaukee meeting, he received the united congratulations of the members, who assured him of their hearty support and of their sincere pleasure in his election. Under the direction of President Ilgenfritz the American Association should have the best year in its history, as it had the best up to date last year, under President Berckmans. Here's to a rousing meeting at Detroit in June, 1903.



CHARLES A. ILGENFRITZ, MONROE, MICHIGAN.  
PRESIDENT AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

## NEW YORK INSPECTION.

*Eight Hundred Notices Received from Transportation Companies from January 1st to June 20th—Fifty-four Shipments Into the State were Reported to Be More or Less Infested With the San Jose Scale—*

The Department of Agriculture, of New York State, under the provisions of the law which requires transportation companies doing business in the state to notify the commissioner of agriculture of the receipt of nursery stock from points outside of the state to points within the state, has received over 800 notices, this year between January first and June 20th, covering the spring season.

The inspectors of the department have examined and reported on 788 shipments, embracing 53 car loads, 1232 boxes and 295 bales—containing 480,050 fruit trees, 54,137 ornamental trees, 517,441 shrubs, 8,543 currants, 21,767 gooseberries, 63,106 berries, 71,037 grape vines, 4,275,850 fruit seedlings and 145,850 ornamental seedlings.

Of the above 788 shipments, 54 shipments, embracing 18 car loads, 108 boxes, and 32 bales—containing 145,205 fruit trees, 130 ornamental trees, 42,216 shrubs, 612 vines, 1,500 berries and 2,000,000 seedlings, were found more or less infested with San Jose scale and 10 of the shipments were affected with "crown gall" of the apple. 8103 trees were badly infested or showed scales and were burned. The balance of such shipments were returned to the consignees or properly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas.

The states credited with sending scaly shipments into this state this season are, New Jersey, 20; Connecticut, 4; Ohio, 5; Indiana, 1; Delaware, 2; Michigan, 1; Virginia, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Pennsylvania, 7; and Maryland, 3.

The inspectors of the department are engaged in the inspections of orchards in various sections of the state. The inspection of nurseries will commence in July. Notices will soon be served on those nurserymen of the state who will be required to fumigate their stock before shipment, as required by the law as amended. All stock from outside the state under the present law must be fumigated before dissemination after the first of July 1902. The only stock exempt by its nature will be conifers and citrus plants.

The results of the department experiments in various methods of controlling scale in the orchards will be given as soon as correct data can be given, soon after the scale commences breeding in this state.

Subscribe for THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

## PURPORT OF NEW YORK LAW.

FULLY EXPLAINED BY SECRETARY OF THE EASTERN NURSERYMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

*Law Simply Requires That New York State Grown Stock Shall Be Fumigated, If Found Infested or Near Infested Spot—Stock From Out of State Must Be Fumigated By New York State Citizen Who Receives It, Unless Certificate of Fumigation Accompanies It.*

William Pitkin, secretary and treasurer of the Eastern Nurseryman's Association, upon his return from the Milwaukee convention of the American Association, sent to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN the following self-explanatory communication :  
Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

At the last meeting of the Association of Nurserymen at Milwaukee, it was apparent that a wrong opinion existed in the minds of many members of the Association, as to the fumigation law enacted by the New York legislature last winter, and the relation of New York state nurserymen to such legislation. I ask your permission to throw a little light on the subject, as I wish, if possible, to correct the wrong impression held by some of our friends in other states.

In the first place, the New York fumigation law places no burden on nurserymen of other states. It aims to supervise and control only the acts of its own citizens.

In brief, the law says first, that all New York state grown stock shall be fumigated, if found infested, or if grown near an infested spot.

Second, That all nursery stock coming into the state from outside shall be fumigated by the New York citizen who receives it, unless he can show a certificate from the shipper that it had been previously fumigated.

That is all there is to it—no burden is placed on the outsider unless he is willing to assume it. If he wishes to fumigate and certifies to fumigation, his certificate is accepted. If he does not wish to fumigate the law does not compel him to do so, but does require that the nurseryman of New York state who receives the goods, shall fumigate before planting or re-shipping the stock. That is certainly a fair law so far as the outsider is concerned.

Now as to the connection of the nurserymen of New York state with this legislation. The impression seems to have gone abroad that the nurserymen of New York had favored legislation that would amount to the building of a wall around the state and shut out outside competition, and thus hold the trade of the state to themselves. That we wish emphatically and absolutely to deny.

The New York nurserymen have acted absolutely on the defensive in this matter. This legislation and previous laws have been urged by the fruit growing and farming interests, and the nurserymen have interested themselves in the matter simply in self-defense, and with the desire and aim so to shape legislation as to render it as little burdensome and odious as possible.

As a matter of policy and good business, we can not afford to endorse legislation which would in the slightest degree prevent the nurserymen of other states from freely doing business in New York state and thus invite retaliatory legislation

on the part of other states. A very large percentage, probably more than 75 per cent. of the stock grown in this state, is marketed outside of the state, consequently we want and must have free trade with all the states, and any action on our part likely to bring on retaliation would be suicidal. We want to ship stock to you and want you to ship stock to us, and believe there is room for all of us in this great country.

WILLIAM PITKIN, Secretary,  
Eastern Nurserymen's Association,  
Rochester, N. Y., June 25, 1902.

## NOT OUT OF THE BUSINESS.

Some persons think the Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y., are out of the nursery business, and some parties are making capital out of the rumor. This firm has a general stock of fruit and ornamental trees and a particularly large and fine lot of Carolina poplars. They are growing several hundred acres of root and garden crops, as beets, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, etc., and it is presumed that the knowledge of this fact gives a reason for the statement that they are no longer in the nursery business.

## MEEHAN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., announce that, owing to the great increase in their wholesale business, they have opened an office, on July 1st, at their new grounds at Dreshertown, Montgomery county, Pa., where they have some two hundred acres of the finest nursery grounds in the state of Pennsylvania.

This office will handle the wholesale business exclusively, and will be personally managed by Thomas B. Meehan, who is well-known among the trade generally. On these grounds, which they commenced planting some seven years ago, they now have growing a large and complete line of ornamental trees, shrubs and hardy plants. Their shipping facilities will be unexcelled.

The retail department will still be conducted at the Germantown address.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

F. N. Downer has succeeded the firm of Downer & Briggs, Green River Nurseries, Bowling Green, Ky.

Twenty laborers employed by the Oregon Nursery Company, Salem, Ore., went on strike May 22d for a raise in pay from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. The places were immediately filled with other men.

The Chico Nursery Company, of Salem, Ore., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to do a general nursery business. The incorporators named are Malcom McDonald, Archie McGill and Leon Girod.

The Stark Brothers Nursery and Orchard Company, Louisiana, Mo., has issued a call for a stockholders meeting July 26th, to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Des Moines Nursery Co., of Des Moines, Ia., reports the closing of a very successful season. Everything was "cleaned up" in fine shape, and collections on deliveries were never better. The retail trade of this company during the past season was \$25,000 in excess of that of any year since the early '80's, and they are preparing for a heavy business during '02 and '03. J. W. Hill, whose face is familiar to most of our convention members, is the aggressive proprietor of this company.

## In Nursery Rows.

It was suggested at the Milwaukee Convention that answers to the questions there proposed be published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Such answers as have been received are given herewith. Others will appear in a succeeding issue.

Should nurserymen buy of nurserymen who send their wholesale lists to planters?

Decidedly, no. Such nurserymen injure the business and should not be encouraged. They make trouble for their competitors and seldom make money for themselves. The policy is very short-sighted, tending to such low prices that all profit is eliminated; but, fortunately, we believe the practice is coming to be confined to a comparatively small number of small-gauge men who are doing a small business and who will, if they follow the above course, in a short time be out of the race altogether.

Rochester, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY.

Has not the wholesale advertising of the San Jose scale by professors and institute talkers been an injury to the fruit interests?

Yes, in a degree.

Phoneton, Ohio.

A. H. ALBAUGH.

Name the best one-horse plow for nursery business.

Girl Champion is the best one-horse plow. Can be bought at Norfolk, Va.

How do you treat raffia to make it work well? Apt to loosen in hot wind.

Some nurserymen dampen raffia before tying the bud or graft, but by so doing it will frequently loosen in hot, dry weather, as it will dry out and swell. When it is wet it shrinks, and if put on in that condition it dries out very easily and will loosen quickly. To have the best success, raffia should be used entirely dry, just as it is taken from the bales.

Dreshertown, Pa.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN.

What is the best way for packing strawberries, and the best means for shipping same to distant points?

Shipping strawberry plants is one of the worst things in the nursery business. The packers have to use more judgment than in packing any other article. In the fall and late spring shipment one-half of the leaves should be cut off so as not to have too much foliage to heat. Strawberry plants are packed in crates, baskets and burlap. We consider crates that hold 1,000 to 1,500 plants are the best for long shipments. Pack light so they will not shake after the cover is nailed on the crate. Put a thin layer of moss over the roots, but be sure not to put moss over the foliage.

We have shipped strawberry plants this way 1,500 miles by fast freight early in the season, while the weather is cool, but the safest way is to ship by express.

Strawberry plants packed in baskets carry very well short distances, but not so well as in crates.

Rochester, N. Y.

ALLEN L. WOOD.

What is a good apple scion? We received the past season from one-eighth inch caliper and seven inches long, to one-half inch caliper and five feet long.

We prefer apple scions to be about one-fourth inch at the butt and from twelve to fifteen inches long, but in many cases it is impossible to get scions exactly that size. It is often necessary to use scions that are small as one-eighth inch in order to get sufficient of a certain variety. We do not consider a scion half-inch in caliper, however, as a first class scion, as it is too large to graft on an ordinary apple seedling.

Louisiana, Mo.

STARK BROS. NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO.

Cannot a better, cheaper and quicker means of transportation be provided as offered by the parcels post system of Germany and other

European countries, and would not the same be of utmost value in bringing producer and consumer together?

We would give a most emphatic yes, as an answer to all the above questions. The present parcel post system laws that they have in Germany, Great Britain and a number of other foreign countries, would be of the utmost value to this country; but there seems to be no possible way of obtaining them, as long as the express companies have their say as to what laws shall be best.

Painesville, O.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

Do you consider pear of Kieffer and Japan a success?

We doubt very much that the Kieffer pear does better on the Japan pear seedling than it does on French seedling stocks. The root action of the Japan seedling is not as satisfactory after working as is the French seedling, and we not think any advantage accrues to any variety by being worked on said stock. It has been very extensively tried by some practical men and no advantage (in fact, not equally satisfactory), to the French stock, and has consequently been entirely discarded for the latter by them. The Mariana stock was going to do wonders for plum growing. This also has had its day and has been found wanting for successful plum tree growing. We cannot find any pear stock to supersede the well tried French stocks for our purpose.

Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN CHARLTON & SONS.

## TRADE GOOD ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SALEM, ORE.—The Oregon Nursery Company: "Our trade this season has been the best that we have ever had, our sales increasing perhaps twenty-five per cent. over a year ago. All varieties of trees were sold very closely here this season, and cherries were especially short on the Pacific Coast. The prospects for sales during the coming season is exceedingly good, our men sending in larger reports than we have had in previous years at this time, and we believe that there will not be near enough trees to go around for the coming season, if we have no financial disturbance, and crops do not fail in our section. The amount of planting for the past season averages about the same as for the past two or three years, with the difference that all old stocks have been entirely worked off and there will be very little left excepting the one year old trees to put on the market this season."

## THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association met in Milwaukee and elected N. H. Albaugh, Ohio, president; W. C. Barry, New York, vice-president; George C. Seager, New York, secretary; executive committee, E. Albertson, Indiana; Irving Rouse, New York; F. H. Stannard, Kansas.

The American Nurserymen's Protective Association met in Milwaukee and elected: President, William Pitkin, New York; vice-president, A. L. Brooke, Kansas; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Pennsylvania; treasurer, Peter Youngers, Nebraska; executive committee: William Pitkin, New York; Charles J. Brown, New York; J. H. Dayton, Ohio. The president will appoint four more members of the executive committee, it having been decided to increase the number of committee members to seven.

The American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association elected: President, Charles J. Brown, New York; vice-president, F. H. Stannard, Kansas; secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.

## Recent Publications.

Root cellars or caves will serve for growing mushrooms in winter, or an ordinary cellar, if the compost is properly prepared before the beds are made. The July Delineator has an excellent article on mushroom culture, in which the statement is made that more failures are traced to using poor or improperly prepared manure, than any other cause. A description is given of how the beds should be prepared, the spawn set and developed until the time for gathering.

Professor Bailey, who recently completed the four volumes of the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, is about to begin work on another great work—a *Cyclopedia of Agriculture*. This will include four volumes, each covering one of the four general headings into which the subject will be divided. It will differ from the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* in that it will be a book of general instruction, rather than a reference work. The subjects treated will not be arranged alphabetically, but there will be a comprehensive index. In it we may look for an elaboration of Professor Bailey's terse expression, "My aim in life is the spiritualization of agriculture."

"Country Life in America" for July contains as usual an array of half-tone engravings of the highest class, depicting out-door life in many attractive forms. There are articles on architectural details in the making of a country home; photographs and descriptions of ponies and beagles and the Japanese garden in America, and the ruby-throat humming bird; an interesting article on Wyndhurst, the picturesque summer home of Mr. John Sloane, of New York, overlooking the far-famed Laurel lake and backed by October mountains in the Berkshires; and a calendar for vacation days in July. Professor L. H. Bailey, the editor of this attractive magazine, has an editorial on "The New South" in which all nurserymen will be interested, and coming fresh from the instructive address by Professor Bailey at the Milwaukee convention, the members of the American Association of Nurserymen will no doubt desire to hear further from the professor on the subject of country life.

The foremost place among periodicals purporting to present matters of record is easily held by the "American Monthly Review of Reviews." The progress of the world, reviewed by the editor, Albert Shaw, has set the pace for similar endeavors in other magazines whose editors have appreciated the value of such a summary. This and other marked features of the "Review of Reviews" have caused many readers of this magazine to substitute its bound numbers for the annual encyclopedias to good purpose. Indeed, a volume of the "Review of Reviews" is a history of current events. The character sketches, the extracts from leading articles of the month, the reviews and indexes of periodicals and the illustrations are interesting, instructive and time-saving features that appeal to all classes of readers and especially to the busy man. \$2.50 per year. New York: REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

"The Brook Book"—A first acquaintance with the brook and its inhabitants through the changing year—is the title of a particularly attractive little volume by Mary Rogers Miller, lecturer on nature study at Cornell University. The reader is introduced in the most entertaining manner to the busy life of the denizens of the brook. He is amazed at the wonderful things of nature that he has missed, though they have literally been under his very eyes a hundred times. A brook is one of the most living and companionable features of the wild landscape; and few people, even the most ardent nature-lovers, realize what an endlessly interesting study its changes and its throbbing life afford. Mrs. Miller follows a typical stream through the year; the activity and bustle of its waters and their inhabitants in the spring; the gradual warming of the water and awakening of the swarm of insect life; the hot days of summer when the fish go into deep holes for coolness; the coming of winter and the ice covering, which sheets the edges of the stream and glasses the rocks. It is a fascinating subject which the author (well-known as a teacher, lecturer, and writer connected with the Nature Study Bureau at Cornell) handles with much ability. With 16 full page half tones and about 50 text cuts. \$1.35 net. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

Each succeeding issue of that thoroughly up-to-date magazine, "The World's Work," increases the wonder of its readers in the remarkable array of intensely interesting articles and illustrations that seem to have escaped the attention of other magazine makers. The July issue bristles with news features of world-wide interest. Among the principal articles that arrest the attention at even a cursory glance are those on the destruction in Martinique, the new naval academy at Annapolis, an educational experiment with canibals, how telegraph cables unite the world, an explanation of the work done at the White House, and pictures and sketches of living historians. By special permission of the director of the United States Geological Survey, Bailey Willis, geologist, contributes an article on the Northwest boundary, describing the great forests and mountains on the forty-ninth parallel, a little known region of great scenic beauty. There are timely articles on the revival of skilled handiwork, the real issue of the coal strike, and the Philippine problem. The novel idea of lifting up the liquor saloon is discussed along lines of actual experiment by William H. Tolman, secretary of the League for Social Service, New York; and there is an interesting summary of the expressions of college presidents showing the art of praising living men. The illustrations of the articles in "The World's Work" are exceptionally fine. The publication is characteristic of the high grade of printing produced by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL MANUAL—Part I. of this new work, by Professor J. L. Budd, of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, assisted by Professor N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota Agricultural College, has been issued by the publishers, John Wiley & Sons, New York. The sub-title indicates the nature of the work: "Comprising the leading principles and practices connected with the propagation, culture and improvement of fruits, nuts, ornamental trees, shrubs and other plants in the United States and Canada. That this manual is up-to-date and quite comprehensive is shown by the following summary of the chapter headings: Seeds and Seed-growth; Seed Germination and Seedling-growth; Stem and Top-growth, Appendages and Circulation; Flowers and Fruits; Modes and Principles of Propagation; Propagation by Inarching and from Woody and Immature Cuttings; Propagation by Budding and Grafting; Some Leading Principles of Fruit-growing and Development; Transplanting Fruits and Ornamentals; Orchard Management; Pruning of Trees and Ornamentals; Spraying for Insects and Fungi; The Apple, Pear and Quince; The Cherry, Plum, Prune, Apricot and Peach; Some Subtropical Orchard Fruits; The American Grape; The Raspberry and Blackberry; The Strawberry and Its Culture; The Currant and Gooseberry; Promising Wild Fruits Worthy of Some Attention; Some Leading Nut Trees; Planning and Planting the Home Grounds; Some of the Leading Lawn and Park Trees; Ornamental Shrubs and Vines; Perennials and Bulbs; The Vegetable and Small Fruit Garden; Irrigation. It will be seen that most of the topics in horticulture have been touched upon and that the book will prove valuable in many places. It is illustrated with more than one hundred figures and explanatory designs. The names of the authors bespeak the merit of the work. It is announced that there is in preparation part II of the American Horticultural Manual, which will deal with Systematic Pomology. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: JOHN WILEY & SONS. London: CHAPMAN & HALL, Limited.

### AS TO PEACH BUD STANDS.

BERLIN, MD., June 20.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "We hear a number of complaints as to the stand of peach buds. We find all of our August budding of last season very good, but the later budding is not so good, and this happens with us about nine times out of ten. We think August the best month for budding peach. We started some fifteen years ago budding at first only a few thousand for orchard planting for our orchards and have budded over two million some seasons. Our seedlings are later this season from being planted too deep. They promise to be a fair block, now that we are getting frequent rains. Apple stock is growing well."

## Long and Short.

Raffia may be had of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.

Apple trees are a specialty with J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Labels of all kinds are furnished by the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.

Five skilled nurserymen are wanted by the West Michigan Nurseries Benton Harbor, Mich.

J. Cheal, of the Lowfield Nurseries, Crawley, Sussex, England, is visiting nurseries in America.

L. C. Bobbink, of Bobbink & Atkins, has gone to Europe on business, accompanied by his wife and family.

The Omnia Chemical Co., New York City, calls attention in another column to the advantages of the use of Kil-lol.

Apple seedlings, pear seedlings, black locust seedlings, mulberry, ash and box elder seedlings, are offered by J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

J. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons, Monroe, Mich., offer a choice stock of apple, standard and dwarf pear, small fruits, American elm, maples, Catalpa, etc.

The Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore, Md., offer a strictly first-class stock of peach, apple, pear, plum and small fruits, asparagus, privet, etc.

A surplus of apple, peach, pear, plum, strictly high grade, and over 200,000 Elberta, are offered by the New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind., make a specialty of one-year-old cherry; also peach, cherry, two-year cherry, and a general line of nursery stock.

The Chattanooga Nurseries, Chattanooga, Tenn., make a specialty of peach, apple, pear, cherry and small fruit plants. They have a fine lot of June budded trees.

McNary & Gaines, Xenia, O., offer for fall 1902 and spring 1903, apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot and grape vines. Headquarters for the Opalescent apple.

Members of the Southern Fruit Growers' Association will meet at the Brown House, Macon, Ga., to arrange for a convention. The secretary is J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

The Central Michigan, Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., have a complete assortment of small fruits; also apple, cherry and pear and peach in carload lots. Strawberry plants a specialty.

Louis T. Sanders, senior member of the firm of L. T. Sanders & Son, Plain Dealing, La., died June 8th, aged 57 years. He had been ill for months. A widow, a son and a daughter survive him.

### HORTICULTURAL ARCHITECTURE.

In the course of an article on the establishment and development of the Lord & Burnham Company greenhouse builders and engineers, New York City, the New York Tribune of recent date said:

The secret of the success of the Lord & Burnham greenhouses lies in the practical taste for horticulture of their builders and the close study of plant life which led them to originate their improvements. The secret of building a good greenhouse lies in knowing how to make plants comfortable. A barren vinery and a flowerless rose house are failures from every consideration, no matter how ornate the structure. To conserve every ray of winter sunlight, to locate the winter garden where, sheltered by wind and warmed by hoarded light, each plant shall thrive, to discriminate between palm houses and general purpose conservatories, is the foundation of the entire art of greenhouse architecture. Light supplies plant life; heat, plant growth. In their scientific study of every horticultural problem, from that of judicious location to the final completion of the plant home in every detail, the Lord & Burnham Company are still the pioneers of their craft. They were the first to introduce long lines of ventilators, thus to a great extent doing away with the draughts so injurious to plants; the first to

increase the light by using small sash bars, with supporting frames; the first to use elliptical or Gothic curves instead of circular in roof construction. The arm, rod and roof gear ventilating machinery now in universal use was invented by Mr. Lord in 1856. Lord & Burnham were the first to use the ground glass in conservatories, and the first to substitute cast iron gutters and sills for wood in wooden frame greenhouses, and they introduced iron frame supports for beds and tables even before they originated the present method of iron framing.

To reduce greenhouse heating to automatic perfection, to minimize all mechanical labor, and to provide for all emergencies, requirements and environments, has been the constant study of the Lord & Burnham Company since its origin.

Horticulture is not only one of the strongest artistic passions, but is also one of the most refined and elegant of pleasures. As visions of carnations and primroses, cinerarias and verbenas, geraniums and lilies, all budding unblighted in orderly rows, defended by the well ordered glass houses of the Lord & Burnham Company, warmed, ventilated with automatic precision, rise before the fascinated vision, one realizes how the present immense development of the trade in winter flowers and fruits have been indebted to the taste and ability of two gentlemen whose sole apprenticeship to their calling was the love of gardening, and who for that very reason have not only found means to make their glass houses beautiful, but to add grace to their favorite pursuit by relieving it of both drudgery and disappointment. The dual nature of the Lord & Burnham Company, architects and manufacturers, has resulted in a highly specialized business organization. Mr. W. Addison Burnham is the president of the company; Mr. Warren B. Craw, the treasurer; Mr. Henry F. Lord has charge of the manufacturing department, and Mr. Andrew Elder is the superintendent of erection.

Mr. Burnham is an acknowledged authority and writer of merit in his line, and his work in the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, which is modestly accredited to the Lord & Burnham Company, discusses, at greater length than space permits, the progress made in greenhouse architecture, and sets forth lucidly and forcibly the improvements evolved by the science of to-day.

The long roll of the patrons of the house is remarkable for the list of scientific plant growers on the one side, and of patronage, where money counts for nothing in the pursuit of amateur horticulture, on the other.

### AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Seed Trade association, was held at the West hotel, Minneapolis, June 24th, under the direction of President Jesse E. Northrup. The treasurer reported a balance of \$233.48. B. T. Galloway, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, read a paper explaining the aims of the department in regard to seed distribution. It is the intention of the department to introduce new varieties of forage, grass and field seeds, and in the future the department will endeavor to introduce seeds suitable to the locality to which they are sent. The members of the association enjoyed many social features of the convention. The following officers were elected: President, Walter P. Stokes, Philadelphia; vice-president, C. N. Page, Des Moines; second vice-president, S. S. Burge, Toledo; secretary and treasurer, S. F. Willard, Wethersfield, Conn.

### PEACHES IN CONNECTICUT.

J. H. Hale says in the Hartford, Conn., Post that he estimates the Connecticut peach yield this season at about one million bushels, which will establish a new record. There are three million peach trees in the state, and various orchards will come into bearing for the first time. Mr. Hale puts the yield of his Glastonbury orchard at 25,000 bushels, and the Seymour orchard at 20,000. One-third of the expected crop

will meet requirements of state markets, and special facilities will be given the export trade this year. Estimate of the Hale Georgia orchards—2160 acres—is 75,000 bushels, and for the state about one million bushels. Mr. Hale thinks peach-raising can be conducted more favorably in Connecticut than in Georgia, as to adjusting marketing to the conditions of the hour. Moreover, it costs \$600 packing and freight to place a carload of Georgia peaches in Hartford; from Glastonbury, \$60. On the other hand, labor conditions are more favorable in Georgia.

COURT DECISION AGAINST NURSERYMAN.

Nurserymen are indebted to San Jose, Cal., for the name of a troublesome scale and for numerous items of interest to the trade. The California Fruit Grower publishes a dispatch from San Jose, under date of May 16th, as follows:

A decision and judgment was rendered in the Superior Court to-day which makes it obligatory on a nurseryman to sell fruit trees that will grow, bear fruit and in fact approach the general standard. About a year ago L. P. Brackett, a fruit grower of this county, bought some prune trees of H. Martens and set out three acres. After three years of care and culture the trees, which never had made but a moderate growth, died.

Suit was brought against the nurseryman for damages, and the judgment rendered is for \$1,500. The suit turned on the word "merchantable." Expert testimony was furnished to show what a fruit tree must be to reach the standard expected by the law. The court decided that any person who is deceived into buying trees that only cumber the ground, but never thrive or bear fruit, is entitled to be recompensed to the actual amount of the loss sustained.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Our Nebraska northern grown Seedlings promise to be again this season of fine quality. High grades guaranteed.

PEAR SEEDLINGS

We will have a few hundred thousand of French and Keiffer Pear Seedlings which are making an excellent growth. They will please you. Get our quotations.

BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS

We will have a splendid lot of these this season and will quote favorable prices on early orders. Don't fail to write us and make sure of your seedlings for the coming season.

HONEY LOCUST SEEDLINGS

We have a fair stock and there is no need to disappoint your customers another season if you place your order now.

MULBERRY SEEDLINGS

We grew about one million last season and have a fine lot to offer at favorable prices this year. It will pay you to place your order early.

ASH AND BOX ELDER SEEDLINGS

We have a nice block of these Seedlings which are making heavy growth.

RED CEDAR

We have about 30,000 transplanted, very perfect headed little trees, running from 4 to 18 inches, which will be made up into nice even grades and will be handled and packed so THEY WILL GROW.

We can also offer a fine lot of CHERRY TREES, 1 and 2 year, SHADE TREES, PEACH TREES, Etc., Etc. Write to us about them.

J. A. GAGE, - BEATRICE, NEB.

APPLE and CHERRY Trees

for sale in carload lots. Also full line of general nursery stock. . . . .

ADDRESS

F. S. PHOENIX,  
BLOOMINGTON, - - ILL.

WANTED

Customers for Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries and Apples. A fine stock to offer for fall at low prices.

Also a party with some means and experience who wishes to run agents on joint account. A good opening to the right man. Address

D. H. PATTY, Nurseryman, Geneva, N. Y.

Wanted

FIVE SKILLED NURSERYMEN capable of doing all kinds of nursery work. A full season's work for competent men. The best of reference will be required as to ability, as well as character. Please give references, and

state the number of trees capable of budding per day.

WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Chattanooga Nurseries

SPECIALTIES

Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherries and Small fruit Plants.

We will have an unusually fine lot of One-Year Peach to offer for this fall and winter delivery, including all leading varieties, heavily of Elberta, all closely graded. We will also have a fine lot of June Bud Trees. Write us for estimate on your wants.

Chattanooga Nurseries  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

D. W. HUNTER, PROPRIETOR.

NURSERY office man, of long experience, (now employed) thoroughly familiar with the retail agency business in all its branches would accept the management of a branch office for some nursery concern in good standing, or would be pleased to arrange with grower to conduct an agency business. Can show a good clean record, covering many years. Address, "E. M." care of The National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"Nurserymen now know that a trade journal is a necessity."*—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1902.

No. 8.

## FEDERAL BILL PROSPECT.

**Chairman Watrous of Committee on Legislation says that Explanations by the Committee Changed the Views of Congressman Wanger who had Opposed the Measure—Outlook is Favorable for Bill's Passage, says Mr. Watrous.**

In view of the adjournment of Congress without action on the federal inspection bill, and of Congressman Wanger's opposition as announced in the July issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the opinion of Chairman Watrous of the committee on legislation was sought and obtained as follows:

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I have your favor of the 14th asking me to advise you in regard to the status of our federal quarantine bill and its prospects. In response I have to say that while at Milwaukee we had good reason to hope for very prompt action on the part of the house of representatives, yet we were disappointed by the unexpected haste in which Congress adjourned. Speaker Henderson had been approached by men of the Iowa delegation, and had said that he was ready to recognize the proper man at the proper time to move the consideration of our bill. If Congress had remained in session a few days longer, we do not doubt that the coveted opportunity would have been given and the bill passed through the house. Its fate in the Senate we think is assured, already.

The only expression of extreme disapproval which has come to me as chairman of the committee is from Hon. Irving P. Wanger, M. C. I note his letter on page 91 of the July NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Before I saw his letter here, his correspondent had favored me with a copy of it, and I had answered Mr. Wanger in person. While he supposed it was entirely unnecessary and therefore highly improper to propose a bill like ours, I am satisfied that his objections arose from his lack of knowledge of the extreme gravity of the situation. When I informed him that no shipment of nursery stock from any state could be considered as absolutely safe from carrying the San Jose scale unless that stock had been examined by a competent expert, he modified his views relative to the dangerous and oppressive character of our bill. I informed him that practically all the nursery stock now shipped in interstate commerce is examined in precisely the manner proposed by our bill excepting that the examiners are chosen by the different state authorities and work under different laws instead of being authorized by the Federal Department of Agriculture and working under uniform regulations.

I have good reason to hope that when our bill comes up next winter Mr. Wanger will be our good friend. The committee will feel bound, under the Milwaukee instructions, to lay all plans for action at the opening of the short session of Congress and ask for a vote upon the bill, which is now before the House with the unanimous report of the large committee

on agriculture. Those with best information relative to its chances are hopeful of its prompt passage through the House. If that can be secured, it will be our next effort to see it through the Senate, and from the experience of the committee with senators it seems almost certain that there will be no serious difficulty there.

C. L. WATROUS.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 16, 1902.

## THE SEEDLESS ORANGE.

The New York Times, in an article on the growing of the navel orange by Luther C. Tibbets in California, says:

It is funny to read nowadays of the arguments then advanced by California horticulturists against a general growing of the navel orange. Mr. Tibbets, however, had full faith in the new variety. He budded all his seedling orange grove to the new navel variety, and he sent samples of the new fruit to horticulturists and fruit growers throughout California. In 1880 the "Lucky" Baldwin orange grove of seventy-five acres was planted to navel oranges exclusive at Sierra Madre. It was the first important recognition of the commercial superiority of the new fruit. Six months later a syndicate of Englishmen planted a larger tract in Riverside to trees budded from the two original Tibbets trees. Orange groves were few and far between in those days, but by 1883 the majority of trees set out had been budded from the Tibbets trees. In 1885, when the Baldwin and other groves began to bear the new navel fruit, the era of planting seedling groves came to an end.

Orange growing boomed all over Southern California. In 1886 over 5,000 acres of new land that had been sheep and cattle ranges were converted into navel orange groves. In 1887 over 6,000 more acres were made orange groves, and in 1888 some 800,000 navel orange trees were planted in 8,000 acres of comparatively virgin soil. The money there was in growing navel oranges was on every one's lips in Southern California. Some men who had gone earliest into producing the new variety made almost incredibly big profits on their investments. The most spontaneous and remarkable real estate boom ever known anywhere occurred in Southern California in 1886 and lasted until 1888. Towns like Pomona, Ontario, Redlands, Tustin, Monrovia, Sierra Madre, Corona, Highlands, Azusa in the orange-growing localities were unknown before 1885, and grew to several thousand population in a few years. Land that had gone begging at \$30 an acre sold readily at \$800 and \$1,000 an acre, when its adaptability to navel orange production was shown. The railroads brought 12,000 people to Southern California every month during 1887. Everybody talked navel oranges and the great profit there was in the business, and people who had nurseries of orange trees grown from navel buds made fortunes in one or two years. In 1888 and 1889 tiny budded trees suitable for planting in groves sold for \$1.60 and \$2 each. All the seedless orange trees in the world have been propagated from buds from the two parent trees on the Tibbets place at Riverside. The trees stand there still, and with a little sence about them. While many a man has become a millionaire and an army of people have made independent fortunes in the orange industry in California, and as many more people have become very wealthy in the rising tide of real estate values by reason of the cultivation of the navel orange, Luther Tibbets has grown steadily poorer in purse. He sees all about the scene of his first experiments with the seedless orange trees, beautiful home, and rich orange groves worth tens of thousands of dollars, all made by reason of the navel orange. It is the old story of the poor inventor and the business man who buys the inventor's product for a song and makes a fortune.

## NURSERY INTERESTS AT FAIR.

*Acting Chief Taylor Outlines Plans for Exhibit of Shrubs and Trees at St. Louis Exposition in 1904—Suggests Ornamental Trees and Shrubs in Somewhat Advanced Stage—Fruit Trees and Grape Vines in Bearing Too—Advantageously Done at a Berlin Exposition—Plans Must Be Made Soon.*

The following paper was read by Acting Chief Frederic W. Taylor, of the Department of Horticulture, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at the Milwaukee convention of the American Association of Nurserymen:

Mr. President and Fellow Members of the American Association of Nurserymen:

I have unusual pleasure in complying with the request of President Berckmans for a paper intended to indicate in some measure the relationships that should exist between the Nurserymen of the country and the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1904.

If we start out with the assumption that it is the desire of the Nurserymen of the country to place before the millions of people who will attend this Exposition, such of their products as can properly be shown, the most important question to come up for consideration as regards the attitude of the Exposition itself is that which relates to space. Horticultural exhibits of the character that can be presented by Nurserymen are those requiring out door planting and that there be set aside for their reception adequate areas of suitable ground. The areas set aside must be covered with proper soil and facilities must be provided for supplying water and for giving the necessary cultivation. The exact method in which the Department proposes providing facilities for Nurserymen is the subject I am bringing to your attention.

In the first place, it will doubtless interest you to know that there is a larger acreage provided for the entire Exposition than has ever been furnished or used for such a purpose. The number of acres available for all purposes is not far from twelve hundred. The arrangement of the buildings upon the grounds provides for large open spaces and areas between them and any reasonable portion of this outside area can be placed at the disposal of such exhibitors as desire showing trees or plants adapted to the various locations.

Possibly the first thought when out-door exhibits are mentioned is that they will be confined entirely or very largely to the showing of Nursery stock. I think if you will stop a moment and consider the question, it will be seen that the best exhibits, not only from the standpoint of the Exposition, but from that of the exhibitor as well, should consist very largely, not of the ordinary nursery stock, but of selected and well-grown specimens considerably farther advanced than are those usually sold or offered for sale in nurseries. Following out this thought, it seems to me that it would be comparatively easy for the nurserymen of the country, after going over the matter in each individual case, with the Chief of the Department, to provide a series of exhibits such as have never before been possible in America.

**ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS:** Suggestions on my part are scarcely needed as to the beautiful effects which may be produced upon the Exposition grounds by the planting of properly grouped specimens of all those trees and shrubs which are or should be popular by reason of their distinctive and ornamental form, foliage or flowers.

These groups of trees and shrubs are so well known and cover so large a field that it is only necessary to say that specially desirable locations will be available where these may be placed either individually or in groups of varieties and species, in such a way as to bring out the best effects from each individual specimen.

Large and well-grown single specimens can be placed in positions adapted to their shape, color and size, and harmonious groupings can be arranged in such a way as to materially add to the beauty of the grounds. All kinds of exposures and positions will be available so that the particular requirements of each shrub or tree may be studied in placing it.

**FRUIT TREES:** I have a very strong feeling that something can now be done in the showing of fruit trees such as has not heretofore been attempted but which might be made an extremely striking feature. I allude to placing in proper locations bearing trees so treated as to pro-

duce at the proper season of the World's Fair summer, the fruit for which the trees are primarily planted. This can be done with comparative ease, in the case of dwarf trees of various sorts such as the apple, pear, etc., providing of course that proper preliminary care is taken. Neither is it by any means impossible to produce splendid results from standards provided, of course, the necessary pains be taken. I am sure the possible results are well worth the necessary time pains and expense.

In 1896 at an Exposition held in Berlin, I saw numbers of apple, pear, quince and other fruit trees in perfect condition and ripening splendid crops of fruit although they had been planted during the spring of the year in which the Exposition was held. The trees were treated a year in advance by thoroughly pruning the roots and sinking the trees in the earth in tubs. When it was desired to plant them on the Exposition grounds, they were removed with all the ball of earth from the tubs and planted where they were intended to stand. The results were surprisingly good and it would have been impossible to tell these trees from those which had not received such treatment or been removed.

**THE GRAPE VINE:** In much the same way as is mentioned for fruit trees, the various varieties of the vine can be planted in such a way as to not only illustrate something of the production of fruit, but particularly to show clearly all the different methods of training and pruning. To clearly illustrate the pruning and training of the grape vine as applied to the manifold needs of the different species and varieties, would be an object lesson of immense value to nearly every visitor of the Exposition.

The continually increasing interest in horticulture on the part of the dwellers in cities and especially in that phase of it which can be carried on upon small areas of land, such as city lots, is so noticeable as to create a definite want on the part of many persons for information along this line.

No one can supply this information so well as the nurserymen and in supplying it they gain such advertising as to make the investment a thoroughly good one.

**HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS:** This class of plants may perhaps be considered to belong more particularly to the Florist, but since most nurserymen grow them in connection with their other ornamental stock, it is perhaps better that some mention be made here of the fact that the very best facilities will be available for exhibitions of this character. One prime requisite in this case as in that of practically all the things grown by nurserymen is time. A sufficient period must elapse between the planting and the opening of the Exposition to permit the exhibits to become thoroughly established.

The present intention is to have the Exposition grounds completely arranged before next Spring for the planting of those things which need to be in the ground a year in advance. This will give a full year in which to establish the plants, thus giving them an opportunity to appear at their best during the Exposition period.

There is one particular phase of the subject which I trust may be worked out in a striking manner. I refer to the planting in groups and other striking forms of native American trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. There are so many of these that it would be a particularly happy arrangement to have them shown in such a way as to differentiate them distinctly and clearly from introduced forms.

You may be interested to know how the opportunity for exhibiting at this Exposition appeals to foreigners. One foreign country which is noted for its taste in horticulture and for the effect it has had in increasing a taste for such work, has made a formal request that in assigning space for their building, the Exposition arrange to give it eight acres of surrounding space upon which to exhibit all those trees, shrubs and plants of the kinds we are discussing. There is no doubt that at least three or four other foreign countries will ask for large areas, while many of them will ask for assignments of space for individual exhibits. This will give to American nurserymen a double incentive. First, the material and perhaps selfish one, which inquires as to the monetary returns which may be expected from such exhibits; and second, the desire which should amount to a determination to show that America with its splendid resources and opportunities has not fallen behind any country in its devotion to the beautiful and in every way elevating and ennobling art, horticulture.

No body of men in the world can do as much as can this organization to encourage and make possible the splendid showing that must

be made in order that America shall stand second to none in this Department. In fact, without the loyal assistance of the individual members of this Association, practically nothing along this line can be done.

The Department places itself at the disposal of all horticulturists to render every possible assistance in attaining this desirable end. All the necessary resources and facilities which could reasonably be expected, have been or will be provided of which due notice will be given by means of circulars or otherwise, to all interested persons.

May we hope that in the spirit of reciprocity in which we all have such confidence, the nurserymen will rise to this splendid opportunity and provide this material which shall, under the fostering care of the Exposition, show to the world the magnificent advances which have been made in horticulture within the century which has elapsed since occurred the event that is to be celebrated by the holding of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

FREDERIC W. TAYLOR,  
Acting Chief, Department of Horticulture,  
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

### NEW YORK FRUIT INDUSTRY.

Seventy-four per cent. of the land in New York State is included in farms and seventy per cent. of the farmers reported orchard fruits for 1899.

The value of orchard products was not reported by the census of 1890, but in 1879 the total value of such products was \$8,409,794. For 1899 the corresponding value is \$10,542,272, a gain in twenty years of 25.4 per cent. The total number of trees increased from 17,518,048 to 21,470,841 in the ten years. For this period the percentages of increase in the numbers of the various trees are as follows: Apricot, 291.5; peach, 148.8; plum and prune, 95.9; pear, 86.1; cherry, 37.9; and apple, 4.3.

In 1900, 70.1 per cent. of all fruit trees in the state were apple trees; 11.7 per cent. peach trees; 10.2 per cent. pear trees; 4.6 per cent. plum and prune trees; and 3.4 per cent. all other fruit trees.

Apple trees were reported by 174,579 farmers. A large percentage of the apple trees reported are in the western counties, more than one-fourth of the total number being in Niagara, Wayne, Monroe, Erie, and Orleans counties.

Niagara, Ulster, and Monroe counties contain over one-half of the peach trees, which are reported by 21,798 farmers. Nearly one-fifth of the pear and plum and prune trees are grown in Niagara county, and Columbia is the leading cherry-growing county. The majority of the apricot trees are reported from Seneca and Ontario counties. In addition to the trees given in the accompanying table unclassified fruit trees to the number of 155,876 are reported, with a yield of 95,993 bushels of fruit.

The quantity of fruit produced in any year is determined so largely by the nature of the season, that comparisons between the crop of 1889 and that of 1899 have little significance. In the latter season there was a very large production of all fruits.

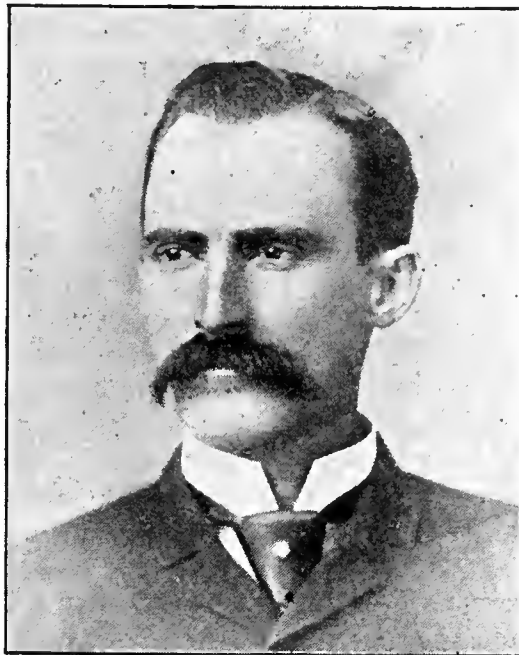
#### ORCHARD TREES AND FRUITS, 1890 AND 1900.

Fruits.	Number of Trees.		Bushels of Fruit.	
	1890.	1900.	1889.	1899.
Apple, . . .	11,428,331	15,054,832	8,493,846	24,111,257
Apricot, . . .	6,540	25,606	281	15,710

Cherry, . . .	391,446	539,742	44,298	218,642
Peach, . . .	1,014,110	2,522,729	169,976	466,850
Pear, . . .	1,173,206	2,183,909	588,767	960,170
Plum, . . .	504,365	988,147	73,411	303,688

The total area used in the cultivation of small fruits in 1899 was 25,051 acres, distributed among 39,948 farmers. The value of the fruits grown was \$2,538,363, an average of \$63 per farm. Of the total area, 12,376 acres, or 49.4 per cent. were devoted to raspberries and loganberries. The total production of these berries for the state was 17,575,530 quarts, of which nearly one-half were grown in the adjoining counties of Wayne, Ontario, Yates, and Monroe. The acreages and productions of the other small fruits were as follows: Strawberries, 7,311 acres and 13,849,680 quarts; currants, 2,594 acres and 4,584,080 quarts; blackberries and dewberries, 2,060 acres and 3,167,090 quarts; and other berries, 710 acres and 862,107 quarts.

### GEORGIA FRUIT STATISTICS.



F. N. DOWNER,  
Bowling Green, Ky.  
STATE VICE-PRESIDENT AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
OF NURSERYMEN.

The census of 1900 shows an increase since 1890 of 6,853,910, or 155.8 per cent. in the number of fruit trees in the state of Georgia, the gains being general throughout the state. The number of cherry and plum and prune trees in 1900 is more than five times as great, and that of pear trees more than three times as great as the number reported in 1890; peach trees increased 175.1 per cent.; apricot trees, 113.4 per cent.; and apple trees, 75.4 per cent.

Of the total number of trees in 1900, 68.2 per cent. were peach trees; 21.0 per cent. apple trees; 6.1 per cent. plum and prune trees; 3.4 per cent. pear trees; and 1.3 per cent. cherry, apricot, and unclassified fruit trees. The latter class, which is not included in the table, numbered 33,748 and yielded 5,751 bushels of fruit.

The total value of the nursery stock sold in 1899 was \$172,143, reported by the operators of sixty-six farms and nurseries. Of this number, twenty-nine derived their principal income from the nursery business. They had 4,929 acres of land, valued at \$116,650; buildings worth \$55,800; implements and machinery valued at \$3,970; and live stock valued at \$6,380. Their total gross income was \$158,290, of which \$153,329 was derived from the sale of trees, shrubs, and vines, and \$4,961 from the sale of other farm products. The average gross income per acre was \$32.11, and for each farm reporting, \$5,458.

### MONOCACY APPLE.

H. E. Van Deman in Rural New Yorker describes the Monocacy apple which he found growing in Frederick county, Western Maryland. He says:

The fruit is of medium size, roundish in shape; pale yellow ground color, well covered with abundant and quite distinct red stripes and some mixed or diffused red; the cavity is of medium size and depth, but highly russeted; stem, medium length and slender; basin, rather deep and wavy; calyx, large and open. Inside the apple is greenish yellow, fine grained, tender fleshed and juicy. The flavor is very pleasant subacid and agreeable. It would at once be considered a good apple when eaten. The immense crops which the tree bears, and their regularity together with the attractiveness of the fruit and late keeping make the variety well worthy of trial.

## NURSERYMAN'S RESPONSIBILITY

*To the Community in Which He Lives—Paper by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., Before Milwaukee Convention of American Association—The Nurseryman's Work Lives Long After Him, a Blessing to His Fellow Men—In Health and in Sickness, Youth and Old Age the Products of the Nursery Are Sought.*

At the Milwaukee convention of the American Association, the following paper was presented by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.:

The responsibility of a man to the community is a subject that has been largely considered, and by many answered: Yes, we do owe the community in which we live our best thought; we owe it to the community to live pure, upright lives, and to set an example that others may follow. It has been answered by others: In fact and in substance we owe no man anything; and they live thriftless, negligent, useless lives, to be forgotten as soon as the changing scenes shall fill the minds of those who knew them with other things to take their attention. And yet others answer the subject by saying: "The world owes me a living, and I will have it"; and so these become the criminal and tramp classes so much feared and despised by those who come in their way.

The nurseryman usually belongs to the first of these classes. He depends on the community for patronage, and he proclaims the value of his wares in every way that is offered to him, that he may get more patronage. He identifies himself with every move to add to the intelligence, comfort, and happiness of the people. He speaks to them of the merits of the goods he offers, and he takes his own medicine by planting an orchard, and by planting ornamental trees and other things for the beauty and comfort of his own home; and so he seeks to fill their eyes and minds with the sight and thought of the useful and beautiful. He seeks to find out new and better methods for the cultivation and care of tender plants; to find new and better methods to combat diseases among trees and plants, and to find surer and less expensive ways to destroy insect foes. He systematizes business and labor so as to secure the greatest trade secrets. He has spent valuable time freely to find out the means to accomplish this result, and when he has done it, with tongue and pen and without price he says to those less favored: "This is the way, walk ye in it."

The nurseryman is a farmer. He digs and plows and cultivates, and is dependent on the fruits of the soil for his subsistence as much as the wheat grower. He deals with a great variety of plants and trees, many of them especially tender and susceptible to injury from numerous causes; and so with care he has learned how to nourish and protect them. These studies and experiences have made him a useful and competent teacher to many about him. The nurseryman is also a business man. He buys and sells, and this brings him in contact with many people from whom he has valuable opportunities to gain knowledge of men and of business. All these things give the nurseryman exceptional advantages, and I will refer the matter to this people now before me as to how he improves them. So much for his opportunities and acquirements: and now what does he do with them?

His industry and enterprise are seen and felt in every neighborhood from ocean to ocean. Go where you will, you will see the products of his handiwork. He has made the desert to bring forth trees and fruits and flowers, and he has filled the land with fruits. He has induced the man who cared little for these things to plant and cultivate until his enthusiasm has been aroused. He has supplied trees and plants to those who wanted to plant, and he himself has planted and cultivated until his neighbors have caught his spirit and they have planted, until the prairie has become a timber land and the lands cleared of forests have become a landscape filled with orchards and gardens, and the cities and towns have shade in their streets, and their parks and lawns bring rest and refreshing to the weary and the care-worn. Because of his good work, where the few enjoyed the most common of fruits for a time in their season, the multitude now enjoy them for a year; and new fruits that delight the eye and tickle the palate are given to the people who a few years ago were not able to enjoy them. The products of the nurseryman are in demand in the

houses of those who rejoice; the wedding and the dance would look poor indeed if nothing of the products of his handiwork was seen there. There is no less demand for them in the sick room; while the demand for them in the dining room is greater in quantity and variety than in most other places. They are sought to place on the altar in the house of worship. The child revels in the products of the nurseryman, while the votaries of fashion cannot do without them. When we place our loved ones in the narrow house we cover the casket with flowers; and when we carry the remains of the departed to the grave, we forget not to place them on the little mound that marks the last resting place:

May I present you two instances, as being not better or greater than others, but they are specimens of the nurseryman's handiwork which I think present the matter fairly. The first is taken from the editorial columns of the New York Independent, and shows the result of his work when the planting is done and cared for by an intelligent, earnest worker, and is as follows:

"A striking incident occurred out in mid-Nebraska [the other day, and one that should be pondered by every dweller in the unforested lands, East or West. The funeral services of the late J. Sterling Morton was held at the homestead where, in 1855, Mr. Morton and his young wife located their claim. At that time, not a semblance of a tree was in sight over the level plain that reached away like the green waters of a quiet sea. When the neighbors and friends gathered for the sorrowful ceremony, they walked through a forest of tall trees up to the beautiful grounds of the Morton home. In front of the house were towering trees, many of them pines, interspersed with shrubs. On either sides stretched the broad acres of apple orchards in full bloom, as fair a sight as one might wish to see, while away toward the town was Morton Park, a rich woodland, the pride of the community.

"All this was the work of one man, a man who loved trees. He made the barren prairie a varied landscape. More than that, he showed the eager Westerners that there is not only an artistic and an ethical meaning in the tree-planter's mission, but a financial gain as well—a lesson that in the West's present stage of development probably has as strong a bearing as any argument that might be presented. The little claim that he homesteaded was, in the beginning, like those of hundreds of his neighbors. Because of his efforts in beautifying it and covering its acres with trees, it became very valuable, and is to-day one of the most attractive pieces of country real estate in the West."

The other illustration is the beautiful city of Ottawa, Kansas, in which I live. This city was begun in 1864, on the banks of the Marais des Cygne river, on a landscape of gently rolling prairie. Soon after this Mr. S. T. Kelsey, a lover of trees, planted a nursery near the city, in which was a large plantation of elm trees. These came forward and were ready to plant at the time the residents needed trees to plant for shade and street trees, and the results are to-day the streets of Ottawa are lined with elms instead of something less desirable, or not being lined at all, and the city is a gem of beauty among all the cities of this broad land. Many years have passed since Mr. Kelsey has been in Ottawa, but his good work still remains a comfort and a joy to many people. Many of those who planted these trees are not now living there; some there are who have forgotten Mr. Kelsey, and many are living to whom the story of Mr. Kelsey's good work has never been told; but the work remains a thing of beauty, and Mr. Kelsey's declining years are made happier by the knowledge that he has been a blessing to his fellow men.

Such scenes as the above, and many more that will come to the minds of each of you are made possible because the means to bring them to pass are provided by the nurseryman. He recognizes the demand on the part of the community, and he puts forth every effort to meet it fairly and fully, believing that such demands promote purity of thought and of life, and that they are struggles in our nature toward a higher manhood and womanhood. His business is no mean factor in the commerce of the nation, and his pay-day makes glad the hearts of a multitude of people. So he answers the question of what he thinks his responsibility to the community in which he lives. The followers of no other calling have answered it more sincerely or earnestly than he. Let us all make our best effort to further the best interests of the calling in which we are engaged, and so shall we continue faithful in the work we have so well begun.

Subscribe for THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

Frederic J. Rea, Norwood, Mass., has succeeded the firm of Rea Brothers, dissolved.

E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia., has purchased the business of Welch Brothers of that place.

E. H. Atkinson, Dover Nurseries, Dover, Del., has sold his nurseries to Henry C. Walker.

The annual meeting of the Society of American Florists will be held August 19-22d at Asheville, N. C.

John G. Gardner of the Montgomery Nurseries, Villa Nova, Pa., will lay out a park at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Charles A. Maxson, of the Central Michigan Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, was in New York city last month.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., writes that the season has been favorable, and that they are loaded for the trade.

Jones Brothers & Co., Hobart, Oklahoma, will conduct a general nursery business with a capital stock of \$25,000.

A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis., read a paper on cherries at the summer meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., called upon Western New York nurserymen last month on his trip among the nurseries of the east.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will be held in Horticultural hall, Boston, August 5-7.

The Charlton Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., has bought two acres of land from Allen L. Wood, upon which he will erect packing sheds at once.

Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., is the secretary of the American Retail Nurseryman's Protective Association, not L. A. Bryant as previously reported.

James Troop, state entomologist of Indiana, has sent out a public notice that the seventeen-year locusts have done practically no damage to the nursery stock in that state.

A stock company with a capital of \$5,000 has been formed at Detroit by Charles W. Harrah, Willis Hough, Frederick T. Ducharme, and William H. Maybury, the last-named gentleman holding 497 shares.

The Allen Nursery Co. and the Hawkes Nursery Co., Rochester, have purchased land for packing purposes at East Rochester. They will construct packing cellars which will be ready for use in the fall.

A bulletin by the Geneva, N. Y., experiment station calls attention to the yellowing and dropping of apple leaves in Western New York. It is believed that spraying during adverse weather conditions is the cause.

A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., has been visiting nurseries since the Milwaukee convention. He proposes to build a packing house 80x100 feet, and asks for information regarding composition or other kinds of roofing.

Wyman Elliot, Minneapolis, says: "There is a splendid opportunity for experimental work by enthusiastic horticulturists who seek renown and fortune by producing the ideal commercial apple and culinary plum."

Thomas E. Cashman is secretary and manager of the Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn., which is building a new office; also a frost-proof tree cellar, 120x80 and 10 feet in height, with walls 28 inches thick.

France proposes to make a great outdoor display at the St. Louis exposition. Her commissioner has asked for eight acres of land surrounding the French building, to be planted by the nurserymen, florists and seedsmen.

The dutiable imports during the month of May, 1902, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$57,253, as compared with \$21,144 during the same month a year ago. The exports during May, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$14,544, against \$6,385 in May, 1901.

Fred Wellhouse, the well-known apple grower of Kansas, is quoted as saying that his state will raise one of the largest crops this year in its history. The trees are not as full of fruit as they have been in other years, but the size and good quality will make up for quantity.

A Southern Nut Growers Association is proposed. At an informal meeting recently at Albany, Ga., these temporary officers were elected: President, G. M. Bacon, DeWitt, Ga.; vice president, Robert J. Bacon, Baconton, Ga.; treasurer, J. M. Tift, Albany, Ga.; secretary, J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

The United States government has planted five acres in Arizona to date trees imported from Africa, besides 1,000 seedlings. In the past year at the governmental experimental station near Phoenix, three imported trees bore more than 500 pounds of fruit, ripening between August and January.

John Rock, manager of the California Nursery Co., Niles, Cal., entertained 275 members of the Pacific Coast Horticultural Society, on July 6th, at a picnic on the nursery grounds. There are six greenhouses and 650 acres under cultivation. Foreign shipments of trees are made regularly from this nursery.

Secretary Dawley of the New York State Fruit Growers' association reports that the outlook for the fruit crop in New York state, based upon 100 as an average full crop, is as follows: Apples, 70; grapes, 90; peaches, 25; pears, 25; Japan plums, 10; European plums, 40; raspberries, 85; currants, 65.

The Upland Nursery Co., which purchased all the buildings, etc., of the E. W. Reid Nursery, and removed them to the Darrah farm at Lansing, west of Bridgeport, O., was recently reorganized, says the Florists' Exchange. It will be a stock company with a capital of \$5,000, but this amount will be increased at an early date. J. M. Brown was elected president, J. C. Dent vice president, E. B. Bowie secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Jarvis general manager. J. M. Brown, J. C. Dent, J. B. Briggs, E. B. Bowie and D. H. Dondan were elected directors.

## In Nursery Rows.

**WHITE STRAWBERRIES.**—In reply to a correspondent, The Country Gentleman says that while White Strawberries may be found growing wild in the northeastern states, small, conical, and of comparatively little value, those who wish to cultivate them should send to French or English nurserymen.

**PERFECTION CURRANT.**—Samples of the Perfection Currant, originated and grown by C. M. Hooker & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., were received at this office last month. This is certainly a valuable currant, large, tart, juicy, and a prolific bearer. This is the first fruit to be awarded the \$50 gold Barry medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. It also received the highest award of any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition. This year, as heretofore, the Perfection Currant is surpassing all other varieties on the grounds of the originators, as to size, quality, length of bunch, etc. The colored cuts of the currant do not in any way exaggerate. The fruit is fully up to the illustrations.

**HARDY GRAPE STOCKS.**—Can hardy, vigorous vines of other species than the ordinary labrusca grape be profitably used in commercial vineyards as stocks upon which to graft varieties which are better in fruit than Concord? In order to ascertain the facts in this connection, the New York Agricultural Experiment Station is undertaking co-operative experiments with vineyards in different sections of the state. Among the varieties which will be tested in this way are Barry, Herbert and some others of the Rogers hybrids, Brighton, Campbell, Mills, Iona and Vergennes. Some of the varieties more commonly found in commercial vineyards, such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara and Worden, will also be grown in the same way for comparison with the varieties first named. One experimental vineyard is located on the farm of T. H. King, Trumansburg, Tompkins County, N. Y., on the upland bordering Cayuga Lake. A second experimental vineyard is located on the farm of I. A. Wilcox, Portland, Chautauqua County, N. Y., in the midst of the famous Chautauqua grape belt. It is proposed to locate a third vineyard at some easily accessible point in a section of the Hudson Valley, where grapes are grown commercially.

# The National Nurseryman.

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The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

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Committee on Publicity—C. M. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

Annual convention for 1903—At Detroit, Mich., June 10-12.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1902.

## GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION.

The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN has called attention to the determination of the federal government to distribute, free, quantities of trees in much the same manner as is done in the case of seeds, and against which there has been continued complaint for years. We have quoted the statements of Secretary Wilson made to us on this subject—statements which have been in substance the same as that on the subject which appears in the year book of the Department of Agriculture just issued.

"It has long been my belief," says Secretary Wilson, "that much good might be accomplished by using a part of the appropriation in a judicious dissemination of some of the more valuable trees. Plans have therefore been made to place at the disposal of each senator, member and delegate in Congress a limited number of selected trees, the object being to encourage a love for tree-planting and all that this work involves. It will, of course, be entirely beyond the scope of this department to send a large number of trees to any one place, but it is believed that the action contemplated will eventually lead to extensive planting through the educational effects of the work. Commercial establishments are well prepared to supply trees in nearly all parts of the country at reasonable cost, and the plan of our work will, it is believed, eventually advance their interests. Already there has been secured for distribution a choice collection of nut trees, principally pecans, and these are being grown by the department from nuts gathered from selected trees in all parts of the country."

It remains to be seen, of course, whether the free distribution of trees will grow to such an extent as has that of seeds. The distribution of the latter was begun in the same way.

## TWO INTERESTING PAPERS.

We take pleasure in calling special attention to the papers on "The Responsibility of the Nurseryman to the Community in which he Lives," by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., and "The Nursery Interests at the St. Louis World's Fair" by Frederick W. Taylor, acting chief of the department of horticulture of that fair, which are presented in this issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Neither of these papers suffers by being left over because of a crush of matter in the July issue of the journal. The St. Louis fair is two years distant and the subject treated by Mr. Willis is a live one at all times. Both of these papers stand out the more prominently when separated from the routine business of the convention.

## THE QUESTION BOX.

Again we call attention to the importance of the question box. Its advantages have not yet been fully appreciated at the annual sessions of the American Association. They may be indicated by the answers to the questions proposed at the Milwaukee convention and answered in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN of July. And in this connection we may add that any questions sent to this journal will be answered so far as possible throughout the year. The value of the question box is appreciated by the great horticultural societies of the country. The use of the question box has elicited the most valuable discussion at the conventions of the American Association.

## GEORGIA HORTICULTURISTS.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society will be held in Augusta, August 6th-7th. Charles S. Smith, Concord, Ga., will discuss "The Home Orchard," G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga., will review "Some Lessons of the Past Year," F. W. Taylor, St. Louis, will present a paper on "Georgia Horticultural Products at the St. Louis Exposition."

## WESTERN WHOLESALERS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Western Wholesale Nurserymen's Association was held at the Centropolis hotel, Kansas City, July 9th. President A. L. Brooke, presided. Twenty members were present, among them being: Peter Youngers and A. J. Brown, Geneva, Neb.; C. F. Stanbury, Stanbury, Mo.; E. D. Virden, Grand Junction, Col.; J. L. Howard, Shenandoah, Ia.; J. D. Stevens, Cameron, Mo.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan.; A. L. Brooke, Topeka, Kan.; J. H. Skinner, Topeka; W. Kelly, Marion, Ia.; W. P. Bates, Winfield, Kan.; and D. N. Bates, Floral, Kan. It was reported that somewhat less than an average amount of stock was on hand. The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Brooke, Topeka; vice-president, R. H. Blair, Kansas City; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth.

## APPLE SHIPPERS TO MEET.

The eighth annual meeting of the National Apple Shippers Association will be held in Rochester, N. Y., August 6th. At the convention of 1901 in Toronto, E. N. Loomis, of New York city, stated that the yield of apples in the United States annually is about 40,000,000 barrels of green fruit. Of this quantity about 25,000,000 barrels are marketed green, the remainder being dried, made into cider, or wasted during the process of harvesting. Niagara and Orleans counties, in New York state, have raised, in a single season, as high as 7,000,000 barrels of the best kind of market apples.

Mr. Loomis also gave some interesting statistics regarding the export trade in apples. In the year 1900 dried apples to the amount of 34,964,010 pounds were exported from the United States, while during 1897, which was what is called a "good fruit year," green apples to the amount of 1,503,981 barrels were exported. The apple crop of the United States for 1900 was worth about \$60,000,000 to the growers. Mr. Loomis called attention to the fact that a cold storage house had been erected in Rochester with a capacity of 100,000 barrels, and another of the same capacity at Albion, N. Y.

## WOULD HAVE TO AMEND CONSTITUTION.

J. M. Underwood, Lake City, Minn., recently discussed before his state horticultural society the subject of legal protection for the owner of new productions in the plant world. In the discussion that ensued A. B. Choate said that in his judgment a man may be protected legally by making a contract with every man he sells to, to the effect that this man shall not sell to any one else, and if he does the producer or originator can sue him for damages. "That would do in a measure, but it is not an adequate protection. He ought not only to be able to collect damages, but, as Mr. Underwood says, it ought to be a misdemeanor. He ought to be punished if he violates the law."

L. R. Moyer said: "It seems to me that on general grounds there ought to be some protection to the originator of new fruits, still to get such protection there would have to be a national law, and to have such a law would require an amendment of the constitution. If you remember the constitution it provides that congress may grant to authors and inventors a

patent for the protection of their rights, but we cannot say that a producer of a new fruit is either an author or inventor. It is rather a gift of God, and it cannot be covered by a national law until we have a constitutional amendment to cover it, and you all know how difficult it is to amend the constitution of the United States. We might pass a resolution approving an amendment to the constitution, but it would take a long time to adopt it."

## AS TO NOVELTIES.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society has resolved after a lengthy "whereas" to advise all fruit planters not to bother with new varieties until they have been solemnly tested and approved by the pomologist of some state or nation. The idea is to prevent the purchase by planters to their loss and discouragement of doubtful new, renamed, misnamed or untried fruits and plants, often represented to have special merits, contrary to the real facts, until thorough trials have been made by the experiment stations, as disinterested parties. This is excellent theory, but the hustling gardener and fruit-grower, as well as the up-to-date amateur, will scarcely consent to wait for official endorsements before testing such varieties as may appear superior in some respect to those he already grows. Official trials of new or little known economic plants made at public expense are very well as far as they go, and are undoubtedly useful in eliminating certain gross frauds in the dissemination of so-called novelties, but they will scarcely replace local tests made by wide-awake planters.—Rural New Yorker.

## AN APPLE CONGRESS.

Two of the leading fruit free experts of the United States, H. L. Messick of Quincy and A. J. Dunnigan of Springfield, Ill., were at the Southern hotel recently in consultation with orchard men of St. Louis and vicinity, says Coleman's Rural World. It is proposed to hold an apple congress in St. Louis next December, at which apple growers and dealers from all parts of the world will meet to discuss questions of mutual interest. Similar congresses for raisers of all kinds of fruit are planned for the World's Fair period. As St. Louis is the center of the greatest apple-producing section on the globe, it is deemed proper that the apple-growers should start the movement for a universal fruit congress. Among those interested in the proposed congress are: H. C. Cupp, of Fall Creek, Ill., president of the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Association; C. H. Williamson, of Quincy; E. C. Wilson, of Hannibal, and J. M. Crow, of Louisiana, Mo.

Mr. Messick is an expert on pruning and treating trees, while Mr. Dunnigan makes a specialty of planting. The former has planted over 1,000,000 fruit trees in the last forty years, he says, and expects to get in a few hundred thousand more in course of time. He calls himself a "tree doctor," and it is his custom each year to visit the large commercial orchards of Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Mr. Messick says the greatest apple country in the world is, without doubt, along the Mississippi and Missouri river bluffs and in Northern Arkansas, Southwest Missouri, Eastern Kansas and other portions of the same states, where there is a rocky foundation and plenty of iron in the soil.

## Obituary.

Dr. T. H. Hoskins, horticulturist of Vermont, died at Newport June 25th, aged 74 years. He was a well-known horticultural writer and experimenter.

Stephen Crane, many years ago in the employ of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., as traveling salesman, died in Norwich, Conn., July 14th, aged 74 years. He was born in Orleans county, N. Y., and went to Norwich in 1861. He was proprietor of the Crane nurseries in Norwich.

W. J. Mandeville died July 14th at Despatch, N. Y., aged 52 years, having been born February 9, 1852. He graduated from the DeGraff Military Institute, of Rochester, and later was connected with the firm of S. Boardman & Son, nurserymen and seedsmen. In 1875, he commenced in the flower seed business in his own name, and in 1879 became associated with Herbert S. King under the firm name of Mandeville & King. On the death of his partner in 1890, he formed a partnership with Fred B. King, under the same firm name. The firm was recently incorporated, Mr. Mandeville being chosen president. He was also a director in James Vick's Sons, and vice-president of the Cleveland Seed Company.

The death of Louis F. Sanders, senior member of L. T. Sanders & Son, Plain Dealing, La., on June 8th, was announced in last month's issue of this journal. Mr. Sanders was born in Bertie county, N. C., May 15, 1845, and was of English and Scotch descent. He moved with his parents to St. Francis county, Ark. (afterwards Woodruff county), in the winter of '49. His father being a farmer, he was brought up on a farm. As the country was new and schools few, his opportunities to obtain an education were meager. The Civil War coming on while he was in his teens, he enlisted for one month in the Confederate Army, and at the expiration of the month re-enlisted (before he was seventeen years old) and served until the close of the war west of the Mississippi river, and was discharged near Marshall, Texas, in May, 1865, from Company B, 32d Arkansas Volunteers, Roan's Brigade, Churchill's Division.

On returning home he found that his father had died in March, and leaving him no parental ties (his mother having died in '56); and the country being overrun by both armies, was about ruined. He attended school three months and then commenced work on the farm again. In the fall of 1867, he went to Southwest Kansas, and in February, 1868, located in Bossier parish, where he had resided continuously since.

In January, 1869, Mr. Sanders married Miss Frances A. Walker, of Bossier parish. He followed general farming until 1880, when he added the fruit and nursery business, and made a success of both. He seconded every move that has been made for the upbuilding of the industrial, educational and political resources of the parish and state, and especially did he interest himself in the building up of the farm and fruit interests of that section. He was a prominent member of the Grange and Farmers' Alliance, was a charter member of the Texas Horticultural Society, and was a member and vice-president for Louisiana of the American Association of Nurserymen. He was a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was the senior member from Bossier parish in the General Assembly of Louisiana. Leon Sanders, the son, will continue the nursery business under the present firm name.

Announcement was made in a Milwaukee daily paper that President Ilgenfritz had reappointed last year's standing committees of the American Association of Nurserymen. There was no basis for such a statement. President Ilgenfritz appointed new committees and they were published for the first time correctly in the July issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., have attractive advertisement in another column. Theirs is one of the largest and most complete lines of nursery stock in the United States.

## Long and Short.

Native plum pits and peach pits, box elder and ash seed can be secured at J. C. Welch's, Shenandoah, Ia.

Josiah Roberts, Malvern, Pa., has a surplus of Lombardy and Carolina poplar, Osage orange and California privet.

Norway maples of the highest grade can be obtained of William Warner Harper, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., presents in another column an attractive list of stock which he offers for fall of 1902 and spring of 1903.

Mazzard cherry seed and raffia are specialties handled by Thomas Meehan & Sons, whose wholesale department is at Dreshertown, Pa.

Tulips, crocuses, hyacinths, Columbia raspberry tips and Rathbun raspberry transplants are offered by James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

Grape vines and currant plants are specialties with Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y. They have a large stock at lowest prices and solicit correspondence.

Two hundred thousand asparagus roots; also rhubarb, horse radish, etc., including a full line of small fruit plants can be had of W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.

For peach and apple trees call upon J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md. Their trees are making good growth and are sure to suit. They are ready for orders now.

Three hundred thousand apple and a full line of nursery stock; also apple and forest tree seedlings, fruit tree stocks, etc., are offered by E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., offer roses, clematis, climbing vines, flowering shrubs, ornamental trees, conifers, standard and dwarf pears, cherries, peaches, plums, etc.

A new edition of their stock book has been issued by Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., Rochester, N. Y. It is 16 x 21 inches, bound in heavy Manila tag, printed on heavy ledger paper, 68 pages.

C. M. Hooker & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., introducers of the Perfection currant, offer a limited quantity of this new and promising currant, which is the first fruit to win the \$50 Barry medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

## Foreign Notes.

Horticulturists owe so much to the Veitch family for their numerous introductions of plants that it will be of interest to note that the founder of the Exeter, England, firm, John Veitch, was born in 1752. The Royal and Hooper nurseries cover twelve acres comprising choice collections of orchids, palms, tree-ferns, azaleas, camellias, heatles, hardy perennials and alpine plants; also roses, shrubs, ornamental and fruit trees. At Exminster is a nursery of nine acres devoted to forest trees. At Exwick there are nine acres of trial grounds.

The case of Low vs. Appleton, before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury in the King's Bench Division of the Royal Courts of Justice, London, on May 28th, arose out of the sale of a cypripedium, and created much interest among orchidists. The plaintiffs are Messrs. H. Low & Co., nurserymen, Enfield. The defendant is a dealer in orchids, and his gardener showed Mr. Low a plant he called *Cypripedium insigne* Harefield Hall variety when Mr. Low visited the defendant's place at Weston-super-mare. The plaintiffs paid £45 for the plant, but it did not flower true to name. The plaintiffs said that if genuine the orchid would have been worth £105, and claimed that sum. The court awarded £70 to the plaintiff.

The Porto Rico Trade Journal says that budded orange trees are worth \$30 to \$45 per hundred. From 8,000 to 10,000 trees are grown to an acre, and two years from seed will produce a paying number of trees. As a business, ornamental nurseries on the island are more lucrative even than fruit raising on account of their durability and ever-increasing value.

## Recent Publications.

"Principal Insects Liable to be Distributed on Nursery Stock." Prepared under the direction of the entomologist, by Nathan Banks assistant entomologist. Pp. 46, figs. 43. (Bulletin No. 34, new series U. S. Division of Entomology.) Price 5 cents,

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, New York and Chicago, announce the publication of volumes XIII. and XIV. of "The Silva of North America," the monumental work by Professor Charles Sprague Sargent. These volumes complete the work, the cost of the fourteen volumes being \$350.

The proceedings of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association have been issued by the secretary, L. H. Pammel, Ames, Ia. The association was formed last fall to encourage the establishment of parks, beautify cities, care for cemeteries, preserve forests, etc. Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., is the treasurer. At the first meeting held December 11, 12, 1901, papers on subjects in accordance with the purpose of the organization were read. It is a foregone conclusion that such an association will do much to encourage the planting of trees.

Country Life in America for August follows the changing year with superb pictures and articles on gardening, birds and wild flowers, vacation pastimes and many things of the outdoor world during the month. The home-making series deals this month with external features of the house, and the making of water-garden, with beautiful flowers and vegetation. There are beautiful pictures of the plants and the animal life in the water. Other articles deal with "The Redemption of the Low-Ground," "The Back Yard Problem" in garden-making, and many things that have to do with outdoor occupations, sports and nature study. In all, the magazine is a unique and beautiful tribute to the growing outdoor feeling.

The proceedings of the twenty-seventh session of the American Pomological Society, held in Buffalo, September 12, 13, 1901, have been compiled by the secretary, William A. Taylor, Washington, D. C., and published by the society. Charles L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., is the president of the society. The executive committee includes William C. Barry and G. L. Taber. On the finance committee is J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O., and among the state vice-presidents are the following well known nurserymen: W. F. Heikes, Luther Burbank, George L. Taber, P. J. A. Berckmans, jr., Charles G. Patten, J. W. Manning, C. J. Monroe, J. Van Lindley, J. J. Harrison, H. H. Chase. There are biographical sketches of T. T. Lyon, William Saunders, Thomas Meehan, Robert Manning. The stenographic report of the proceedings is of great value to all who are interested in fruits, as are also the fruit reports. The entire matter is indexed. Appended to the report is the revised catalogue of fruits recommended by the society for cultivation in the various sections of the United States and British provinces.

A second edition of one of the most delightful books on the rose, "The Book of the Rose," by the Rev. A. Foster-Melliar, M. A., rector of Sproughton, Suffolk, England, has been issued by Macmillan & Co., Ltd. of London. The author states that not only from the British Isles, but from all countries apparently where roses are grown he has received kind expressions of approval and commendation. The present edition has been thoroughly revised in the light of the wisdom gained during the seven years that have elapsed since the first edition. The book is as fascinating as a novel. The author writes for the enthusiast, for those who make a regular hobby of their roses, and think of them as fondly and almost as fully in January as in June. A good rose, he says, should stand in the vase by itself as a queen should; then let any other flower or combination of flowers rival her if they can. The author, after an introduction, gives the history and a classification of the rose. Chapters are devoted to situation and soil, laying out beds and protection, pruning, stocks, propagation, pests, roses under glass, exhibiting, manners and customs, selections and a calendar of operations. No grower of roses should be without Rev. A. Foster-Melliar's book. Cloth, 8vo., illustrated, \$1.75. London: MACMILLAN & CO., LTD. New York: THE MACMILLAN CO. Rochester, N. Y.: SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1901 has been issued under the direction of Secretary James Wilson, and under the editorial supervision of George William Hill. The book is one of great value to any person who is directly interested in the tillage of the soil. A large amount of information is contained in the 608 pages of the work. The original articles contributed to the work are mainly general in character and in application, and there is much that is of direct interest to the nurseryman. Secretary Wilson calls attention to the importance of fruit growing. There is an especially valuable article on commercial orcharding by U. S. Pomologist G. B. Brackett. The apple is discussed in a number of parts of the book, as are other of the standard fruits. Fruit and shade trees in general are subjects of discussion by experts. There are articles on progress in plant breeding, little known fruit varieties considered worthy of wider dissemination, the home fruit garden, etc. A large amount of statistical matter is presented in the appendix. The American Association of Nurserymen heads the list of horticultural and kindred societies, and all the sectional nursery organizations are listed; but the Western New York Horticultural Society, one of the oldest and largest in the country, does not appear there.

The World's Work for August gives a large portion of its pages to the seasonable subject of "The Whole People at Play." A series of strikingly interesting stories and experiences, descriptions of recreation country, articles on striking development of the continental-wide business of vacation-making, all filled with the spirit of the American summer, are written by Walter H. Page, Julian Ralph, Lindsay Denison, Charles F. Holder, E. T. W. Chambers, Arthur Goodrich, W. G. Cunniff and Ray Stevens. And the hundred illustrations which accompany this special feature of the number help the text to bring the reader into the midst of the Great North Woods, the varied New England resorts, by Wisconsin lakes, over the Rockies, by the shores of Santa Catalina. And many of the photographs are extraordinary bits of picture-making. Besides the usual March of Events and Among the World Workers there are additional features. Russell Doubleday, who wrote "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee," tells of the new 20 hour trains between New York and Chicago a striking chapter in American progress—and O. P. Austen, chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, discusses the future of the American commercial invasion. Among the portraits are a unique picture of Joe Jefferson raking in his garden, and a portrait of John Burroughs by his son.

Forestry in Minnesota, by Samuel B. Green, professor of horticulture and Forestry in the University of Minnesota. This is one of the most attractive books of the kind that we have seen in point of typography, arrangement, classification, illustration and comprehensiveness. Issued primarily for the classes in the University of Minnesota, it has been received in such favor in the fourteen agricultural colleges in which it is the chief text book on forestry, and in normal and high schools, that the first edition was quickly exhausted and a second and revised edition has been prepared and issued. The work has been divided into the following chapters in part one: The tree, the forest, forest influences, tree planting on prairies, forest regeneration and treatment, propagation, nursery practice, forest protection, rate of increase, forest mensuration, forest problems in Minnesota, wood and its uses, durability of wood, forest economies. Part II. treats of trees of Minnesota and part III. of forest trees of the United States. There is a glossary and an index. The seeker after information regarding the propagation of forest trees will here find just what he wants. The result of long and patient study of the subject is apparent upon every page, as is also a marked ability for the transmission of information. Practical forest problems are presented with answers in detail. The book is a working manual and should be of great value in a large field. It is published at 25 cents per copy, postage 12 cents, by the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, and is worth five times the price. It has been copyrighted by the author, Professor Samuel B. Green. The book, while primarily for Minnesota conditions, is, of course, applicable to a wide range of country.

L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y., May 2, 1902—"Your paper is one of the very few we have time to read from cover to cover and the only one that we pay for. The others are all sent gratis."

# Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Proprietor

OFFER FOR FALL, 1902

## APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY IN CAR LOAD LOTS

Also nice lot of Standard and Dwarf Pear Japan Plums. Cut Leaved Maple, Elms Hydrangeas, California Privet, Etc. Snyder and E. Harvest Blackberry R. C. Plants.

100000 Catalpa (Speciosa) Seedlings.

Our one year Cherry are very fine and extra heavy.

Send us a list of your wants or come and see for yourself.

VINCENNES

INDIANA

## Mountain Grown Trees

The Hardest and Best Growers Under the Sun.

In an orchard of 5,000 Peach Trees, planted spring of 1898, not one failed to grow.

9,000 Elberta, 9,000 Crawford Late, 10,000 Beer Smock, and a large surplus of many others for sale.

We have as fine a lot of trees as ever grew.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricots, Cherry, Quince, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, Evergreens and Fine Roses, which we offer to the trade for fall of 1902 and spring of 1903 at lowest prices.

Address—

**The Blair County Nursery Company,**  
EAST FREEDOM, PA.

NEW, REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION OF OUR

### Nurseryman's Stock Book

now ready; 16 x 21 inches. Bound in heavy, tough manilla tag, and printed on heavy ledger paper, containing 68 pages; printed with latest varieties, \$2.00; same book with blank heading, \$1.75.

SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

Commercial Stationers

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## GRAPE VINES

AND

## Currant Plants

Highest Standard of Grades. Largest Stock and Lowest Prices Correspondence solicited.

**WHELOCK & CLARK**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Native Plum Pits and Peach Pits.

Box Elder and Ash Seed can be secured at Welch's Nursery.  
Write for prices.

Address, **J. C. WELCH, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

## WANTED

A capable man with some money to invest in well established wholesale and retail Nursery, capable of managing help, propagating and growing fruit and ornamental trees. Address at once with references, BOX 134, AUGUSTA, MICH.

## NORWAY MAPLES

14 to 15 ft. in height. 3 to 4 inches Caliper.

Good Tops and Roots—Handsome Trees.

Also a fine Stock of Specimen Deciduous and Evergreen Trees.  
Good Tops and Perfect Roots.

## ANDORRA NURSERIES

WILLIAM WARNER HARPER, Proprietor.

CHESTNUT HILL, - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## WANTED

Experienced Traveler to sell European Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, etc., to Wholesale Seedsmen, Florists and Nurserymen. Must be of gentlemanly appearance, healthy, sober and energetic. Steady position. State reference, former occupation and salary wanted.

Address confidentially, **AUGUST RHOTERT, 26 Barclay Street, New York.**

## WANTED

Peach, Apple, Cherry and Pear. Also a good budger by first day of August; one that can bill and ship trees and inspect grade, etc.

Address, **EMPORIA NURSERIES, Emporia, Va.**

ESTABLISHED 1875.

## Mount Arbor Nurseries

**E. S. WELCH, Proprietor.**

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA.**

Located in Southwest Iowa, 50 miles from Omaha.

Two large Storage Buildings, 102 x 126 and 62 x 110, respectively  
Railroad Side Track full length of Packing Grounds.

For Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903 we offer one of the largest and most complete lines of Nursery Stock on the market.

**300,000 APPLE** Fine Stock.  
Good Assortment.

LARGE STOCK OF

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Grape Vines, Small Fruits,  
Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,

Forest Tree Seedlings, Apple Grafts made to order.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Large supply, leading varieties.

Climbing Roses—On own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle, Prairie Queen and Crimson Rambler.

Fall Trade List will be issued about September 1st.  
Correspondence and inspection invited.

Have recently purchased plant of Welch Bros., of this place.  
When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"There is a tendency to place too little value upon quality in fruit."*—WILLIAM C. BARRY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1902.

No. 9.

## STORAGE HOUSES.

**Suggestions for Their Construction Based Upon Recent Experience in Varied Localities—As to Plans and Materials—Interior Should Be Planned and Exterior Built Around It—As to Artificial Heat—Walls and Roofing.**

In view of the general interest lately manifested in the construction of storage and packing houses, suggestions as to plans and materials by those who have had experience are herewith presented:

Chase Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., were among the first to construct storage houses for the handling of nursery stock. Regarding the construction of storage and packing houses, William Pitkin, secretary and treasurer of the Chase Brothers Co., said:

"Our experience has shown us that whatever material is used for storage houses for nursery stock the outer covering should be tight. The best material for covering the storage house, I believe, is corrugated iron siding which comes in sheets 100 feet square at \$3 per sheet. Planed matched lumber can be used to advantage and it will cost less than the iron siding. There should be two or three air spaces, building paper being used with every layer of sheathing. The paper is what keeps out the cold (with the air spaces) and the inner courses of lumber need not be tight. But the outside course, whatever the material, must be tight. Corrugated iron roofing may be used for the roof. Felt and gravel makes a good roof. There must be air spaces under the roof also. We build from the ground up and bank up the sides; we do not excavate under the building. We use sky-lights and side windows.

"There is one suggestion I would make to any nurseryman who contemplates building a storage house. I would plan the interior first and lay it all out—storage department, grafting department, bins, boxes, etc.—and then build the exterior around it. I make this suggestion because in this way one may economize space. We have found after enclosing a building that when we come to divide our interior into rooms as we wanted, we needed two or three feet more space and could just as well have had it if we had so planned, and without little or no extra expense. Then, too, the location of windows can be made to better advantage by planning the interior first and building around it. And the skylights should be directly over the aisles. It will be found desirable to have plenty of light from above, especially when the house is filled up with stock.

"Brick walls or stone walls may be used. Some nurserymen have quite permanent houses so constructed. Newark, N. Y. nurserymen use steam piping to warm their storage houses. We have found that there is little need for artificial heat. We have several sheet iron stoves of the simplest design in which

we burn coke in the northwest corner of the houses when there is zero weather and a high wind. At other times heat is not needed. It is a fact the smoke will prevent injury by frost to trees in storage. We had a slight fire in one of our storage houses. A portion of one side was burned away on a very cold night when the mercury was near to zero and I expected that the opening thus made would cause considerable loss by freezing to the stock in the house. But none of the stock was damaged. The house had been filled with smoke from the fire. Since then I have heard that smoke prevented damage under similar conditions. Of course I know that smoke is used to protect trees in orchard.

"The size of a storage house will depend of course upon the use to which it is to be put. It should be remembered that the nearer the building is to a square the cheaper can it be built. A building 100 x 100 feet, 10,000 square feet, will require but 400 feet square of siding of a given height while a building 200 x 50 feet, 10,000 square feet, will require 500 feet square of siding of the same height."

AT SARCOXIE, MO.

Sarcxie, Mo., August 19,—James B. Wild & Bros.: "Our storage building is 60 x 120. In the front it is 22 feet and at the rear about 14 feet in height. It has six sky-lights. The roof is supported by iron columns for 90 feet, then a cross wall, leaving two 30 x 30 rooms. On each side of the long walls are five chimneys; these are carried up from the foundation and there are openings at or near the foundation, also near the ceiling, for the purpose of letting in cool air or letting out hot air. On the south and west sides of the building are two large doors for admitting wagons loaded with trees.

"The walls are thirteen inch brick but with air spaces of about two inches from foundation to roof where they are brick arched over to close up in air space at top. The sky-lights are 4 x 6 feet. Small doors and windows are placed at convenience of the two rooms, 30 x 30. These are used for grafting rooms. The 60 x 90 room we store trees in and stack up like cord wood to within six or eight feet of the ceiling. The air space between roof and ceiling is 12 inches with double lathing and plastering a ceiling.

"The building was erected in 1882 and we have annually since stored from fifteen to twenty-five carloads of trees in it. We have kept apple, pear, peach, cherry and like stock in perfect dormant condition (when properly stored) from November 20th until June 15th.

"We would, however, suggest that in constructing such a building again we would change the entire roofing to have eaves on the long side and build 24 feet in height, so that only half the air space in building would contain the stored trees, as we find that the lower the trees are stored the better they will stay in dormant condition. Then, too, we would have

the skylights built through the center and only admit light from the north side. There should also be a separate room where trees are received at first so that there need be no air admitted while storing and repacking stored trees, as we find that the opening of large doors admits too much dry air and helps to dry out the stock stored, if the utmost care is not taken."

#### N. H. ALBAUGH'S ADVICE.

One of the first to give advice to nurserymen regarding the storage of nursery stock is N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O., who said at the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen in Chicago in 1899:

"A storage house is essential and I have learned much by experience, regarding the matter of construction. I would never make it below ground. There is more danger of dampness collecting in it if you dig down at all. Then again, it is harder to put stock in and to take it out. You cannot drive a full load into a cellar. A space 30 x 100 feet should be selected and it should be covered a foot thick with gravel. Then build up your stone walls several feet and side up with matched lumber, putting in paper lining. Leave an air space and then put more paper under the inside wall. Building paper should also be placed under the roof. At first we used sawdust between the double walls; but we found that it settled down, got wet, rotted the frame work and was worse than useless. Such a storage house will hold 35,000 peach trees. We found that heeling in the stock caused premature sprouting in spite of all precautions. We learned that cording up the stock was the only satisfactory way. A little heat goes a great ways in such a house. The cost of such a house is \$600."

#### JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

A recent visit to the nurseries of the Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., to view the new rose, Dorothy Perkins, brought out the fact that this is one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped nurseries in this country. The fields of roses, comprising all the well-known varieties, are worth going many miles to see; for roses are a specialty with the Jackson & Perkins Co. Of roses in the fields there are 60 acres; large flowering clematis, such as Duchess of Edinburgh, Henryii, Ramona, Jackmanni, etc., three acres; also three acres of peonies in a general assortment of varieties. In flowering shrubs there are 15 acres; growing among these are included such kinds as berberies, deutzias, Azalea mollis, fringe trees, purple and white lilacs, honeysuckles and Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, the latter numbering over 50,000 plants in the field. Fifteen acres are planted with ornamental deciduous trees, and ten acres with evergreen trees and shrubs.

In the fruit department there are eight acres of currants, five acres of gooseberries, four of grape vines, ten of standard pear trees, and twenty of peach trees. These are all of marketable size and do not include stock yet in nursery rows.

The greenhouses of this firm cover an area of more than 30,000 square feet. Here many thousand ornamental plants are propagated. The three storage warehouse have a capacity of 200,000 cubic feet. A new warehouse, 80,000 cubic feet, is to be ready for use this fall.

In addition to the 310 acres of nursery operated in Newark, N. Y., the Jackson & Perkins Co. has a nursery of 60 acres

in California where roses, chiefly of the American Beauty, Mrs. John Laing and La France varieties, are grown. The young stock is rooted and grown one season at the Newark establishment, then it is lifted and shipped to California, where it is planted out and grown one season. After the wood is ripened thoroughly, it is lifted and shipped back to the Newark plant and sold from the home office. The stock thus grown is gaining a wide reputation as being of superior quality.

The Jackson & Perkins Co., is the sole representative in the United States for Charles Detriche, Sr., Angers, France, grower of fruit tree stocks, rose stocks of every description, and young stock of all ornamental and forest trees, conifers, etc.

The original partnership of Jackson & Perkins was formed in 1861, with the object of conducting a business as market gardeners and growers of small fruits, the partners being A. E. Jackson and C. H. Perkins, his son-in-law. The cultivation of ornamental plants with roses and clematis as specialties was made the principal business. A. E. Jackson died in 1895, and on July 1, 1896, Jackson & Perkins Co., succeeded Jackson & Perkins. G. C. Perkins, son of C. H. Perkins, was admitted to partnership, as was also E. A. Miller. C. H. Perkins retains the controlling interest. He is the owner of several canning factories. A force of 85 men is required in the nursery.

#### THE APPLE CROP.

Reports regarding the apple crop vary greatly. The National Apple Shipper's Association, which held its annual meeting in Rochester last month gave out an estimate that the apple crop this year would be the largest since the bumper crop of 1896. Prominent growers, however, assert that while there are many summer apples, the crop of winter apples will not be large. The government crop report conforms to the latter rather than the former estimate. It is a fact, though, that trees in Western New York are laden.

A. Emerson Babcock, of Brighton, N. Y., one of the largest apple growers in Western New York, said:

I am convinced that there is not a large crop of apples either in New York state or throughout the country. Many orchards are not bearing at all, this year, and in those where the yield is good it has been due to the good care which has been given the trees, especially in the matter of spraying. Where the orchards have been neglected, almost no crop is the result. Even in the orchards of my neighbor, C. M. Hooker, the yield this year will be fully a quarter less than it was two years ago, and Mr. Hooker is a careful orchardist, too.

A Western buyer who recently made a careful examination of the orchards from Brockport to Sodus told me that there are more apples in that territory than in all the West. The fact that so many Western buyers are in New York state just now is very significant too. It shows that they cannot get what they want in their own section or they would not be out here.

I base my estimate of the apple crop in New York largely on conditions in Rochester and vicinity. There are a great many good summer apples this year, but the crop of winter apples is badly spotted. If we get 75 per cent of a crop we shall be doing well.

It's an old trick to send inflated estimates broadcast through the papers of the country in order to frighten growers into low prices. Many growers were caught by this means in 1900 and sold their crops for \$1 a barrel and even lower. Those who hung on, however, ultimately received \$2 and \$3. The old scheme has also worked this year to some extent.

## IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Concord, Ga., Aug. 25.—As predicted early in the season, the supply of peach trees will not be equal to the demand. The peach crop matured in fine condition and was marketed at satisfactory figures, hence the demand for trees is heavy. Orders have been booked for practically everything salable, and many who wish to plant will not be able to get the trees this season. It is unfortunate that the nurserymen cannot see a year or two ahead in order to prepare for such an abnormal demand.

G. H. Miller & Son, of Rome, Ga., are preparing to build a large packing house and storage house combined. It is to be 120 x 100 feet.

Smith Bros., of Concord, Ga. have just purchased 200 acres of the best nursery land in the country, on which to make their plantings the coming season.

This has been a good season for cherry and pear, and the large growers at Huntsville have fine blocks of them. Peach trees have not grown so well, and will run a little short in size, as well as quantity.

The meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society in Macon, Ga., the 6th and 7th inst., was well attended by our nurserymen. Among those on the program were G. H. Miller of Rome, Ga., on "Some Lessons of the Past Year" and Charles T. Smith of Concord, Ga., on "The Home Orchard." Other nurserymen present were W. F. Heikes, J. C. Hale, John Frazer, S. H. Rumph, R. C. Berckmans, L. A. Berckmans and J. G. Justice. P. J. Berckmans was re-elected president for the 26th time, and W. M. Scott, state entomologist was elected secretary.

## A GREAT FRUIT FARM.

A letter from Hartville, Mo., says that a contract has been closed by a Des Moines (Ia.) syndicate for a 5,000-acre tract of land lying north of there on Bear Creek, for a fruit farm, says the Country Gentleman. The syndicate has contracted with the 'Frisco Railway to build a spur, leaving that road three miles west of Sleeper Station, in Laclede County, and running through the orchard. Orders have been received for the manager to employ hands and clear off 1,000 acres of the land, which the syndicate proposes to put in apple trees next spring. A steam stump puller will be used in clearing off the ground, and a disk gang plow operated by an engine will be used to plow the land. Two thousand additional acres are to be ready for planting during 1904, and the remaining 2,000 a year later.

## STUB-PRUNED TREES AT THE NORTH.

Regarding the failure of stub-pruned trees to grow at the North, H. M. Stringfellow says in Rural New Yorker:

If set in fall or early winter they grow easily; but if planted in spring after sap begins to move, they will callus readily and make nice tops, which soon wither, as no roots are emitted. I have always advocated fall planting for stub-pruned trees, and it is especially important at the North, where spring comes so quickly, thus starting wood growth before roots strike. While long-rooted trees will live if set after new roots start, it is risky to plant stub-pruned trees unless perfectly dormant.

## NEW YORK STATE INSPECTION.

Commissioner Weiting of New York state has issued the following statement:

Under provisions of chapter 519, laws of 1902, nursery stock shipped from other states into New York state must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before planting, sale or distribution. All stock dug for sale, growing within half a mile of an infested section of San Jose scale, must be fumigated. I am permitted to exempt from the necessity of fumigation conifers and citrus plants. Nursery inspection by this department will be done as heretofore. All trees showing marks of San Jose scale or other injurious insects, as well as all trees affected with fungous diseases and crown gall, or galls on the roots, must be destroyed. Shipments into this state from points outside will be examined by state inspectors, and where San Jose scale or any indication of it is found the trees will be destroyed, and the remainder of the shipment must be fumigated. Duplicate certificates of New York state nurserymen are required to be filed in Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina and Virginia, when such nurserymen desire to ship into any of the states named, and will be furnished by this department. All nursery stock consigned for shipment must be accompanied by a copy of a certificate of inspection signed by the commissioner of agriculture, dated not earlier than July 24, 1902, which certificate will be valid until June 30, 1903.

## AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY.

We take pleasure in publishing herewith a call for the organization of what is proposed to be the American Peony Society. Only good and the best interests of all concerned can result from the formation of these special societies, it would seem, and it is probable that the American Peony Society will be started with an enthusiasm and on a basis that will insure its success. Following is the call:

The undersigned, having combined to organize a society for the purpose of furthering the knowledge and interest in the peony, cordially invite all those interested in the flower to join in said organization. The initiation fee will be \$5.00; the annual dues \$3.00. The general scheme of the organization will be upon the same lines as the American Carnation Society, which has been such a signal success, and which has produced a phenomenal improvement in the carnation flower. The Peony Society will have ample financial backing and its success is amply assured. Those wishing to join may become charter members by remitting \$5.00 membership fee to Alex. Wallace, temporary secretary and treasurer, Box 1607, New York City.

W. A. Peterson, Chicago, Ill.  
 Jas. Wheeler, Brookline, Mass.  
 Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.  
 John Charlton & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.  
 F. A. Blake, Rochdale, Mass.  
 H. A. Dreer, Riverton, N. J.  
 W. H. Wyman, No. Abington, Mass.  
 Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio.  
 E. G. Hill, Richmond, Indiana.  
 C. S. Harrison, York, Neb.  
 J. F. Rosenfield, West Point, Neb.  
 E. J. Shaylor, Wellesley Hills, Mass.  
 E. Smith & Sons, Geneva, N. Y.  
 Jackson & Perkins, Newark, N. Y.  
 W. & T. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.  
 E. L. Beard, Boston, Mass.  
 George Hollis, So. Weymouth, Mass.  
 C. W. Ward, Queens, L. I., N. Y.  
 Alex. Wallace, care Florist's Exchange, New York, N. Y.  
 William Scott, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 T. C. Thurlow, West Newbury, Mass.

The Georgia peach business has developed to such an extent that it is estimated that 1,500 carloads of the fruit will be shipped from that state this season.

## WHAT IS A SEEDLING?

*Will a Tree Remain a Seedling Forever if not Previously Grafted Or Budded no Matter How Often Transplanted? Does Botanical Classification Differ From Nurserymen's Classification?*

The following very pertinent and practical question was presented a few days ago to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for answer through the columns of this journal, and we would be pleased to publish answers as they are sent to us:

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

What is the correct classification from nurserymen's commercial ruling of 1 year, 2 year, 3 or more years transplanted seedlings of evergreens, or fruit or ornamental trees? Does the trade continue to call them seedlings, and will a tree remain a seedling forever if not previously grafted or budded, no matter how often transplanted? We should like to know the exact and correct nurserymen's version of this. Does the botanical classification vary from the nurserymen's classification?

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS,  
New York, Aug. 22, 1902.

Answers were received from the following:

N. H. ALBAUGH.

N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.—“Evergreens in seedbed are seedlings. Evergreens transplanted and trimmed and shaped become nursery stock. The same rule would apply to deciduous ornamental trees. Fruit trees, not budded or grafted, remain seedlings; otherwise nursery stock. Evergreens are seedlings when they stand in the seed bed, where the seed was sown. When they are taken up from the seedbed they go through a nurseryman's process, the roots are shortened, and they are transplanted a certain distance apart in rows, and there cultivated and properly shaped. They thus become nursery stock, as certainly as fruit tree seedlings transplanted and budded or grafted; as in each case they are changed by the proper treatment by the nurseryman.”

THOMAS B. MEEHAN.

Dreshertown, Pa., Aug. 25.—Thomas B. Meehan: “In my opinion an evergreen seedling ceases to be a seedling when it is transplanted into nursery rows.

“In classifying the different seedlings in our Catalogue, we consider a seedling plant to be such, as long as it remains in the seed bed, but just as soon as we take it out of the original seed bed, and transplant it into a nursery row, it becomes a transplanted plant.

“It seems to me the point can be considered in no other way than this.”

IRVING ROUSE.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Irving Rouse: “The paragraph relating to evergreen seedlings in the tariff act was placed there in deference to the wishes of the Western evergreen growers. They undoubtedly intended to cover, and our committee so understood, all evergreen seedlings whether one, two or three year transplanted or not and in fact everything not large enough to be planted separately and called a tree.

“The committee expected that an evergreen seedling large enough to be set out as a separate tree would no longer be classed as a seedling, but as nursery stock and dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem.”

PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Professor L. H. Bailey: “I am not informed as to the technical use of the word seedling by nurserymen in their classification. The word seedling really means a plant which comes directly from the seed. In horticultural practice we use the term seedling for a plant which comes directly from seed without the interposition of budding or grafting. We should not include in the term seedling, plants that are grown originally by other means, as by cuttings and layers.

“It makes no difference how old a tree is if it has been produced by seed and has not been budded or grafted; it is still a seedling.

“Botanists use the term in a somewhat different sense, however. They employ it to designate young plants raised from seeds in distinction from those which have become well established. In this sense it is used in Sir John Lubbock's great work on ‘Seedlings’.”



W. LEE WILSON, Deceased.

SECRETARY SOUTHERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The announcement of the Pierson-Sefton Company, Jersey City, N. J., to design, manufacture and construct, high grade glass structures for horticultural purposes, is of special interest to all nurserymen who have greenhouses which they expect to enlarge or who are about to construct such houses. This new stock company has new factories equipped with machinery of the most approved type and it is in a position to build a large amount of high grade work quickly, thoroughly and economically. Mr. Lincoln Pierson has been secretary of the Lord & Burnham Co. for the past twelve years, having had charge of the architectural and sales department of that company. Mr. William Sefton has been superintendent of Hitchings & Co. for the past six years, having had charge of their manufacturing and construction department. During this period both have had a large and varied experience, having been responsible for the designing and construction of many of the largest and most notable glass structures in this country, including both park, private and commercial work. They have purchased the Paul M. Pierson patents, and have other patents pending which they declare will enable them to erect a very much better appearing and more durable structure than any of the existing types of houses now on the market. While they confidently believe they can build a better house than any of the old companies, they can also build any of the existing types equally as well and as cheaply. It would undoubtedly be of advantage to obtain their plans and estimates.

# The National Nurseryman.

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PRESIDENT	-	-	-	-	THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR	-	-	-	-	RALPH T. OLCOTT
SECRETARY AND TREASURER	-	-	-	-	C. L. YATES
BUSINESS MANAGER	-	-	-	-	C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Charles A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

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Committee on Publicity—C. M. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

Annual convention for 1903—At Detroit, Mich., June 10-12.

*Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1902.

## STORAGE HOUSES.

The rapid growth of the storage house idea has led to a demand for information as to the best methods of construction and the dissemination of views from widely separated sections. From all parts of the country come reports of the erection of packing and storage houses for this fall's business and plans for such houses for another year.

Reference to recent works on nursery practice shows conclusively that the storage house is of very recent date for there is little or no reference to it in modern works. While some of the largest nursery concerns of the country have been using storage houses for some time, it has only been within the last year or two that the nurserymen generally have been building such houses.

The subject of the effect of cold upon nursery stock and methods of prevention was discussed by N. H. Albaugh, at the convention of the American Nurserymen, in Chicago, in July, 1899. Some of his suggestions made then are reproduced in another column of this issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Mr. Albaugh said at that time: "No nurseryman who raises a considerable amount of stock in the central states ought to think of continuing in the nursery business without some kind of a protection house."

James B. Wild & Brothers, Sarcoxie, Mo., were the first to put into practical operation the storing of trees without the use of moss, sand or soil. They have gone so far as to keep catalpa and apple seedlings two seasons in their storage building. A description of their building is given in another column.

In a number of cases buildings on nursery grounds that were used for other purposes have been altered to serve as storage and packing houses and have been added to as necessity required, so that they answer the purpose very well.

We shall be pleased to publish any suggestions that may be offered regarding improved methods of storage and packing house construction. In nearly every case that has come to our attention, the nurseryman has noted improvements that he would introduce if he were to build again.

## OUTDOOR ART ASSOCIATION.

Quite a number of nurserymen attended the meeting of the Park and Outdoor Art Association in Boston early last month. Among them were Charles J. Maloy, of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; W. W. Harper, Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; W. H. Wyman, North Abington, Mass.; Jacob W. Manning, Reading, Mass.; Harlan P. Kelsey, Highland Nurseries, Kavana, N. C.; W. S. Peterson, Rose Hill Nurseries, Chicago. There was a large attendance and the Association was generously entertained by the people of Boston. President E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ills., referred with approbation to the public awakening on the subject of forest and park reservation and gave interesting statistics on the growth of park systems within recent years and the improved systems of horticulture now practiced. He advocated a federation of allied interests under the general direction of the Park and Outdoor Art Association. The next meeting will be held in Buffalo.

## SOUTHERN NATURAL PEACH PITS.

The crop of Southern natural peach pits will not prove anywhere near as large as was at first anticipated. The early prospects were for a large supply, but many of the larger collectors are now turning down orders, as the crop is very much shorter than expected.

### PACKING HOUSE INSURANCE.

As a result of the increase in the number of packing and storage houses in nursery grounds, the subject of the insurance of such buildings has come up for discussion. It is stated that in some sections of the country, at least, high rates are charged by insurance companies for insuring nursery packing houses and in some cases there is reluctance to insure such buildings at all.

In a consideration of this subject A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., stated that he knew of two packing houses that had been burned. One of these, at least, was being devoted to packing and storage purposes at the time it was burned. Mr. Willis suggests the following questions and hopes to hear through the columns of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN from those who have had experience:

Do you use your packing house for storage purposes during the winter?

How large is it? Of what material is it built? How long has it been in use?

What precautions have been used to guard against fire?

Have you carried insurance on your packing house and if so what rate of premium have you had to pay?

### EXCURSION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

On August 15th, 644 employees of the Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo. were given a moonlight excursion on the Mississippi river on the steamer Jacob Richtman. A special train of three coaches was run from Starkdale, 20 miles below Louisiana where the firm have their largest branch nurseries, to bring the employees working there and return them to their homes after the excursion. The boat proceeded up the river to within a few miles of Hannibal, Mo., and returning, landed the jolly party at Louisiana a few minutes before midnight.

There was a supply of over 500 water melons and cantelopes on the lower deck and within an hour after the boat left every melon had disappeared. There were also several barrels of lemonade. On the second deck musicians furnished music for dancing, which was continuous from the time the boat left the landing until it returned.

Stark Bros. gave the excursion chiefly to show their appreciation for the good work done during the summer, particularly by the budding force, who in one day set 122,800 buds. Fifty-eight budders did this, and the gang included more than twenty men who never set a bud until this season.

### HARDY STOCKS FOR NORTHWEST.

The nurserymen of Minnesota, Dakota and other of the northwestern states are very much interested in experiments that have been made and are being made in the direction of hardy fruit stocks for that section of the country. Interest at present seems to be centered in experiments that are being conducted at the South Dakota Experiment Station by Prof. N. E. Hansen, who recently returned from a visit to Russia where the root-killing problem has been solved by the use of the hardy Siberian crab as a stock. A Moscow, Russia, nurseryman has informed Prof. Hansen that this crab stock for the apple causes earlier fruitfulness, smaller tree in orchard and is of superior hardiness, but is not necessary where they

are always sure of snow covering for the roots. In Southern Russia, where they grow French pears, they use common apple seedling as stocks for the apple. Prof. Hansen says that repeated failures in severe winters with seedlings of supposedly hardy apple stock have taught him that for a considerable area of the Northwest nurserymen must go entirely outside of the common apple species, *pyrus malus*, for a hardy stock, for the severest cold sometimes comes with no snow on the ground. Prof. Hansen is of the opinion that at the far north the use of the pure Siberians will probably prove the better practice; while further south where less hardiness is necessary, the hybrids may be used with better results.

Certain it is that the nurseryman is indebted to the work of the experiment stations and to such earnest and capable workers as Prof. Hansen for promise of practical results which must benefit them greatly. When the hardy and desirable stock is found the demand for fruit trees grown thereon will be great, for the territory awaiting development is large.

### NUTGROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

A convention of nutgrowers of the Southern states will be held at Macon, Ga., on October 6th, just in advance of the Farmers' National Convention. R. J. Redding, Experiment, Ga., W. L. Glessner, Macon, Ga., Herbert Post, Fort Worth, Tex., Norwood Robson, Atlanta, Ga., H. Howard Hume, Lake City, Fla., James A. Bair, Palatka, Fla., Sam H. James, Mound, La., E. Neal Wilcox, Auburn, Ala., Herbert C. White, Valdosta, Ga., H. M. McIntosh, Albany, Ga., and S. H. Zellner, Zellner, Ga., composed a committee which met at the Brown House, Macon, Ga., on July 15th, 1902, at 10 a. m., to make arrangements. These temporary officers have been elected: President, G. M. Bacon, De Witt, Ga.; vice-president, Robert J. Bacon, Baconton, Ga.; treasurer, J. M. Tift, Albany, Ga.; secretary, J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga. It is proposed to issue a small journal devoted exclusively to the interests of Southern nutgrowers.

### AT LOUISIANA, MO.

A visitor to Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchard Co., Louisiana, Mo., reports that the firm has more stock growing at their main plant at Starkdale than at any other city in the country. They have had a splendid season for growth and at their Hardin place near the city they have been doing some heavy budding, running over a thousand buds a day. They have added a line of furniture cars for hauling and advertising their trees.

### LARGE COMMERCIAL ORCHARD.

It is announced in the Rural New Yorker that a commercial orchard of 800 acres is to be planted on Tonoloway Ridge, near Hancock, in Western Maryland, by a company of which Prof. H. E. Van Deman is president and general manager, and of which two nurserymen are directors. The land is 700 to 1,100 feet above sea level and it is believed that it is particularly well adapted to the production of winter apples. York Imperial will be one of the leading varieties planted.

## FROM OUT OF THE WEST.

At the recent summer meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society, at Eldon, says the Country Gentleman, the secretary, L. A. Goodman, told a story of a man who had great faith in the profits of the dewberry and who planted 35 acres, with the utmost confidence that he was going to make a fortune. After experimenting for two or three years with indifferent success, he became disgusted and plowed up the patch on account of borers. The following year he had a mammoth crop of dewberries and realized a large sum of money. He picked the berries for two or three years, and supposing that he had come to the end of his string, he mowed down the vines and then set fire to the patch. He was astonished to see the following year that he had another tremendous crop of dewberries. Two or three years later he repeated the experiment of mowing and burning, and it was followed by splendid results. The past year he gathered 15 carloads of dewberries and they sold for \$2 a crate.

## GEORGIA HORTICULTURISTS.

President P. J. Berckmans, of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, was unable to attend the annual meeting of the society in Macon last month. His absence was greatly regretted. His world-wide reputation as a horticulturist was referred to at the meeting. R. W. Hunt, of Eatonton, said: "I attended a horticultural meeting in London once, and I was astounded to note how these lords spoke of our modest Georgia citizen. They quoted him as one of our lawyers would quote Blackstone. I had not until that time realized what a treasure our society had at its head, although I had a high appreciation of his wisdom and learning in matters pertaining to his business."

Secretary Louis A. Berckmans of Augusta, the secretary whose activity and intelligent work has done so much to augment the efforts of his father, called the meeting to order, and Major G. M. Ryals of Savannah was chosen president pro tem. C. T. Smith, Concord, delivered an address on the home orchard, showing how good fruit could be had nearly every month in the year.

H. A. Matthews of Fort Valley, read a paper on the outlook of the peach industry in the state. He criticised the railroads for being exacting in their freight rates, and for demanding much heavier rates on fruit going North than they ask for freights of the same character coming South, but he seemed to think that the time would come when the railroads would realize their mistake. He was not sure that they would be too long in awakening to the situation, however, and he gave the fruit business just three years to go where the watermelon business has gone—out of existence. He said Texas would outstrip Georgia in the peach growing business as it had done in cotton growing. He declared that already Texas has pushed Georgia out of the Western peach markets. Prof. F. W. Taylor made a plea for a representative exhibit by Georgia at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. There was a fine display of fruit at the meeting. President P. J. Berckmans was re-elected president for the twenty-seventh time. W. M. Scott, state entomologist, was elected secretary; L. A. Berckmans, treasurer.

## In Nursery Rows.

**TERRY PLUM.**—We received last month samples of the fruit of Terry plum from H. A. Terry, Crescent, Ia., on whose fruit farm it originated. Mr. Terry says it is a true Americana and is believed to be the most valuable variety in cultivation for all Northern and Northwestern United States. The plum appears to have a number of desirable characteristics. It is of medium size, round, red, juicy, of a pleasant sub-acid aromatic flavor. Its firm skin, well protecting the pulp, should give it special shipping qualities. Mr. Terry has sold the Terry plum to C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., who will propagate it and place it on the market in the fall of 1903. Doubtless Captain Watrous will have more to say of this plum.

**DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE.**—There have been many visitors recently at the Jackson & Perkins Co.'s nurseries, Newark, N. Y., to view the fine fields of Dorothy Perkins rose. This new rose is the result of a cross between Mme. Gabriel Luizet and Rosa Wichuraiana. As a companion to the Crimson Rambler, for growing indoors, it is probable that Dorothy Perkins will become as popular as a pink variety as has Crimson Rambler as a red. A very strong point in favor of the Dorothy Perkins rose is its odor, thus placing it ahead even of the Crimson Rambler. The new rose is hardy and a strong climber, and the petals retain their color to a remarkable degree, the same bright pink being present from the unfolding of the bud to the falling of the petals.

**ONE WAY OF GRAFTING.**—"I promised some of my friends to show them how I do my grafting," says Andrew Wilfert, Cleveland, in Minnesota Horticulturist. "I am not a nurseryman, but I have been in the orchard business since I came to Minnesota. I heard some nurserymen remark that if they had thirty-three per cent. of their grafts grow they were fortunate. A year ago I grafted one hundred, and I saved ninety-eight trees. I will tell you the way I do it. In the fall I get some sand and put it in the cellar, and in the spring when the time comes to cut the scions I cut them and store them. When I put up ice in the winter I leave out a block in the top layer. The blocks are twenty-two inches square, and I have a box eighteen inches square. I put the box down in the space left vacant by the block of ice. I put about two inches of sand into the box and then lay in my scions on the sand, then some more sand and more scions until I have as much as I want; then I cover up the box, which is a foot deep, and as the ice is nearly two feet thick I get ample covering. When the first of July comes those scions are just as dormant as the day they were put in. I take the scions and go to the tree I wish to graft. Most of the fruit I had on my place last fall was grafted on wild stock. I cut off the top, then take my knife and split the bark, and at that time the cambium layer is forming, and there is a sort of mucilage under the bark. I do not cut it straight, but I cut it somewhat slanting. Then I take a goose quill and sharpen it in the shape of a toothpick. I loosen one side and then run the quill under the bark, which is lifted up to admit the scion, and then wax it over and tie a string around it or use cloth. In twenty-four hours I had a graft shove out a quarter of an inch. Three years ago I had one tree that was grafted on the 24th of July, and when frost came it had shoved out four inches. One thing we do not want to forget: after they are grown together, say in about two weeks, we must go around and cut that string. If it were not cut it would injure the graft. I do the grafting about July 1st. I do not cut the wood at all—just loosen the bark."

## Obituary.

W. Lee Wilson, secretary of the Southern Nursery Company, Winchester, Tenn., died July 28th, at his home there after an illness of several months of consumption. He was secretary and treasurer of the Southern Nurserymen's Association and he had proved an active and valued member. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Masonic orders, and was one of the most prominent business men of Winchester. He leaves a widow and three children. The remains were interred at his former home in Louisiana.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

Irving Spaulding, Spaulding, Ill., called upon Western New York nurserymen last month.

Charles F. Gardner, Osage, Ia., is greatly improved in health as the result of a three months' sojourn in New Mexico.

It has been found that the claim of a tree agent that peaches can be successfully grafted upon black walnut is not entirely valid.

William Pitkin, secretary and treasurer of Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., spent three weeks of August in the Adirondack mountains.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., report favorable weather with perhaps an excess of rain. Ground cultivates nicely and budding and other work has progressed well.

The will of Wilber J. Mandeville, Rochester, N. Y., seedsman, who died July 14th, bequeaths real estate valued at \$10,000 and personal property to the amount of \$100,000.

The Charlton Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are J. M. Charlton, E. S. Osborne, D. C. Charlton and E. G. Osborne.

Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the Vermont Experiment Station, has been appointed professor of horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, succeeding Prof. S. T. Maynard.

The Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo., are building a new storage and packing house, 132x224 feet, and before spring will probably build another car shed for this house.

Prof. L. R. Taft, Agricultural college, Mich., is state inspector of nurseries and orchards at Michigan, in place of D. W. Trine, resigned. All communications and certificates of inspection should be sent to Prof. Taft.

The Upland Nursery Co., Bridgeport, O., has a capital of \$30,000, instead of \$5,000 as previously published. This company has purchased all the land connected with the E. W. Reid Nurseries in addition to the buildings, etc., at a cost of \$7,350.

The dutiable imports during the month of May, 1902, of plants trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$57,253, as compared with \$21,444 during the same month a year ago. The exports during May, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$14,544, against \$6,385 in May, 1901.

Fred W. Mally, of Texas, well-known among nurserymen, is one of the incorporators of the Fitze Hill Orchard and Nursery Co., Houston, Tex., the capital stock of which is \$30,000. The other incorporators are Sam H. Dixon, W. Y. Garrison, B. H. Lee and P. E. McMahon.

Dr. Herman Schroeder, Bloomington, Ill., one of the oldest horticulturists and vineyardists in the country, returned to his home last month from a Chicago hospital where he underwent two serious operations. He is 83 years old and has suffered considerably as the result of bladder difficulty.

H. B. Kemp, formerly of the Blair County Nurseries, has purchased all the stock and interests of the Village Nurseries located at Harnedsville, Somerset Co., Pa., formerly owned and managed by George W. Kemp. He will continue the business at the same place under the old name and will greatly enlarge and improve the plant.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., has been building storage and packing cellars 16x75 feet with an ell 130x193 feet, comprising 37,330 square feet of floor space. The side walls will be 14 feet in height, the ceiling in the center to be twenty feet in height. A Burlington railroad switch extending into the west end of the cellar will provide for loading cars inside.

### SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Society of American Florists was held at Asheville, N. C., on August 19-22. There was a large attendance and a Southern welcome was extended. President Burton in his address suggested that efficient work in the care and propagation of plants should receive recogni-

tion similar to that bestowed in England in the form of medals by societies. Secretary Stewart reported that there are 50 life and 881 annual members of the society. Members added since last meeting 192. Treasurer Beatty reported that there is a balance of \$2,430.56 in the general fund and \$1,766.81 in the life membership fund. Reports of state vice-presidents were submitted. Papers were read on subjects connected with the florist trade and there were enjoyable social features of the convention. These officers were re-elected: President, John Burton, Philadelphia; vice-president, C. C. Pollworth, Milwaukee; secretary, William J. Stewart, Boston; treasurer, H. P. Beatty, Oil City, Pa. The next annual meeting will be held in Milwaukee.

## Long and Short.

The Village Nurseries, Harnedsville, Pa., offer an exceptionally fine block of peach trees.

Apple trees in general assortment may be had of the Laketon Nurseries, Laketon, Wabash Co., Indiana.

Ramblers, Crimson and Yellow, are wanted by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

A general line of well-grown stock is offered by the Spaulding Nursery and Orchard Co., Spaulding, Ill.

Apple grafts will be made to order by A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan., who has a large supply of grafting stock.

Seedlings of pear, black locust, mulberry, ash and box elder and apple, are offered by J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

For pin oaks, magnolia tripetala, sugar maples, and oriental planes, write Hoopes, Brother & Thomas, West Chester, Pa.

A large stock of small fruit plants is offered by Allen L. Wood, Woodlawn Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. His list appears in another column.

The largest grower of grape vines in America, George S. Josselyn, offers a large stock of high grade vines. His other specialties are currants and gooseberries.

F. H. Stannard & Co., Ottawa, Kan., are strong on apple, cherry, pear, plum, peach, apricots, apple seedlings, Mahaleb pear seedlings, forest tree seedlings, apple scions.

McNary & Gaines, Xenia, O., offer, for fall of 1902 and spring of 1903, apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot, and grape vines. They are headquarters for the Opalescent apple.

W. W. Thomas who has changed the location of his small fruit plant business from Makanda to Anna, Ill., had 150 acres in strawberry plants this year. He is the largest grower of strawberry plants in the West.

George Achilles, Westchester, Pa., makes a specialty of Oriental planes, Carolina poplars, American linden, hydrangea, Babylonian weeping willows, maples, seedling altheas, Japan snowballs, Osage orange, salisburia, etc.

John Charlton & Sons, University Avenue Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., offer for fall of 1902 standard apples, standard pears, plums and ornamental trees in variety. They make a specialty of paeonies, phloxes, hollyhocks and Golden Glows.

Peters & Skinner, N. Topeka, Kan., proprietors of the Capital Nurseries, have to offer 2 and 3-year apple, 1 and 2-year cherry, peach, plum, apricot, and 1 and 2-year Kieffer pear. In shade trees: Elm, ash, box elder, maple and weeping mulberry; also apple and Japan pear and forest tree seedlings.

A prominent florist in St. Paul, Minn., writes, June 10, 1902: "I wish you would book my order for next fall shipment, 200 of the first size Dorothy Perkins Roses. By the way, this is a great acquisition in the way of a forcing rose. I consider it much more valuable than the C. Rambler, better seller, better keeper and more useful." A. S. Swanson.—To Jackson, Perkins & Co., Newark, N. Y.

## Recent Publications.

The thirteenth annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, containing administrative reports and research by the garden staff, has been issued by the director, Dr. William Trelease. A scientific treatise on the Yuccae by Dr. Trelease, illustrated with 100 plates and indexed, will prove a mine of information on this subject. It shows a scholarly treatment of a most interesting matter. Many of the excellent illustrations are from photographs by the author.

The *WORLD'S WORK* for September contains among other articles well illustrated contributions on breeding new kinds of corn—striking new developments in corn culture—by W. S. Harwood; a typical irrigated community in Washington—showing vividly the contrasts between the desert preceding irrigation and the fine harvests that follow it,—by Joseph Blethen; the highest of all railroads,—a remarkable engineering feat in the Andes mountains,—by E. C. Rost, and the latest lessons in modern farming from Kansas, by C. H. Matson.

The window garden often almost wholly represents the floral world to dwellers in the crowded localities of the cities where story upon story towers skyward and buildings are built so close that space is denied for even a blade of grass to grow. The various classes of plants which thrive best under a moderate temperature, according to the *Delineator* for September, are abutilons, azaleas, carnations, callas, cinerarias, cape jasmine, Chinese primrose, cyclamen, hibiscus, marguerites, petunias, roses, stevias, violets, palms and ferns and spring blooming bulbs.

A feature of the issue of *Country Life in America* for September is the illustrated description of Biltmore, the North Carolina home of George W. Vanderbilt. The landscape department of this great estate includes an herbarium started by Frederick Law Olmsted and a nursery of which one hundred acres is devoted to the production of ornamental and forest trees, the annual output aggregating 2,000,000 plants, nine-tenths of which grow north of the Mason and Dixon line. The entire production is placed upon the market.

All persons interested in forestry should study the seventh annual report of the chief fire warden of Minnesota, C. C. Andrews. It is estimated that there are, in scattered localities, and principally in Northern Minnesota, 3,000 acres of waste sandy, hilly or rocky land that is only fit for bearing pine forest. Hence, if the state were now to begin to plant that land with pine at the rate of 37,500 acres per year, the whole would in eighty years become a well stocked normal forest, yielding perpetually thereafter 675,000,000 feet board measure annually. The net annual revenue to the state would be just what this amount of 675,000,000 feet would, at such future time, be worth, standing. It might be \$3,000,000 or more. The summaries of forestry conditions in European countries, contained in this report are valuable.

**IRRIGATION FARMING.**—Since the publication of the first edition of "Irrigation Farming," so many important improvements in irrigation have been made, and new and better methods been introduced, that in order to keep abreast with the times a new edition of this standard work has become a necessity. Realizing this need, the author has prepared this volume, which has been largely rewritten, entirely reset and considerably enlarged so as to present in systematic sequence and concise form everything pertaining to the most modern irrigation methods and means, thus making it the most complete manual on the subject ever published. While the first edition was primarily written for and adapted to our western farmers and farms, this new edition also devotes appropriate attention to irrigation in humid regions. The principal chapters treat very fully of the advantages of irrigation; relations of soils to irrigation; treatment of alkali; water supply; canal construction; reservoirs and ponds; pipes for irrigation purposes; flumes and their structure; duty and measurement of water; methods of applying water; irrigation of field crops, the garden, the orchard, the vineyard and small fruits; all about alfalfa; windmills and pumps; devices, appliances and contrivances; sub-irrigation and subsoiling; seepage and drainage; electricity in irrigation; winter irrigation; irrigation in humid regions; common law of irrigation; glossary of irrigation terms, etc., etc. The volume is profusely, handsomely and practically illustrated. New edition, revised, enlarged and rewritten. By Lucius M. Wilcox. Illustrated, five by seven inches, 500 pages, cloth, \$2. New York: ORANGE JUDD COMPANY.

## INSPECTING MARYLAND NURSERIES.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20—A special dispatch to the Sun from College Park, Md., says: State Entomologist A. L. Quaintance and State Pathologist J. B. S. Norton, with their assistants, are now engaged in making a thorough inspection of the nurseries of the state. As required by law, these inspections are made each year and certificates are issued to those entitled to them to the effect that the premises and the stock are free from injurious insects and plant diseases. It is unlawful for any nurseryman to sell or dispose of plants in any way without accompanying each package with a copy of the certificate of inspection. In addition to an inspection of all nursery stock it is required that all Maryland nurserymen fumigate their stock with hydrocyanic acid gas in houses or boxes approved by the state officers. From these inspections and fumigation Maryland offers exceptional advantages for clean healthy stock to the tree-buying public.

During the past week Professors Quaintance and Norton have been on the Eastern shore, where, at Berlin, there is probably one of the largest nurseries in the United States. An idea of the extensiveness of this nursery may be had when it is stated that five hundred acres are planted to trees and plants. There are here growing in round numbers, 2,000,000 apples, 2,000,000 peach trees, 36,000 pear trees, over 300,000 grape vines, 60 acres of strawberries and about 30 acres of asparagus.

# WANTED

Experienced Traveler to sell European Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, etc., to Wholesale Seedsmen, Florists and Nurserymen. Must be of gentlemanly appearance, healthy, sober and energetic. Steady position. State reference, former occupation and salary wanted.

Address confidentially, **AUGUST RHOTERT, 26 Barclay Street, New York.**

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We offer to the Trade for the FALL OF 1902 and SPRING OF 1903, an exceptionally fine block of Peach Trees of the following varieties:

Elberta, Wager, Gary's Holdon, Wonderful, Stump, Foster Reeves' Favorite, Wheatland, Crosby, Stephen's Rarripe Mary's Choice, Iron Mountain, Early Rivers, Kalamazoo Greensboro, Holderbaum, Susquehanna, Eureka, Salway Beer's Smock, Old Mixson Free, Mt. Rose, Liston No. 2 Bokara, Chair's Choice, Gold Drop, Champion, Lemon Free, Moore's Favorite, Crawford's Late, Liston's No. 1 Levy's Late. Submit us your want list and let us quote you prices.

**VILLAGE NURSERIES,** HARNEDSVILLE PA.

# APPLE TREES

I have to offer APPLE in 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 inch grades. General assortment. Also other stock in general assortment.

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LAKETON, WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

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OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINES OF NURSERY STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

**APPLE,  
PEAR,  
PEACH,  
PLUM,  
CHERRY**

## Apple Seedlings

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

## Apple Grafts

Any style made to order, on piece or whole roots.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,  
Evergreens, Roses and Vines,  
Forest Tree Seedlings,  
Fruit Tree Seedlings,  
Gooseberries and Currants,  
Osage Orange and Grapes.

Send list of your wants for prices. Personal inspection invited.  
Address—

**D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,**  
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

# SEEDLINGS

## PEAR

We have the finest block of Kieffer seedlings we believe we ever grew. Also a good lot of Seedlings from French Seed.

## BLACK LOCUST

We are still able to quote a fine lot of nice seedlings of this most valuable tree for fence posts in the West.

## MULBERRY

We have a good stock, grown on high, new, upland, and we expect some nice, well ripened seedlings. We are making favorable prices for early orders.

## ASH AND BOX ELDER

We have still a good stock of these seedlings, which have made a strong growth.

## APPLE

We have a light stock still to offer.

## ASPARAGUS PLANTS

We have some fine, heavy one year plants at favorable prices, also other stock.

Address

**J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Neb.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

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On PIN OAKS, MAGNOLIA TRIP-ETELA, SUGAR MAPLES AND ORIENTAL PLANES

All sure to please

Our shrubbery is more extensive and finer than ever. Immense stocks of

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER, S. TRILOBA VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM, &c., &c., now ready for delivery. Of standard HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, we have the largest and best stock in the country. WEEPING LILACS, extra fine.

**Hoopes, Brother & Thomas**

Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

## SURPLUS.

Lombardy Poplar—8, 9, 10, 14 and 16 feet.

Carolina Poplar—9 to 11 feet, all young No. 1 trees.

Osage Orange—In quantities to suit at low prices.

California Privet—Strong, bushy, 4 to 5 feet.

California Privet—2 to 3 feet, all fine branched stock.

**JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - Malvern, Pa.**

## WANTED

Experienced men for Nursery Work.

State wages required.

UPLAND NURSERY CO., BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

## Wanted, a Manager

for some small peach and apple orchards in Albemarle Co., Va. A most delightful home and climate in one of the best

sections of Virginia. A good man wanted, with experience in both orchard and nursery work. Must have best references or no use to apply. Write and give qualifications. (REV.) THOMAS SEMMES, Station A, Richmond, Va.

## Chattanooga Nurseries

SPECIALTIES

Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherries and Small Fruit Plants.

We will have an unusually fine lot of One-Year Peach to offer for this fall and winter delivery, including all leading varieties, heavily of Elberta, all closely graded. We will also have a fine lot of June Bud Trees. Write us for estimate on your wants.

**Chattanooga Nurseries**  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

D. W. HUNTER, PROPRIETOR.

## FOREMAN WANTED

A fine position is offered to a man particularly adept in the fruit tree line, with a good knowledge

of ornamentals, etc. One who is a general mechanic preferred. Address, stating qualifications, FOREMAN, care National Nurseryman.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"To be a good nurseryman requires a long sight."—PROFESSOR BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1902.

No. 10.

## VIRGINIA'S DEMAND.

**State Entomologist Alwood Will Not Accept Certificates Issued  
by State Inspectors in New York—His Letter to R.  
G. Chase Co., Stating His Position—Must  
Have Professional Certificates.**

The following correspondence is self-explanatory :

GENEVA, N. Y., September 2, 1902.

*Prof. W. B. Alwood, State Entomologist, Blacksburg, Va.:*

DEAR SIR—We understand from our State Inspector (Mr. Darrow) that you are not willing to admit nursery stock into the State of Virginia on his certificate. Now you must realize that our State Entomologists, such as Prof. Lowe, are very busy, and we do not know whether we can get them to make a careful examination of our nursery or not.

Is Mr. Darrow correct in his statement, and must we, if we intend to ship stock into your state, have a certificate from such a man as Mr. Lowe or a state entomologist?

Very truly yours,

THE R. G. CHASE CO.

BLACKSBURG, Va., Sept. 4, 1902.

*The R. G. Chase Co., Geneva, N. Y.*

DEAR SIRS—I have your letter of the 2d inst. and in reply will say that I feel certain you are familiar with the past discussion which has occurred between myself and the New York authorities and New York nurserymen in regard to admitting nursery stock into Virginia. We have in the past made an exception in the case of New York nurserymen, which we have made to no other state, just because I believed that you people were almost without exception the most careful and upright people in the trade; but in our work in this state, it occurs that we will every once in a while meet with a case of San Jose scale from New York; and certain things that I have heard, not that I know personally, have led me to believe that the infestation in New York has become far more wide-spread than it was a few years ago. Further, organized bodies in this state have by resolution demanded of our Board of Crop Pest Commissioners that I shall not furnish the official tags of this office except upon a certificate signed by, or made upon, the authority of a recognized professional man.

On the basis of these requests our Board of Crop Pest Commissioners have passed a resolution which is set forth in the circular I am sending you. This resolution I believe to be just and fair to all parties, consequently I must ask that New York nurserymen furnish me a certificate of the same character that other states furnish.

In taking this position, we regret very much to have anyone think that we would interfere with private business or with fair commerce. We are simply fighting for the interests of our people, who have suffered very much from the dissemination of the scale on nursery stock from other states. In this I am glad to say that New York is by no means the chief offender, but it now appears right to us to demand of all nurserymen like credentials.

I know the professional entomologists in your state, and know that they are excellent men, and am aware that they are busy as you say; but we are in exactly the same boat in Virginia, yet we attend professionally to the inspection, and in a large measure even to the fumigation of nursery stock in this state so as to protect our own people and those without the state as well. This San Jose scale problem is a

much more serious one in this state than in New York because of climatic conditions, hence I beg you to consider in all fairness our conduct in the past, and our intention to treat you fairly in the future.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. B. ALWOOD, State Entomologist.

P.S.—I would be glad if you would publish this letter along with yours to me.

## THOMAS MEEHAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The employees of Thomas Meehan and Sons, Inc., who for some time have been studying botany at the nursery office, have formally organized a horticultural society. Constitution and by-laws were drawn up and adopted. The society will be known as the Thomas Meehan Horticultural Society, so named in honor of the late Thomas Meehan, one of the most eminent botanists of his day.

Mr. S. Mendelson Meehan was nominated for the presidency. He declined the nomination, however, and, in a few well chosen words, said that while he greatly appreciated the honor, yet, inasmuch as the society was for employees exclusively, it would only be proper for the offices to be filled and the society governed entirely by them. He spoke highly of the pleasant outlook for a successful society and assured the members that he would take the keenest interest in the welfare of the organization.

The following were then elected: Mr. Robert B. Cridland, president; Mr. Ernest Hemming, vice-president, and Mr. S. Newman Baxter, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. J. Franklin Meehan defined the constituents of a successful horticultural society. "There is one thing in particular," he said, "that prevails in many societies of this kind, and which should be avoided, and that is the desire to argue rather than to discuss. If you are not positive that your assertion is a fact, do not argue with the fellow that contradicts you, but listen to his statement and if it is a convincing one, then discard your idea of the subject for his knowledge, or investigate for yourself."

Mr. S. Mendelson Meehan then gave, in a very interesting manner, an instructive lecture on the *Gordonia pubescens*, commenting upon its relationship to the *Stuartia* and telling of its discovery along the Alutamaha river by the late John Bartram.

As has been chronicled some time ago, this is one of the most unique societies in existence. In fact, it is the only society, so far as known, of its kind. It is for the employees exclusively, but all are eligible, from the boys who pull weeds to the oldest veteran. All who seek knowledge are invited to attend the meetings, where the combined practical knowledge of men versed in their respective departments in nursery work, affords, in this particular study, instruction that far excels any college course or text book. It can thus be readily understood that not only the employees but the firm, too, is benefited by this commendable method of instruction.

## INSURANCE RATES.

*Suggestion by Mr. Willis Regarded by Jackson & Perkins Co. as  
Worthy of Discussion by American Association and  
Action by Proper Committee—Conditions  
at Newark, N. Y.*

EDITOR NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

We notice in the September issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN the inquiry of Mr. A. Willis, of Ottawa, Kans., regarding insurance rates upon nursery storage buildings.

It seems to us that this matter would be something which could be taken up advantageously by the American Association. Some three years ago we succeeded in getting a special rate established upon our storage buildings, which was 50 cents per \$100 per year; but this rate has recently been cancelled by the insurance companies, and when we renew the policies we shall have to pay \$1.25 per \$100 per year.

As we understand it, nursery buildings are classed along with ordinary warehouses which, it seems to us, is a most unjust classification; and if the average of losses was compiled simply from nursery buildings we believe that a very much lower rate could be offered. Surely, nursery storage buildings, as ordinarily built, are a much safer risk than barns, which here take a rate of 60 cents per \$100 for three years. We have been trying hard to get our old special rate of 50 cents renewed but have, thus far, been unable to.

If the matter was taken up by the proper committee of the association, we think something of a benefit to the trade might be accomplished.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Newark, N. Y., Sept. 15 1903.

## THE HOME NURSERYMAN.

Harry E. Hamilton of Bangor, Mich., at a recent meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society, presented a paper on "The Home Nurseryman," from which the following extract is taken:

A man to be a successful fruit tree nurseryman must, besides being careful, honest and industrious, have a business mastered which among other things involves a knowledge of the modes of producing and caring for the trees and plants used for garden and other purposes. He should know the soil and the particular kind of treatment adapted for each variety he grows. He should take the greatest care in selecting his scions and stocks, that they be free from disease and of the best type procurable. Besides keeping a map with a carefully written record of where every variety grown is located he should be able to tell by the characteristic growth, the gland or some other distinguishing feature, the type of each tree he has growing in the nursery. In this connection it might be of value to the fruit grower, also, to have this knowledge. If he bought trees he would then know the first season instead of having to wait until the trees fruited whether they resembled what he purchased them for or not. Thus in the peach, if he bought trees labeled Barnard, Kalamazoo, Elberta or Smock, and they have any other gland than reniform, or if he bought trees labeled Crane's Early, Crawfords, Engles or Chairs Choice and they have any other gland than globose he would know at once that whatever he had the trees were not tagged.

One might think that this is something the average fruit grower and nurserymen are familiar with, but a little investigation will convince him that many who handle trees know very little on this subject.

Our home nurseryman should be well informed as to the requirements of the fruit grower. He should be able to tell

the merits and demerits of the fruits generally grown for markets. When asked by prospective customers he should give his honest opinion if he gives any opinion at all, as to the advisability of setting such and such varieties or the not doing so. He should give such customers as are inexperienced the most explicit directions for planting and caring for trees after they leave the nursery, for no tree will do well, if it grows at all, if allowed to stand and dry out in a bundle and then be planted out and left to the tender mercies of the cut-worm and the grub. It is safe to say that more trees die of neglect than die a natural death.

The legitimate home nurseryman may have a large nursery or a small one. He may advertise extensively or he may not, that may depend a good deal on how much trouble he has to sell his trees. He may, too, occasionally have made mistakes or perhaps more often was the victim of the errors of outside nurserymen, for it is almost impossible in a general trade for a nurseryman to grow all the items his business requires. It would be well for him to state frankly to his customers whether the trees he is offering were grown in Michigan or Texas; whether they were really grown by himself or someone else. These are things the average fruit grower thinks he has a right to know in order to protect himself. If patrons have grievances he must cheerfully do all he agrees. In other words, "Do unto others as you would expect others to do to you under like circumstances," must be the motto of the nurseryman who would earn and hold a reputation for fair dealing.

Within the memory of men yet living, Western Michigan was practically one magnificent forest of maples and evergreens. Like the Indian who lived beneath their leafy branches and worshipped the soul of their majestic, kingly forms, they have mostly fallen beneath the rapacity and greed of our so-called Christian civilization. In the reconstruction that has followed the nurseryman has had an important part. Before the funeral ashes of these trees were cold he was on the ground trying to propitiate nature with other trees, which, if they contained less of romance, possessed more of the spirit of practicalness. There he has grown up in your midst and has done much to help make this state one mammoth garden of orchard trees and vines. To you, to the fruit grower, to the home nurseryman, and to all lovers of rural nature, is allotted the carrying on of the task which has so nobly begun and which, when completed by posterity, let us hope, will make Michigan "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever."

## WOULD DISPENSE WITH BUDDING.

In a discussion of reasons for the hardness of the "fence corner peach tree," in the Rural New Yorker, a correspondent says:

I think it is generally conceded that peach trees grown from natural pits make the healthiest and hardiest trees, whether they are grown in a fence corner or elsewhere. The "fence-corner" trees are usually seedlings allowed to grow without being transplanted. Such trees always have a tap root and a system of roots as nature designed a peach tree should have. I believe the time is not far distant when the pits will be planted where the tree is to grow; they can be budded there as well as in the nursery row. I also believe the time is coming when budding will be dispensed with; we shall have fruit that will reproduce itself and come true to the pit. My belief is that destroying the tap root and budding are the two sources from which emanate most of the weaknesses the peach tree is heir to. The "fence-corner" tree has neither of these evils to contend with, hence is vigorous.

## SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was the first to compile and publish a summary of the laws of the several states relating to the transportation of nursery stock. Since then various lists have been prepared by others, the latest being the following under the direction of Commissioner Wieting of the New York Department of Agriculture, the names being those of officials in charge, with address :

- Alabama—No law. C. F. Austin, Auburn.  
 Arizona—No law. R. H. Forbes, Tucson.  
 Arkansas—No law. Ernest Walker, Fayetteville.  
 California—All shipments subject to inspection. Alexander Crow, San Francisco.  
 Colorado—Stock subject to inspection by county inspectors appointed by State Board of Horticulture, Denver.  
 Delaware—All stock shipped into the state must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the owner or an inspector has fumigated the contents. Wesley. Webb, Dover.  
 Florida—H. A. Gossard, Lake City, has issued certificates to nurserymen.  
 Georgia—Duplicate certificates must be filed. Upon filing certificates, tags will be furnished to use on shipments into the state. W. M. Scott, Atlanta.  
 Idaho—Stock shipped into the state must be marked with name and address of consignee. State Board of Horticulture, Boise.  
 Illinois—Copy of certificates must accompany shipments into Illinois. S. A. Forbes, Urbana.  
 Indiana—Copy of certificates must accompany shipments into Indiana. J. Troop La Fayette.  
 Iowa—Copy of certificates must accompany shipments into Iowa. H. E. Sommers, Ames.  
 Kansas—No law. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan.  
 Kentucky—Copies of certificate must accompany shipments into Kentucky. H. Garmen, Lexington.  
 Louisiana—Unlawful to ship infested trees into the state. Name of consignee and residence must accompany shipments. W. C. Stubbs, Audubon Park.  
 Maine—No law. Charles D. Woods, Grono.  
 Maryland—Duplicate certificates must be filed. Copies must accompany shipments. All stock shipped from the state must be fumigated. A. L. Quaintance, College Park.  
 Massachusetts—All stock from or into the state must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection, or in lieu thereof a certificate of fumigation. H. T. Fernald, Amherst.  
 Michigan—Duplicate certificates must be filed with the State Board of Agriculture, Lansing. Bonds must be filed for a license to sell in the state. Certificates must accompany shipments into the state. D. W. Trine, inspector, Lansing.  
 Minnesota—No law. State nurseries inspected by Samuel B. Green, horticulturist, St. Anthony Park.  
 Mississippi—No law. W. L. Hutchinson, Agricultural College.  
 Missouri—Copies of certificate must accompany shipments. George B. Ellis, Columbia.  
 Montana—All stock shipped into the state must pass through quarantine stations and will be fumigated by state inspectors. C. H. Edwards, Butte.  
 Nebraska—No law. E. A. Buruett, Lincoln.  
 Nevada—No law. J. E. Stubbs, Reno.  
 New Hampshire—No law.  
 New Jersey—Copies of certificates must accompany shipments into the state. Nursery inspection is not compulsory. Dr. J. B. Smith, New Brunswick.  
 New Mexico—No law. J. J. Vernon, Mesilla Park.  
 North Carolina—Duplicate certificates must be filed in North Carolina and copies accompany shipments. Tags must be procured of Franklin Sherman, Jr., Raleigh.  
 North Dakota—No law. C. B. Waldon, Agricultural College.  
 Ohio—Copies of certificate must accompany shipments into the state. W. W. Miller, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, and A. F. Burgess, Chief Inspector, Columbus.  
 Oklahoma—No law.  
 Oregon—Stock on arrival is subject to inspection at specified quarantine stations. George H. Lamberson, Portland.  
 Pennsylvania—Copies of certificates must accompany shipments into the state. Hon. John Hamilton, Harrisburg.  
 Rhode Island—No law. Fred W. Card, Kingston.  
 South Dakota—No law. D. A. Saunders, Brookings.  
 Tennessee—Certificates must accompany shipments into the state. George W. Martin, Nashville.  
 Texas—No law. J. H. Connell, College Station.  
 Utah—County inspectors examine all stock sent into Utah before it can be delivered. Secretary State Board of Horticulture, Logan.  
 Vermont—No law.  
 Virginia—Duplicate certificates must be filed and tags secured for the shipment of stock into Virginia. William B. Alwood, Blackwood.

Washington—Shippers into the state must file a bond and obtain a license of the commissioner of horticulture. All shipments are inspected by county inspectors before delivery. Hon. A. Van Holderbeck, Tacoma.

Wisconsin—Copies of certificates must accompany stock into the state. W. A. Henry, Madison.

Wyoming—No law. Frank E. Emery, Laramie.

Canada—All stock shipped into Canada is fumigated at ports of entry. John J. McGee, clerk of privy council, Ottawa.

## "SEEDLESS ORANGE."

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

The account you published from the New York Times of the orange called by the above name among others, e. g., "Navel," "Californian Navel," "Washington Navel," etc. lacks several particulars and makes some misstatements.

As I have known of this orange from its first appearance in the states, perhaps I may try to tell you about it. It first appeared in the Brazilian exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, to which the late William Saunders was accredited as a special agent by the then Commissioner of Agriculture, Frederick Watts. My recollection is that the fruits were shown in alcohol in a glass jar. William Saunders and others were attracted by their large size, and the assurance of the clever young attendant that they were seedless and of surpassing quality. Saunders made arrangements to get plants from Bahia, in the neighborhood of which they were cultivated, and in 1878 he had a plant in the collection forming at the Department of Agriculture, (which were pretty full of scale insects, by the bye), and which he intended to bud and distribute to Florida and California.

The distribution was I know carried out, and it seems to me the variety would most correctly be termed the "Bahia Navel," for although the Natural History of Oranges by Risso, or any similar work would show that the type of orange has long been known, yet I daresay the various climates have differentiated the fruit to a considerable degree, and in a way too which does not always promise permanency.

It will be seen from this that the statement of the New York Times correspondent "that all the seedless orange trees in the world have been propagated from buds from the two parent trees on the Tibbets place at Riverside" is incorrect.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J.

## NURSERY TRADE IN MINNESOTA.

Secretary A. W. Latham, of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, says :

An extraordinary amount of nursery stock has been planted in Minnesota this season, and probably nothing approaching the amount has ever been distributed in our state in any one season before. Quite a number of orchards of a thousand or more trees have been set out to the personal knowledge of the writer, and undoubtedly there are many more of which he has not heard. With fifty nurseries in the state, most of them employing agents, from one to 200 each, the opportunity for purchasing nursery stock has not been lacking. The success of the past few years has stimulated and is stimulating planting to a great extent. Outside nurserymen have contributed liberally to this result. One pleasant feature of this year's business is the large proportion of ornamental stock being planted.

Subscribe for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN,

## Among Growers and Dealers.

J. J. Colmant proposes to start a nursery at Birmingham, Ala.

The Stark Brothers Co., Louisiana, Mo., has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Minnesota Horticultural Society has a membership of 1,214. Can any other horticultural society beat it?

William C. Moon, Morrisville, Pa., and Harlan P. Kelsey, Kawana, N. C., recently visited Philadelphia establishments.

August Rhotert, 26 Barclay street, New York city, returned from an extended trip in Europe per steamer Fuerst Bismark on Sept. 13th.

The exhibit of the P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., at the convention of the Society of American Florists, at Asheville, N. C., was highly commended.

Efforts are being made to grow Dutch, Roman and Italian hyacinth bulbs in North Carolina, where the tuberose is already produced on a large commercial scale.

With a capital stock of \$24,000 the C. W. Stuart Co., Newark, N. Y., has been incorporated. The directors are: C. W. Stuart, J. M. Pitkin, Jr., and C. H. Stuart, of Newark.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, won first prize for display of apples and pears at the New York State Fair, in Syracuse, last month. First prize for peaches went to the American Nursery Co., Niagara Falls.

Director M. J. Wragg and his lieutenant, Elmer Reeves, superintended the excellent horticultural display at the Iowa state fair, August 25-30. C. L. Watrous and Professors Budd and Hansen were present.

The postal administration of Germany has announced that, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale, live plants or parts of plants or fresh fruits from the United States cannot be sent by mail to Germany.

The Association of American Cemetery Superintendents at its recent Boston convention elected: President, H. Wilson Ross, Newton, Mass.; vice-president, J. C. Dix, Cleveland; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Morton, Boston.

The Frisco Orchard Co., Omaha, Neb., has filed articles of incorporation for a nursery business with \$1,000,000 capital stock and these incorporators: George W. Miller, William Bayard, Craig J. Zwort and Frank M. Carroll.

A national congress of apple growers will be held in St. Louis on November 18-19. H. C. Cupp, Fall River, Ill., is temporary chairman; C. S. Wilson, Hannibal, Mo., is secretary. F. W. Taylor is a member of the executive committee.

Augustine & Co., Normal, Ill., bring abundant proof that in a season of universal amount of blights their Sudduth pear, of which they have 40,000 in nursery and orchard, has not a blighted twig. It stands the Dakota winters, and is a prolific bearer.

The dutiable imports during the month of July, 1902, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$49,983, as compared with \$22,332 during the same month a year ago. The exports of nursery stock during July, 1902, were valued at \$1,406, against \$2,313 in July, 1901.

The Rural Californian announces: E. F. Stephens, a prominent horticulturist of Nebraska, has distributed free to farmers of his state 45,000 apple trees on condition that they will be cultivated according to his direction. Mr. Stephens will receive one-half of the yield for a certain number of years.

The exports during June, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$2,173, against \$4,556 in June, 1901. These exports during the twelve months ending with June, 1902, were valued at \$132,027, against \$134,961 during the corresponding period of 1901, and \$107,172 during the same months of 1900.

In the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, through a typographical error, it was stated that the Stark Brothers Nursery and Orchard Co. was putting in 1,000 buds per day. The figure should have been 100,000, as all who are conversant with the large business of that company must have known.

The Florist's Exchange publishes a picture of a Colorado blue spruce thirty feet in height on the grounds of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., believed to be the largest of these trees in the East. The tree was presented to the late Thomas Meehan by Professor C. S. Sargent, of Brookline, Mass.

G. Harold Powell, assistant pomologist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, has been in Western New York collecting fine pears for shipment to Europe by way of experiment. H. P. Gould, of the department, has been collecting mountain-grown peaches in Maryland and West Virginia for shipment to England.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state of California by the Eureka Orange company, place of business, Riverside. Capital stock \$175,000, and E. A. Chase, H. B. Chase, F. F. Chase, E. S. Moulton, H. R. Greene, Jr., G. Rouse, W. A. Purington, H. T. Hays, F. T. Morrison, F. M. Heath and M. J. Twogood of Riverside, Cal., directors.

The dutiable imports during the month of June, 1902, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$6,782, as compared with \$4,825 during the same month a year ago. The imports during the twelve months ending with June, 1902, reached a valuation of \$1,172,023, against \$1,098,469 during the corresponding period ending June, 1901. These imports during the corresponding period of 1900 were valued at \$965,369.

August Rhotert, 26 Barclay street, New York city, represents in the United States and Canada the following firms: Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., wholesale seed growers, Paris, France; Louis Leroy, nurseryman, Angers, France; O. Petrick, hot-house plants, Ghent, Belgium; M. Koster & Sons, nurserymen, Boskoop, Holland; John Palmer & Son, Limited, Annan, Scotland; E. Neubert, Lily of the Valley Pips, Wandsbek, Germany; The General Bulb Co., Dutch Bulbs, Vogelzang, Holland; G. H. Richards, Raffia and XL All Specialties, London, England. He transacts custom house business and attends to import and export shipments. He has special shipping facilities at Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, etc. He takes import orders on commission for goods of foreign manufacture, and is represented in Paris by A. D. Marsily, 8 Rue Martel.

### MARYLAND REQUIREMENTS.

A bulletin recently issued by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, after quoting the law, contains this announcement:

All nurserymen who desire to do a business in this state should file with the state entomologist, before November 1st, a copy of their nursery inspection certificate. While this is not required by law, we desire these certificates to determine, as far as possible, by whom the inspections were made. No tags from this department are necessary on shipments into the state. Simply attach copy of your certificate of nursery inspection and shipments will be delivered by our transportation agents. It is not desired to in any way restrict the commerce of outside nurserymen in this state, but any violation of the above section will be immediately dealt with.

### THE BREEDING OF APPLES.

Philip Lux, of Kansas, discussing apple growing, throws out a suggestion to nurserymen:

I frequently pass two small orchards, one on either side of the road. For six years the one has had a good crop of apples almost every year, while the other has seldom borne anything at all. The conditions are in favor of the unproductive orchard.

This state of affairs exists all over our country. Now the question is, What is the matter? Have our nurserymen bred their commercial apples up by their method of getting scions from their nursery trimmings or anywhere, regardless of their merits, just so that they were true to name? No wonder Major Holsinger, in the last number of the Fruit Grower, makes the following remark: "I spent nearly thirty years and nearly as many hundred dollars in experiments, and just learned that I don't know anything about orcharding."

Our berrymen, chickenmen and stockmen propagate from such stock only as have special merits. Is it not time that we should do the same? I am convinced that if apple raisers had selected scions from trees of special merit, and with proper care, there would be less disappointment now, and there would be no need of Major Holsinger's confession.

## NURSERYMAN'S BEST CUSTOMER.

*The Farmer—But He is Often an Unsuccessful Horticulturist and Wastes Many Trees—Suggestion that Directions for Planting Accompany each Shipment of Stock.*

The farmer is the nurseryman's best customer, says C. H. True, secretary of the Northeastern Iowa Horticultural Society in an article in the Minnesota Horticulturist. He says that doubtless 90 per cent. of the products of the nurseries are appropriated by the farming communities, and adds that 75 per cent. of this at least is literally wasted. The patronage of the farmers is the mainstay of the commercial nurseries. Secretary True says:

For this and other reasons the nurseryman should be especially interested in the farmer's attempts to make a profitable use of the trees and plants that have been placed in his care. When we take into account the immense amount of trees and plants that are annually dealt out to the farmers of our country by the commercial nurseries of the northwest through their agents, and then as we pass over and through our great states and note the absence of orchards of any comparative value, while many farms are totally destitute of what ought to be considered a necessity in the matter of fruit supplies for the family, such conditions not only call forth astonishment but also excite regret and pity in behalf of the planter and his family in the loss sustained and in the disappointment arising out of misdirected effort, as well as from the results of wanton negligence.

The case of a farmer who has made up his mind not to invest another dollar in nursery stock, because of repeated orchard failures, is cited. The writer continues:

The practice of making up losses to the customer either free of cost or at half price we believe has, all things considered, worked to his disadvantage. The plan doubtless was first adopted by some dealer with the view to securing future orders, since it affords the seller an opportunity to call upon the patron an indefinite number of times. Undersuch a system the careless planter is more liable to neglect the performance of his duty than would be the case if he were left without recourse upon the nurseryman. Not infrequently do disputes arise between buyer and seller in reference to the conditions upon which stock failing to grow should be replaced, and occasionally the law has been called upon to settle the differences. I cannot imagine why the farmer is not under as much obligation to stand one half of the loss that might accrue from the ravages of cholera among a lot of pigs purchased of him by a neighbor farmer as the nurseryman is to make good the loss of nursery stock during a drouthy summer or frigid winter. From my standpoint of reasoning the nurseryman has done all that reason and justice requires of him when he has placed in the hands of his customer a thrifty and healthy tree or plant, true to name and adapted to its environments, and this is where his responsibility should cease and that of the purchaser begin.

The question, how to supply the farmers of our land with a practical knowledge of horticulture and with instructions suited to their needs,

and how to induce them to heed such knowledge and instructions, has been one of frequent mention and consideration at the annual meetings of our different horticultural societies. We believe that much of this information might be furnished direct from the nurseryman to the planter by means of a simple circular containing plain and brief directions for the planting and future care of what has been procured from the nursery, said circular to accompany each bill of goods when delivered. By increasing knowledge, we stimulate interest, and when sufficient knowledge has been gained and interest awakened, more time will be devoted to the work of horticulture among our farmer friends, and less complaints and failures will be the result.

## ILLINOIS FRUIT CULTURE.

Illinois has a total land area of 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres, of which 32,794,728 acres, or 91.5 per cent. are included in farms. The total number of orchard trees increased from 8,214,726 to 18,047,931 in the decade 1890 to 1900. The number of apple trees nearly doubled, while all

other varieties show even larger gains. Of the total number of trees in 1900, 7.44 per cent. were apple trees; 13.6 per cent. peach trees; 4.4 per cent. pear trees; 4.0 per cent. cherry trees; 3.2 per cent. plum and prune trees; and 0.4 per cent. apricot and unclassified trees.

Apples were grown in all parts of the state by 156,709 farmers, or 59.3 per cent. of the total number in the state. Marion, Clay, Wayne and Jefferson counties in the southern part of the state reported one-fifth of the total number. Peach growing is confined principally to the central and southwestern counties, but the other fruits are generally distributed over the state.

## FIRST IN HORTICULTURE.

The fruit growing and gardening, purely domestic matters a hundred years ago, have now come to be great business enterprises, commanding millions of dollars of capital. Already North America is the greatest fruit growing country in the world, practicing the most scientific and progressive methods. The flower growing interest is itself an important source of national wealth. Where once we grew tomatoes in an amateurish way as a garden product, we now grow them in blocks of hundreds of acres. So great have become the horticultural interests in this country that departments of horticulture have been established even in many small as well as large schools. The generation to come will see the different branches of horticulture each in itself a department of the institution. The extent to which these special industries are singled out and emphasized measures the increasing importance of agriculture as a whole.—Country Life in America.

It is rumored that Secretary Wilson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will resign to become president of the Iowa Agricultural College.



CHARLES T. SMITH, CONCORD, GA.

# The National Nurseryman.

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Annual convention for 1903—At Detroit, Mich., June 10-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1902.

## SHORTAGE IN NATURAL PEACH SEED.

It was generally supposed that there was a good crop of natural peach seed this year, and many nurserymen failed to place orders early thinking there would be a drop in the price when delivery time came around. About the middle of September, however, nurserymen began to discover that instead of being in surplus there was a great shortage in the crop; indeed it appears to be practically a failure, and now they are willing to give almost any price for the seed. One

prominent firm offered \$1.50 per bushel for any amount up to a carload, while another firm sent printed postal cards requesting offers of peach seed in any quantities.

The dealers also are in the same condition. Orders were booked and promises made by collectors in the natural peach district, but they are unable to fill the orders for collection that they have accepted, and are cutting these orders from 50 to 75 per cent.

## FRENCH STOCKS SCARCE.

More surprises await the grower of apple stocks. The indications now are that the shortage of French apple seed will be as great this year as it was last, and prices will probably soar skyward again.

Mannetti rose stocks, both French and English, are also quite scarce. The English Mannetti stock is used largely in this country by florists for grafting tea roses. They are especially graded for this purpose as the French stock is too large to pot in the small pots used by florists in this work. The supply of the English stock is now exhausted and only the few in the hands of the dealers are now for sale, and these in quite limited quantities.

French pear stocks are very scarce and are only being offered in connection with other stocks. Many of the French growers will not sell pear without other stocks in equal quantities.

## BRITISH-AMERICAN PARCELS POST.

The White Star steamer Teutonic on September 10th brought from Great Britain the first consignment of packages shipped to this country under the new parcels post plan. The packages were consigned to the American Express Company which will distribute such parcels in the United States instead of the government. This company will ship parcels to the Parcels Post of Great Britain. A parcel weighing not more than eleven pounds may be sent by mail to any point in the United Kingdom.

The rate per three pounds from Great Britain to New York City is one shilling; to any other part of the United States two shillings; for parcels from seven to eleven pounds in weight, three shillings to New York, four shillings to any other part of the United States. To this is added a fee of a shilling per package for clearance and a fee of a shilling for the sample office, and any duty to which the articles may be subject. For an additional fee the package may be insured. The package must not be longer than three feet six inches.

## PACKING FOR LONG SHIPMENT.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., suggest that in packing trees for long shipment, the packing should be moist but not wet. Boxes should be well made and double paper lined. Plenty of packing should be used about the roots, so placed that it will not shake off, and the trees should be tightly pressed together. Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., says that well packed goods can remain in boxes two or three months unhurt. The cases must be protected from drying winds, the sun, and steam boilers.

## MR. McHUTCHISON'S NEW BUSINESS.

The many friends of J. McHutchison will be gratified to learn that he has opened offices at 218 Fulton St., New York, and henceforth will conduct an import, custom house and forwarding business. He has just returned from a European trip. During his absence he secured the agency in the United States and Canada for several prominent nursery, seed and bulb firms.

Mr. McHutchison first became known to the trade in this country some six years ago as the traveling salesman for August Rhotert, of New York. Though then a stranger to the trade he soon acquired friends, until now he is probably the best known man in that line in this country, and is on intimate terms with many of the largest nurserymen. Those who know him will predict for him a prosperous future.

He has associated with him in his new enterprise Daniel W. Wittpenn, who has had some experience in the custom house business in New York.

The firms they will represent are; Arthur De Meyer, Ghent, Belgium, azaleas, palms, ficus, etc.; Ernst Reim-schneider, Altona-Hamburg, Germany, lily of the valley pips; H. W. Van Der Bom & Co., Oudenbosch, Holland, evergreens and deciduous nursery stock.

## NURSERYMAN AS LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

The fact is coming to be generally recognized among progressive nurseryman that to the business of growing and selling trees should be added the knowledge, to some extent at least, of landscape gardening. There are many cases where it is not practicable to procure the services of a professional landscape gardener, therefore the nurseryman finds it necessary, so far as recommendations are concerned, to attach that profession to his own.

A knowledge of the principles of landscape gardening may often prevent expensive or irreparable mistakes. After furnishing the best stock and instructions for planting so that it will grow, the nurseryman fully to perform his duty, should be able to suggest the best arrangement for the grounds in question.

To be sure this has long been done in a very able manner by the leading nurserymen and to a certain extent by many others. But the tendency of the times is toward a broadening of the nurseryman's scope and this is one of the lines suggested.

On this subject O. F. Brand, Owatonna, recently gave in the Minnesota Horticulturalist some practical advice. After stating that the nurseryman should urge that the best scenic effect is produced by sharp contrast in colors and that large growing trees should be planted forty feet apart, Mr. Brand says:

The nurseryman should not recommend the planting of Scotch pine and Norway spruce where other evergreens can be successfully grown; should not advise planting trees or shrubs so as to obstruct a view of the buildings, nor tall growing shrubs anywhere on the lawn nor along drives—except in shrubberies; nor shrubs that bloom all at one season; or trees or shrubs liable to become breeding grounds for injurious diseases or insects—and except for windbreaks should not recommend the white willow or cottonwood where the sugar maple and linden can be grown. In fact, the useful only, other things being equal, should give way to those which combine beauty and utility. When it is

necessary to use tall, growing shrubs for screen he should not recommend lilacs if high bush cranberry can be had. He should not advise straight roads, driveways or walks in grounds where curved lines would produce a better effect; he should advise the planting of sugar maple, soft maple, American linden and, in smaller quantities, cut-leaved maple, Schwedler's maple, ash, cut-leaved weeping birch, American and European mountain ash, shell bark hickory, black walnut butternut, European larch, white spruce, blue spruce, concolor, white pine, Austrian pine, balsam fir, dwarf mountain pine, Douglas spruce, American arbor vitae and silver cedar. He should advise groves of deciduous and evergreen trees—where possible with irregular outlines, with here and there small clumps of deciduous trees, not leaving out one of the varieties that produce beautiful autumn leaves. He should recommend large, well-kept lawns where possible to have them, on and around which should be seen all of our hardy flowering shrubs, climbing vines, climbing roses and hardy roses. He should recommend large masses of perennial and herbaceous flowers. In fact, in floriculture the impress of his work should be decidedly marked.

For early flowering, beds of white tulip with yellow or scarlet or crimson borders, or beds of scarlet and crimson tulips with a single row of white for a border, should be seen around a score of homes where one is seen now. Moss pinks should greet the passerby. For the latter part of May and early June, tree peonies, with their gorgeous colors, and all through June and into July selections from the long list of more than 700 distinct varieties of herbaceous peonies, should be made.

In the first half of the nineteenth century it was true that the rose was the queen of flowers. It is no longer true. The new creations in peonies do not hold a second place. It is to day the queen of flowers.

Large beds of coleus and geraniums should be marked features. A large oblong bed of yellow coleus, with a border of single row of very dark color, produces a fine effect. In all arrangements of flowers, shrubs or trees, sharp contrast of color should be the rule.

For midsummer and autumn flowers the perennial phlox should be used in large numbers. These are also new creations, more than one hundred fine varieties having been brought out during the past twenty years. Their effect on the lawn is pleasing and lasting. During a trip east several years ago, of the things seen none made a more lasting impression on my mind than the beds of perennial phlox on the grounds of Ellwanger and Barry, and a single clump seen on a well kept lawn at Burlington, Vt.

## THE WELLHOUSE ORCHARDS.

Much has been written concerning the Wellhouse apple orchards in Kansas. The latest information appears in a recent issue of the Tribune Farmer, which says:

Kansas has within its walls of corn one of the largest, if not the largest, apple orchards in the world. It contains 1,500 acres, and is owned by Fred Wellhouse president of the Kansas State Horticultural society. This orchard is located near Leavenworth. Mr. Wellhouse owns 1,636 acres of orchard in Leavenworth, Osage and Miami counties. He has reduced apple raising to a science. When the apple seasons are favorable, as the season has been in 1902, he raises from 60,000 to 80,000 bushels of apples. During hot and dry seasons his yield falls as low as 400 bushels; indeed, during the season of 1893 he did not pick the crop at all, so small was it. However, during his twelve years of apple producing on an extensive scale he has been able to raise for the market 450,000 bushels of apples. For these he has obtained the average price of 28 cents per bushel. According to official reports Mr. Wellhouse has the largest apple orchard in the world.

Mr. Wellhouse has found the Ben Davis apples to be the most profitable, while Jonathan has yielded more bushels to the acre. Missouri Pippin comes second in yield, and Ben Davis third. But a better price and more active and appreciative market is found for the Ben Davis. On Fairmount Hill, near Leavenworth, he has erected large packing and drying establishments, on direct line of the Santa Fe railroad, and his shipments of fruit are made to Kansas City, Chicago, New York, Boston and foreign points. He also has a large trade in dried apples.

## In Nursery Rows.

**AS THEY STOOD IN NURSERY.**—In a discussion among Minnesota horticulturists much stress was laid on the importance of planting trees in orchard in the manner they grew in nursery,—that is to say, red-tinged bark on south side, green-tinged bark on north side.

**WHITE FLESHED PEACHES.**—Southern peach growers call attention to the merits of the white-fleshed peach, new varieties of which, from the Chinese cling type recently discussed in these columns, have become popular. The Elberta remains the leader. Among the white varieties are Belle of Georgia, Champion, Waddell and Carman.

**OCTOBER PURPLE PLUM.**—We received last month samples of the October Purple Plum, the specialty which has been sold by Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn., for several years most successfully. This plum is certainly one of the best of the Japan varieties. It was propagated by Luther Burbank, who said of it: "It is best of them all." The fruit is large, of rich purple color, juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor. Its firmness should make it a good shipper.

**NEW EARLY CLING PEACH.**—A new early cling peach, not yet named, but said to have originated in Fresno, Cal., is thus described by Prof. E. J. Wickson: "Our first impression of the peach is, that it is the most notable new variety we have seen in a long time. Mr. Rodding's statements are borne out by the specimens. The cling is a full-sized, rich-colored yellow, with a deep red cheek. It is notable, however, that the red comes away wholly with the skin, leaving a healthful, clear, yellow flesh. The pit is also free from red. Evidently the fruit will please the canners from that point of view. The earliness is also notable, for the Hale's Early specimens are not much over half grown (much later than they are with us in Berkeley), and yet the cling is dead ripe, soft and juicy. The size is ample for canning."

### THE SEEDLING QUESTION.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Without a thorough investigation of authority on this question, I advance my ideas and understanding of what is termed and classed, by growers and dealers, seedlings in the forest and ornamental departments of tree growing.

The appellation of seedling is a tree coming from the seed either in the forest or field and remaining where first grown for any period of time, or any number of years, of the age that the tree may be transplanted. After the transplanting age, whether in the forest or field, there is no question or difference in the matter. Transplanted trees, especially evergreens, are found to be benefited by transplanting the seedling one, two or three times at periods of two or three years or as soon as the plants have become hardened to open culture. Cutting the roots of the plants in digging causes the large roots to cast off branch roots and the branch roots produce many more feeding roots than if left in the original place.

After the plants have been transplanted once, twice or more times they are then known as transplanted stock and are no longer classed as seedlings. Of course all trees not grafted or budded, or made by cuttings or layers, are considered seedlings in the true sense of the word. The terms seedling or transplanted plant are used to distinguish the condition of the stock.

S. H. LINTON, Des Moines, Ia.

### COLONISTS' RATES VIA WABASH R. R.

Daily, during October, the Wabash Railroad will sell Colonist tickets from Buffalo to all Pacific Coast points at the extremely low rate of \$42. Correspondingly low rates to intermediate points. See your nearest ticket agent or address James Gass, N. Y. S. P. A.; R. F. Kelley, general agent, passenger department, Wabash Railroad, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Recent Publications.

The World's Work for October is remarkable for its wide range of interesting subjects and uniformly fine illustrations.

In addition to its many other interesting features the Dellneator for October contains an article by Ward Macleod on "Bulbs for the Window Garden," in which all the information needed for successful culture is given.

Country Life in America for October illustrates the varied out-door pursuits of the best month of all the year. The country estate feature this month is the seat of Anson Phelps Stokes on Stockbridge Mountain, in the Berkshires near Lenox. Many small articles deal with timely subjects, from the care of flowers and the making of a window garden to hunting birds, and nature study of the month. This unique and beautiful magazine is now a year old and has proved its place among the best American periodicals.

### GREAT LABOR SAVING DEVICE.

All who have much addressing of mail matter have longed for a practical addressing device to save time, labor and money. There have been attempts at such devices, but none to equal the Elliott Addressing Machine which addresses envelopes or wrappers of any size, cards, invoices, statements, shipping tags, etc. The work is accomplished by the use of stencil cards automatically fed through the machine, operated by foot power. One motion of the foot inks, prints direct on envelope, and changes to next stencil. The machine will print indefinitely same name or automatically change each address, duplicate or triplicate. The machine is of simple and durable construction, works easily and can be readily understood and operated by the ordinary office boy. Capacity: 2 000 per hour, all different addresses, or same address, as desired.

The machine, with cabinet, occupies about the same space as a small typewriter table (floor space 16 ins. x 22 ins.) The cabinet is made of quartered oak, highly finished. It is provided with storage room for 1,400 stencil cards.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., have installed one of these machines in their office. They have found it surprisingly useful. Seven thousand catalogue wrappers are disposed of in one day. The lists are permanent from year to year, and it is a very easy matter to make corrections. The machine is always ready when one has a special list to be mailed quickly. It is one of the best money saving machines ever put into an office.

### THE APPLE CROP.

The U. S. government crop report for September gave the following statement of the apple crop prospect based upon 100 as a full crop:

New York 70, New Jersey 77, Pennsylvania 66, Maryland 62, Virginia 40, Arkansas 68, Ohio 42, Michigan 83, Indiana 45, Illinois 60, Wisconsin 76, Minnesota 71, Iowa 72, Missouri 56, Kansas 62, Nebraska 83, Colorado 75, Montana 95, Washington 84, Oregon 80, California 90.

### HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Nov. 18-19—National apple congress, at St. Louis, Mo.  
Nov. 25-26—Southern Illinois Horticultural Society, at Anna, Ill.  
Dec. 2-3 —Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, at Sterling, Ill.  
Dec. 2-4 —Missouri State Horticultural Society, at Springfield, Mo.  
Dec. 17-19—Illinois State Horticultural Society, at Champaign, Ill.  
January—Arkansas State Horticultural Society, at Green Forest, Ark.

J. O. BARKSDALE, RED HILL, VA.—"I have been a subscriber to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for several years, but have never had occasion so far to use its advertising columns to sell my stock. I consider it a valuable journal."

## LUTHER BURBANK'S METHODS.

Prof. E. J. Wickson's treatise on Luther Burbank and his works is concluded in the *Sunset Magazine* for February. The methods are discussed at length.

The supply of pollen is generally secured by gathering a quantity of the anthers of the desired pollen parent, usually the day before the pollen is to be used, and drying them carefully. When in proper degree of dryness, the pollen is secured by gently shaking or sifting the mass of dry anthers over a watch crystal until its surface is dusted over with the pollen, the dust film appearing most clearly on the lower parts of the curved surface. Each genus, each species, and sometimes each variety requires modifications, which are suggested by experience. The largest quantity of blossoms of a single variety, which Mr. Burbank has handled at one time, is about a pint. He has found that properly dried pollen ordinarily retains its efficacy about one week; it might, perhaps, in many cases retain its power much longer.

The preparation of the blooms of the seed parent consists in removing about nine-tenths of the bloom buds when they begin to show the petal color, leaving in trees which bloom freely about one in ten of the natural blooms to be operated upon. This is for convenience of operating and to avoid the setting of too many seeds for the tree to properly perfect. Before the petals open, each of these buds is carefully cut into with a small, sharp knife blade, in such a way that the petals and a part of the sepals and all of the attached anthers are removed as the knife makes its circuit, leaving the pistils exposed but uninjured by the operation. The removal of the corolla balks the bees and other honey-seeking insects, either by the loss of color or the absence of an alighting place, or both. The buzzing Archimedes finds no place for his lever and wearily goes his way, the honey unsipped and the pistil free from contact with his pollen-dusted body. Mr. Burbank finds it, in most cases, unnecessary to cover the emasculated bloom to avoid intrusion of undesirable pollen by insect agency.

He chooses for pollination the time when the first hum of the bees is heard in the trees. He finds all conditions at that time most favorable, and believes the pistil is then in its most receptive state. The instrument of pollination is the finger tip. Applied to the dusted surface of the plate, either by a mere touch or slight rubbing, enough pollen adheres. The finger tip is then quickly touched to the pistils of the prepared blossoms, one after another. They welcome the pollen and the fructifying agency begins at once its journey to the ovule. No matter what comes now, on the wind or otherwise, the opportunity for outside pollen has passed. The touch of the finger has covered the stigma with the chosen element and sealed it safe from further intrusion.

In his choice of the unaided hand as the instrument of pollination, Mr. Burbank has not only vastly simplified and made more expeditious the act of pollination, but there is also involved a profound tribute to the superiority of the trained hand in directness and delicacy for what lies within its unaided scope. Recourse to instruments and appliances is often essential, but, in many lines of human effort, the direct contact of the finger tip works wonders impossible with intermediaries. It is an interesting reflection that when Nature's direct agencies, the bustling bees, are put to flight, the human hand enters directly for man's specific purpose. Naturally, particular skill is acquired by long practice, and some of Mr. Burbank's most trusted employees have done much of this work for years.

The seed resulting from cross-pollinated bloom is, of course, gathered with great care; seedlings are grown and the closest watch is kept upon their characters and habits from germination onward. The little seedling may disclose its combined parentage or give sign that it has drawn up something from the profound depths of the converging streams of its remote ancestry, long before it reaches blooming or fruiting stage. Tokens which would escape the ordinary observer become clear as milestones indicating the life courses of the new plant to the skillful propagator. The art of selection begins, then, early in the development of the crossbred plants. Incalculable numbers of them may be destroyed for their too evident adherence to the old types, and only one or, perhaps, thousands, be retained because they give promise of breaking away from such bondage. Whenever such selected seedlings are capable of budding or grafting they are thus introduced to the forcing influence of old plants of the same class and hurried to flower or fruit in this well-known way. A single old plant or tree may thus

force its sap into the cells of hundreds of buds or grafts of new varieties and can be conceived to be as surprised at the multitude of strange forms and colors appearing on its old branches as a mother hen would be at hatching a brood of bluejays.

Upon the motley throng of flowers or fruits thus secured again selection is exercised—selection from all points of view and toward ends still far remote, because desirable characters or traits may be distributed through many individuals. They must be combined and concentrated. Cross pollination, now, between such individuals must be employed, and from this new shuffling of the cards another discriminating, patient effort for arrangement into suits or sequences. It is a stupendous game of solitaire which the capable hybridizer plays among the innumerable forms, colors, odors, flavors, textures, growing, blooming and fruiting habits, which surround him as his reward for disturbing the natural order of things in the plant world. Amid this indefinite variety there must be in his mind no confusion. He is wise if he has had an object from the beginning—a conception of something new and desirable, perhaps a definite combination of objects to be attained. If he has a main object, say a certain color in a flower, he must pursue it faithfully, seizing upon the slightest trend in that direction. No matter if the plant with that precious endowment lacks vigor, seize upon it still. Intensify the character if desired, and add vigor or other desirable qualities by later crosses or still further selections.

Take as illustration the group of forms including one of Mr. Burbank's most popular recent creations, the "Shasta Daisy." It was built upon a combination of the grace of the Japanese, the tall, stiff stem and bold but coarse flower of the Europeans, and the whiteness and abundant bloom of the American species. After the combination was effected, size was secured by selection, but the bloom was flat, with large center; next, selection was made for cup shape and superior whiteness; next, to secure doubling of the petals and to maintain size, and now a fully double flower has been reached, of good size, but not quite so large as the largest single variety. This work included numerous cross pollinations and the growing of hundreds of thousands of seedlings, all of which passed beneath the quick eye of Mr. Burbank in the process of selection.

## PECAN GROWING.

As announced in this journal, a convention of pecan growers is to be held in the South this month.

The new publication, *The Nut-Grower*, in the September issue contains an article on pecan growing, by Sam. H. James of Louisiana, one of the largest growers in the South. He says:

I planted my first pecan trees in the spring of 1878. Those trees are now large fellows and paying investments. After 24 years of pecan culture, I am now able to tell the public the essentials necessary to successful pecan growing.

First, then, starting with the right kind of seed or trees. The greatest mistake a beginner makes is in planting nuts upon their size alone. A good grove can be had from plant-nuts, but they must be from trees that came into bearing very early and which bear abundant crops nearly every year. The pecan must be well filled out, of thin shell, and the parent tree must be a good grower. Then the kernel must be rich and oily. There are such pecan trees in the South. Woe to the man who plants big pecans, knowing nothing else about them, for failure is sure to crown his efforts. Where persons have ample means, a good grove can be had from budded or grafted trees. But here great caution is necessary as to whom you buy from. The country is literally overflowing with men who are selling wild pig nut trees at a dollar each, calling them grafted pecans. These men are usually traveling agents. Before you buy pecan trees from any man find out all about him from the banks and the directors of the Experiment Stations. There has been a tremendous amount of fraud practiced in the last few years in the sale of pecan trees.

Secondly, it is very important to get your trees the right distance apart. A great many men advise too close planting. The trees should have good distance in at least one direction. I planted my rows sixty feet apart and the trees thirty feet apart in the rows.

## Long and Short.

General list offered by H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

Grape cuttings at Lewis Roesch's, Fredonia, N. Y.

Raffia fibre at August Rölker & Sons, 21 Barclay St., New York.

Peach trees in wide variety at Village Nurseries Harnedsville, Pa.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., present this month a special list.

Deciduous ornamental trees at Willowdale Nursersie, Kennett Square, Pa.

The Laketon Nurseries, Laketon, Ind., have a general assortment of apple trees.

Special offers for fall of 1902 are made by Jacob W. Manning, Reading, Mass.

Good stock of needed kinds may be had of W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va.

Maples, sugar and Norway, are offered by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

Special offer of cherry, apple and dwarf pear by James M. Kennedy, Dannsville, N. Y.

Apple trees in more than 100 varieties may be had of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Seed and fruit stock of the highest quality may be had of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., Dreshertown, Pa.

Donaldson & Gibson, Warsaw, Ky., offer a good stock of apples and peaches in car lots; also special inducements in seedlings.

Ligustrum Regelianum, Brastrate privet, hardier than California, may be had of Wm. Warner Harper, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., had a large exhibit of fruit at the seventy-first annual exhibition of the American Institute in New York city late last month.

It is announced that C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y., have purchased a three-story brick building in Rochester, N. Y., and that they will occupy it next spring.

Experiments are being conducted in the groves and nurseries of President G. M. Bacon, at DeWitt, Ga., with a view to finding some root knot resistant stock upon which the English or Persian walnut may be propagated. If this trouble can be overcome (and results thus far are very encouraging) the planting of walnut groves in the far South will receive much attention.—*The Nut-Grower*.

### THE STARK GRAPE.

C. W. Stark, of Stark Bros.' Nurseries and Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo., last month visited the vineyards of Prof. Bachman, Altus, Ark., who originated the Stark-Star grape, and was enthusiastic over the sight of the bearing two year vines. He writes: "Col. Evans says, and so say we all, it is the finest native ever seen—ruby, clear, and brilliant; aroma bouquet and flavor never seen—best in America. His Delaware wine is fine, but not equal to Stark. He has lots of large grapes along as they are ripe enough. Told him to put in small bunches to fill out corner of basket, etc., for office sampling, but there are no small bunches, and some of the grandest clusters ever saw east of California."

Stark-Star (Trade-Mark)—Large red—finest American grape. It is a cross of Catawba and Norton Virginia Seedling. Splendid grower and a wonderful cropper; does not rot; fruit hangs three weeks later than Norton. For all regions south of about the fortieth degree we believe this will prove to be the most valuable grape known. Stark-Star was originated some ten years ago by Prof. Joseph Bachman, of Altus, Ark.

William P. Stark says: "The vineyard was visited this week by the committee from the Missouri State Horticultural Society, Prof. J. C. Whitten of the University, Columbia, Mo.; Hon. J. C. Evans Harlem, Mo. (for many years president of the Missouri State Horticultural Society); Mr. W. T. Flournoy, Marionville, Mo., a prominent horticulturist, accompanied by our Mr. C. M. Stark. Our Mr. M. J. Crow

is now in the vineyard securing photos, etc. In sending out vines and grafting wood last spring to the leading horticulturists throughout the country, our desire being to give it a most thorough test, we said then we had invested a good deal of money in the variety and the grape is fulfilling our greatest expectations. For general home use and shipping and for wine, certainly no grape is more beautiful and attractive or making a better showing."

## RAFFIA FIBER

ALWAYS ON HAND

APPLY TO

August Rölker & Sons,  
NEW YORK,

Best Nurseryman's Grade

31 Barclay St.

P. O. Box 752.

## WILLOWDALE NURSERIES, KENNETT SQUARE, PENNSYLVANIA

We call special attention to our stock of

### DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

Among these are White Birch, Oriental Plane, American Elm, White Dogwood, Japan Judas, English and American Lindens, Laburnum, Norway, Sugar, Sycamore, Schwedleri, Silver, Red and Wier's Cutleaf Maples, Acuminata, Tripetela and Glauca Magnolias, Mossy-Cup, Pin, English, Red and Scarlet Oaks, Carolina, Lombardy and Bolleana Poplars and Salisburias. We can furnish White Birch, American Elm, American Linden, Norway, Sugar, Sycamore and Silver Maples, Acuminata and Tripetela Magnolias, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, and all the varieties of Oaks in extra large sizes. We also have a full line of EVERGREENS, HEDGE PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES. Send us your list of wants for special prices.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE, Proprietors

## GRAPE-CUTTINGS

We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden, Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for Fall, 1903, delivery. LEWIS ROESCH, FREDONIA, N. Y.

## PEACH TREES

We offer to the Trade for the FALL OF 1902 and SPRING OF 1903, an exceptionally fine block of Peach Trees of the following varieties:

Elberta, Wager, Gary's Holdon, Wonderful, Stump, Foster Reeves' Favorite, Wheatland, Crosby, Stephen's Rarripe Mary's Choice, Iron Mountain, Early Rivers, Kalamazoo Greensboro, Holderbaum, Susquehanna, Eureka, Salway Beer's Smock, Old Mixson Free, Mt. Rose, Liston No. 2 Bokara, Chair's Choice, Gold Drop, Champion, Lemon Free, Moore's Favorite, Crawford's Late, Liston's No. 1 Levy's Late. Submit us your want list and let us quote you prices.

VILLAGE NURSERIES, HARNEDSVILLE, PA.

## APPLE TREES

I have to offer APPLE in 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 inch grades. General assortment. Also other stock in general assortment.

WRITE FOR PRICES

THE LAKETON NURSERIES  
LAKETON, WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Proprietor

OFFER FOR FALL, 1902

## APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY

IN CAR LOAD LOTS

Also nice lot of Standard and Dwarf Pear

Japan Plums. Cut Leaved Maple, Elms

Hydrangeas, California Privet, Etc.

Snyder and E. Harvest Blackberry R. C. Plants.

100000 Catalpa (Speciosa) Seedlings.

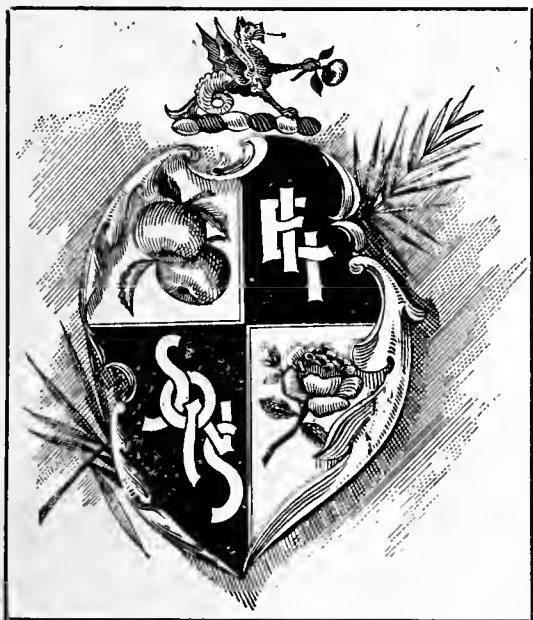
Our one year Cherry are very fine and extra heavy.

Send us a list of your wants or come and see for yourself.

VINCENNES

INDIANA

# I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



THE  
MONROE  
NURSERY

MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

### Correspondence Solicited

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

# New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

## =SURPLUS=

### APPLE, PEACH PEAR, PLUM

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

# New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

# Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Located in Southwest Iowa, 50 miles from Omaha.

Two large Storage Buildings, 102 x 126 and 62 x 110, respectively  
Railroad Side Track full length of Packing Grounds.

For Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903 we offer one of the largest and  
most complete lines of Nursery Stock on the market.

**300,000 APPLE** Fine Stock.  
Good Assortment.

LARGE STOCK OF

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Grape Vines, Small Fruits,  
Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,  
Forest Tree Seedlings, Apple Grafts made to order.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Large supply, leading varieties.

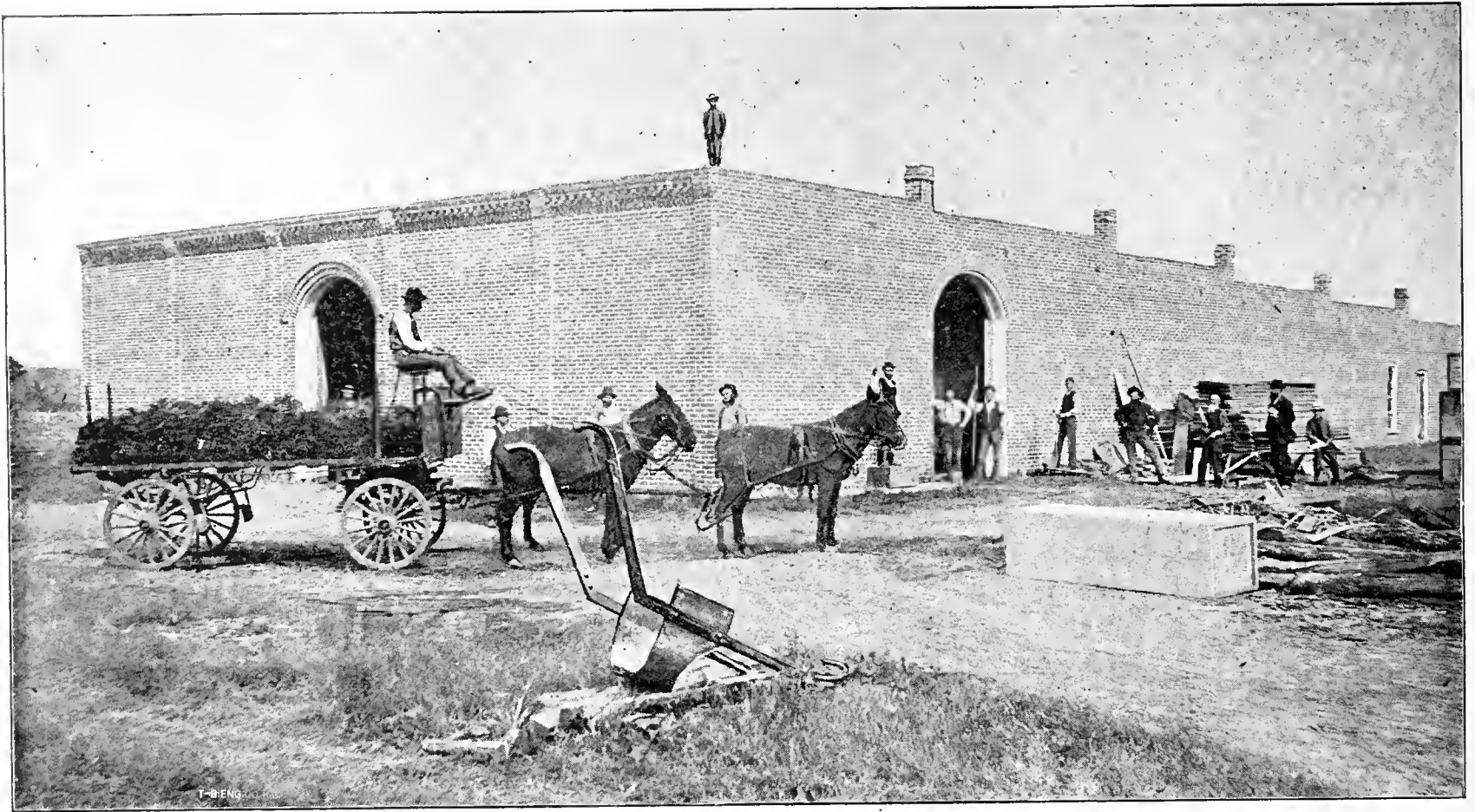
Climbing Roses—On own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle,  
Prairie Queen and Crimson Rambler.

Fall Trade List will be issued about September 1st.

Correspondence and inspection invited.

Have recently purchased plant of Welch Bros, of this place.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



### BRICK STORAGE HOUSE

On grounds of James B. Wild & Brothers, Sarcoxie, Mo. Erected in 1882. From fifteen to twenty-five carloads of trees have been annually stored in it since that time. Dimensions, 60 x 120. Height in front 22 feet; in rear 14 feet. Iron columns support the roof for 90 feet; then a cross

wall leaving two 30 x 30 rooms. On each side of the long walls are five chimneys carried down to the foundations, letting out hot air or letting in cold air. Stock has been successfully kept from November 10th until June 15th in this large nursery storage house.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"Plant breeding is in its earliest infancy."*—LUTHER BURBANK.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1902.

No. 11.

## PIONEER STORAGE HOUSE.

*First in the Country was Built by the Late Robert Douglass  
Thirty-Five Years Ago—Experience in the Use  
of Storage Houses at Waukegan, Ill.*

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I have been very much interested in your article on storage houses. We have used them for over thirty-five years, thus being the pioneer in this line. The first one was dug into the banks of a ravine and was washed out by a flood. The second one was then built on a piece of well drained gravelly soil. When my father, the late Robert Douglas, bought the land in 1844, the Indians used this spot to store their corn and other crops. This shed or storage house was about 35x75 feet in the clear, excavated about four feet, side walls of concrete two feet thick, rafters 2x10 inches sheathed on the inside, double boarded and shingled on the outside. The 10 inch space was filled with leaves and prairie hay. This cellar was torn down in 1898, as we had sold the land. I cannot remember the year it was built, but know it was before 1873.

In 1875 we put up another nearly as large, excavated as was the other one, but with dirt walls, posts supporting the roof. Heavy snow storms so injured the roof that it was taken down about five years afterwards. We had a few thousand ash seedlings left over one spring. They had been taken up the October before and, in June, sent Ellwanger & Barry some of them, Mr. Barry being here at the time. One year later a package was sent them from this lot and a package the year following. I believe about 40 per cent. of these grew. That year the doors were accidentally left open during a hot, murky spell, and some of them began growing in the pile where they had lain without soil on their roots for over 30 months.

We received orders from India for catalpas by mail which reached them safely, and an enquiry for a large lot of them for China. As these latter were not to be sent for one year, and the enquiry asked for both freight and express rates, we concluded to see how long they would keep with ordinary packing. One thousand of the one year old catalpas were packed in a box and kept in a close room all summer. This room had one window facing the south and one the west without curtains, so you can judge how warm and stifling the room sometimes got; certainly as warm and close as the hold of a ship. In winter the box was moved to the cellar and late in spring opened and most of the plants were set out in nursery rows and nearly all grew.

We built a new cellar storage building last year, 35x98 feet, covering the roof with three-ply felt tar building paper instead of shingles. We put in last autumn about 700,000 seedlings, nearly all deciduous seedlings, and they kept finely. We

cleaned it out recently, getting ready for refilling and threw the leaves, hay and other rubbish on the refuse pile. I had the men fork this rubbish over to-day, and send you by express a bundle of catalpas they found in it, so you can judge of its keeping qualities.

We have very few evergreen seedlings, as they are very apt to mould. We would rather have deciduous seedlings from a well kept cellar than those heeled in during the winter. We frequently extend our transplanting to the middle of June. One year we held back over 100,000 evergreen seedlings until the middle of July, and had good success with them owing to it being an exceptionally wet season. We do not, however, advise late planting of evergreens, especially in the Middle West, where we are subject to July and August droughts.

Our counting and storage room is attached to the storage cellar, 12x14 feet; two-thirds of the south roof is glass and a window in the north wall making it a very light room.

THOS. H. DOUGLASS.

Waukegan, Ill., Oct. 13, 1902.

## DES MOINES NURSERY COMPANY.

Regarding the incorporation of the Des Moines, Iowa, Nursery Co., the Des Moines Register and Leader under date of October 17th says:

This company was established more than thirty years ago, and in its earlier days was operated as a corporation, but for the past twelve or fifteen years has been owned and managed by our well known townsman, J. W. Hill. The articles of incorporation, recently filed with the county recorder, show a capital stock of \$50,000, and bear the names of several Des Moines financiers, who become identified with the newly organized company, and we bespeak for it the continued success which has characterized it for the past fifteen years under the management of Mr. Hill, who remains president and general manager.

Mr. M. McFarlin, president of the Des Moines Elevator Company, and Hon. H. E. Teachout, president of the Des Moines Ice company, became vice presidents, J. D. Whisenand, president of the Central State Bank, treasurer, and F. E. Mabey, who has been associated with the company for several years, secretary.

Our reporter is advised by Mr. Hill, that it is the intention of the company to increase the acreage of the plant, to build storage cellars and packing houses, and make other improvements for the extension and enlargement of their business.

This company now employs from fifty to hundred salesmen, who operate in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, and it is the aim of the company to push the work in these states with renewed energy. Mr. Hill, who remains in the active management, has been a resident of this city for many years and is well known among the business men of Des Moines, while Mr. Mabey, who assumes the position of secretary, was born and raised in the city, and has been associated with this and other companies in the nursery business for the past fifteen years.

THOMAS E. BURROUGHS, NEW LONDON, CONN., Aug. 11, 1902:—  
"Enclosed find one dollar to renew subscription for one year from July, 1902. Cannot get along without your publication. It is the 'real thing.'"

## IN CENTRAL STATES.

*Unusually Large Demand for Stock—Outlook Is for Shortage in Nearly All Lines in Spring—General Increase in Prices Is Looked for—Wholesale and Retail Sales Ahead of Last Year.*

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 15.—Charles A. Maxson, general manager Michigan Nurseries: "Our wholesale trade for fall shipment has been far in excess of previous years, while the result of our retail efforts shows a tendency on the part of the planters in favor of spring planting, compelling us to carry over thousands of dollars in orders already taken for spring delivery. We still have a good general stock, our largest surplus being in apple, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries.

"We believe there will be a general increase in the prices for the spring delivery as we see many evidences of a strong demand, especially for apple and peach."

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 17.—Phoenix Nursery Co.: "The fall season has opened up with an unusually large demand for stock. It would seem to us that from present prospects we would do more business this fall than we have since '93, in the fall.

"With us the demand is general, both in fruit and ornamental stock. There is a big demand for apple, peach, plum and cherry, and a fair demand for pear trees. In apple, of course, the demand is largely for commercial varieties, and from the North for hardy kinds. In peach the demand is largely Elberta, but orders are coming in for all the leading kinds. It seems that we will be sold out of peach this fall.

"If the present demand keeps up for a general assortment of stock it would seem there would be a big shortage in all lines for spring. We believe that all kinds of stock are scarcer than in the past twenty years, and there is no reason why nurserymen should not realize handsome prices for stock this fall and the coming spring season. The time that nurserymen have been praying for has apparently arrived."

BRIDGEPORT, Ind., Oct. 16.—Albertson & Hobbs: "We are just now right in the midst of our packing, and hardly know how the business is going to balance up. We are having all the trade we can handle, as there is a shortage in help, and the early part of the season was so wet we could not do much, but we are having very nice weather now, and we hope in a few days to be up in good shape.

"Many kinds of stock are running very low, and the supply seems to be very nearly exhausted. We anticipate some pretty heavy shortages in the spring, as many kinds of stock in sections where weather was wet this season did not make up as well as usual, and this reduced the supply. But we think altogether this is going to prove one of the best years for the nurserymen they have ever had, and in the end there will be little surplus stock to carry over, or little to be offered cheap on the market next spring.

"Agents' sales are forty per cent. ahead of last year, and all reporting prospects of heavy sales for the winter, and this is a pretty good indication of the condition of the general trade.

"Plum and peach seem to be shorter than other lines of stock, though there is a good demand for all kinds, and especially heavy in ornamental lines.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 20.—W. C. Reed, Vincennes Nurseries: "We are enjoying the heaviest trade we have ever had by fifty per cent. and are still very busy with our wholesale orders, not having touched our retail business yet. There seems to be a very great shortage in peach and all kinds of plum, and prices are bound to go higher for spring.

"Apple are in very heavy demand and the medium grades seem to be rather scarce in this section as we had a splendid growing season. There is still a good assortment of  $\frac{3}{4}$  grades except in some of the leaders, such as Ben Davis, Rome Beauty and Wine Sap.

"Prices have been very satisfactory all through and there will be no surplus in any line. We look for a sharp advance on most everything for spring. Sales of one and two year cherry, of which we grow very heavy, are beyond all expectations, selling close on all grades.

"I see no reason why the coming season should not also be good, as there will be a great many one year trees used and this will make a shortage for the following season."

## PLANT BREEDING CONFERENCE.

Seventy-five persons attended the international conference on plant breeding and hybridization called by the Horticultural Society of New York. Notes on Mendel's methods of cross-breeding were presented by Professor Bateson of Cambridge University, England, representing the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and by Captain C. C. Hurst, also a delegate from England. Professor W. M. Hays emphasized the necessity of breeding for better economic qualities rather than for more fanciful peculiarities.

Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., who was not at the conference, contributed a paper in which he drew attention to the fact that plant breeding to-day is yet in its infancy, and indicated the immense possibilities which lay before plant breeders in every line of work. Reducing the matter to statistics, he presented figures showing the enormous yield of corn, wheat, oats, barley and potatoes that would arise by the increase of one grain or tuber, as the case may be, to each head or plant.

Professor S. A. Beach, horticulturist, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, speaking on the "Correlation Between the Different Parts of the Plant in Form, Color and Other Characteristics," showed how there was a definite relationship between the size of the leaf, the size of the fruit, and of the pit in the peach; how in the grape the large-leaved varieties were most likely to bear large fruits; Delaware, for instance, with small fruit had a small leaf. He was aiming to arrive at a definite method of deciding in the early stage of the plant life whether it would be profitable to grow it or not. If some basis could be found it would save an immense amount of unnecessary labor. It was true that the chance of originating an improved variety was in some degree proportionate to the number of seedlings produced; therefore the greater necessity of getting rid of the undesirable form in as young a stage of growth as possible.

In raspberries, the color of the fruit could clearly be foretold by the foliage of the cane being lighter or darker as the case may be; so with roses. Numerous other instances of a like nature were cited.

Renew your subscription and get the news.

**IN THE WEST.**

**Prospects for This Year's Business were Never Better—Two-Year Apple Used Up Clean—Peach and Plum Scarce—Whole Western Country Had Full Crops of Corn and Wheat—Collections Should be Good.**

NEW HAVEN, Mo., Oct. 16.—R. J. Bagby: "Just at this time we are practically in the beginning of our fall business. We can say that, in our opinion, there will not be much surplus along some lines in this section after the shipping season is over.

"The scarcity of plum and peach is already apparent. We predict that not only Elberta but all peach will advance still further in price. The prospects for this year's business, in our judgment, were never better. No reason why collections should not be 100 cents on the dollar. The whole western country has had full crops of both corn and wheat, and fair prices are prevailing.

"Our business, owing to the prevailing conditions, will be increased fully 100 per cent. over the past season. We think this will hold true with all in the trade in this locality.

CRETE, Neb., Oct. 21.—E. F. Stephens: "Marketing of apple crop has taken all our time since July 10th. The nursery business in the last three months has received very little attention. Nebraska has fairly good apple crop.

"Most varieties of nursery stock did well. Too much wet weather for best results with cherry stocks and buds."

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 20.—F. W. Watson & Co.: "We are in the midst of the packing season. Indications are that everything will be sold that is salable. Two year apple will be used up clean. Peach is scarce and price is satisfactory. Demand is especially heavy on Elberta, with supply about exhausted. There will be but little plum left for spring trade.

"Tendency of prices seems to be upward in all lines of stock."

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 21.—M. McDonald, President Oregon Nursery Co.: "We are now in the midst of our fall shipments. Our sales for fall delivery are about one-third greater than they were last year. Orders in our office at this date for spring delivery are about double last year's business. On the whole we would say that the nursery business is in a very good condition on the Coast this season.

"The demand for trees seems to be unusually brisk in both the wholesale and the retail trades. All lines of stock will undoubtedly be sold very close before the close of spring sales; in fact, many lines are beginning to show a shortage even this early in the fall shipments. Cherries are going to be especially short on the Pacific coast this season, and we do not think there will be a large surplus in any of the leading varieties at the close of spring sales.

"Seedling stock generally has made a good growth and about the usual number of seedlings have been budded this fall. We do not look for any great break in prices here for at least a couple of years, as there does not seem to be any great increase in planting."

The Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., has opened a branch office at Wauwatosa, Wis. T. J. Ferguson is the manager, assisted by Albert Hanson of Milwaukee. Business has started off with a rush.

**CANADIAN CONDITIONS.**

Toronto, Oct. 18th.—Stone & Wellington: "Up to the present time sales have been better even than last year. Good prices have been readily obtained and the prospects seem very good indeed for business during the winter.

"As far as stock is concerned, we have very little shortage in any line. Stock has made good growth this season, and as our plantings have been heavy, we are in good shape to meet the demands of our retail trade, as well as being able to wholesale largely."

**UTAH NURSERIES.**

The total value of nursery products sold in Utah in 1899 was \$130,648, reported by the operators of forty-seven farms and nurseries. Of this number seventeen derived their principal income from the nursery business. They had 995 acres of land valued at \$108,565, buildings worth \$18,650, implements and machinery worth \$5,725, and live stock worth \$4,560. The value of their products in 1899 was \$122,035, of which \$118,575 represents the value of nursery stock and \$3,460 that of other products. The expenditure for labor was \$22,315, and for fertilizers, \$515.

**THE STARK - STAR GRAPE.**

Stark Brothers Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo., have been busy receiving replies in response to samples of the Stark-Star grape, which were sent out in September, reference to which was made in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for October. Last year, under a more favorable season, the grapes were much finer, but the quality this year could be judged in consideration of the fact that there was more rain at Altus, Ark., during the ripening time, than was ever known at that season of the year, and the further fact that leaf-hoppers were very thick. The wine-making property of the new grape especially appealed to us, because of the excellent flavor and firmness of the fruit.

**FRUIT IN GERMANY.**

The first census of fruit trees in Germany, recently taken, shows that to every square mile of territory in the Empire there were 332 plum trees, 251 apple trees, 119 pear trees and 104 cherry trees, or 806 trees of the four kinds named. Per square mile of the territory devoted to agriculture, there were on an average 513 plum trees, 386 apple trees, 186 pear trees and 158 cherry trees, or 1,243 trees of the four kinds—an average of very near two to each acre of agricultural land.

To every 100 inhabitants of the Empire there were 123 plum trees, 93 apple trees, 45 pear trees and 38 cherry trees, or in all 299 fruit trees of these leading kinds.

Notwithstanding an average of nearly three fruit trees of the kinds named above to every inhabitant of the Empire, the supply was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the people, for the imports of fresh and simply prepared (dried, etc.) fruit of the four kinds in question exceeded the exports of such fruit by 2,200,000 quintals or 485,016,840 pounds in 1900, and by 2,000,000 quintals or 440,924,400 pounds in 1901.

## HANDLING NURSERY STOCK.

*The Experience of W. T. Hood of Richmond, Va.—Packing Boxes and Packing Material—As to Baling Trees—Digging the Stock—Unnecessary Express Charges—Handling Small Stock—Dealing With Agents—Buy Only the Best Grades.*

At the annual convention of the Southern Association of Nurserymen the following paper was read by W. T. Hood, of Richmond, Va.:

"In selecting my subject, my object was for the benefit of the Southern nurserymen—knowing that many of the Southern nurserymen have not been digging, grading and packing nursery stock as well as they should. The Northern nurserymen have what they call a Protective Association, their object to protect them from unscrupulous tree dealers, and the black sheep among nurserymen, and in their rating of nurserymen they will give adverse rating to a nurseryman who digs and grades poorly. As my subject is the handling of nursery stock, the first object should be for the preparation of handling that stock, which each nurseryman should provide for some time before he expects to be ready to dig.

"In the first place, he should order what lumber he thinks he will need, and should order it from three to six months before he wants it, so as to have it in proper condition for making his boxes. In my business I generally give the order six to nine months ahead, and I use for frame strip—for the small boxes inch boards, for the large boxes  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch, and it should be sap pine and nearly clear of knots. For the length of the boxes I have the lumber cut ten feet. For boxes 24 inches square, and all under, I use one inch lumber and have it re-sawed, which makes about one-half inch, or a little less; and for all above 24 inches used  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch and have it re-sawed, which makes about five-eighths or a little less in thickness. The lumber that I buy for the sides is what we call in our city as No. 3, and is mostly cut from what we call 'old field pine,' and costs about \$9 per thousand feet delivered in Richmond. Sometimes it can be bought at less, and after it is sawed it will make the one-half inch cost \$6 and the five-eighths about \$7 per thousand. The smallest size I make is ten inches square head; the next sizes 10-14, 14-14, 14-19, 19-19, 19-24, 24-24, 24-27, 27-27, 27-32, and 32-32, and I make a few of what we call our wagon delivery boxes, which is 32-28. All these sizes are inside measures, and as I have all the framing pieces cut square and not mitred, it is less trouble and, I think, make the best boxes. My object in making sizes that are not square is that I can use the same pieces of framing in two sizes, also the same size tops for two size boxes, which saves cutting about one-half the number of sizes of frame pieces, and also we do not have to have but one-half of the tops ready, as I have the tops cut the right width and piled up ready to use.

### PACKING MATERIAL.

"The best packing material is moss, which can be found in most sections of the South, if not, it can be bought North from those who make a business of gathering and drying it. The next best material is excelsior, which is used more North than any other material. For straw, oat is the best, and for a short distance will do well alone; but there should not be much wet put amongst the trees, as there is danger of heat from wet oat

straw. Wheat straw does not make good packing material as it is too coarse and does not hold dampness unless well rotted. For the past fourteen years I have used paper for lining nearly all the boxes we pack, as I think trees will deliver in better condition than if not lined, and I can use less packing material, as it is impossible to make boxes that do not dry out, which leave cracks that will let the air pass through the boxes unless they are paper lined. I use what is called No. 9 Red Sheeting Paper, which costs in Philadelphia from 70 to 85 cents per roll of 500 feet. For tying, where one can get them, willows are the best; if not, wool or jute cord, which comes in balls of 5 pounds or in reels of 25 to 50 pounds, or in large cord of 35 strands, and the strands come in 4 to 12 ply; 4 to 5 ply is about the right size, and is more economical. In using soft rope, there is not the danger of skinning as there is in using hard rope, such as tared, lath or sisal, as I have seen used by many nurserymen. For baling, use 3-ply sisal.

"I use in making boxes 6, 7 and 8-penny cement coat wire nails, which clinch well. To put on the tops, use a short nail, not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , and is called Barbed Roofing Nail. My object in not using large nails in putting on tops is, I have very often received trees where the nails have been driven through into the trees; also have had complaint from the same cause.

### BALING TREES.

"In our first work at the nursery, 35 years ago, we baled all of our trees for several years, and did not know how to close boxes, though very easy and simple to us now. At that time, orders from farmers were much larger on an average than they are now, and we could bale as cheap, or cheaper, than we could box, though it took more men to do the work on the packing ground than it does to box now. But our men got very expert in baling, different men doing different parts; the first, after each variety was tied up a gang of two each would put in bundles, using windlass to draw up tight; and then two men would do nothing but straw, and then as many as you need would put on caps (which we used burlaps for) and then others did the roping, and others would carry off and dip in a pool or well of water, which had to have a crane to lift out. I have seen 50 to 60 men doing this work, and the men vied with each other to see which could cap or rope the best; and if a bale was turned off from the capper that did not look well, some of the others would criticise it, and the same with ropers. Now, we do not bale much outside of the shade trees, and we have hard work to get that done, as we have only a few men with us that can do it.

"As I said before, we did not know then how to close boxes, and also, pack them. I remember the first large lot of boxes we had to pack at the Richmond Nursery—it was an order of about sixty boxes. We did not tie up the trees, but one man handed each tree to the packer and he packed them loose in boxes, and it was very slow work; and when it was done, it was hard to put the tops on, after filling them well, as the middle or tops of trees filled up faster than the roots. Since then, we have been tying all trees up. We used to tie up 25 in a bundle; but now for all trade orders we tie up ten in a bundle, using two labels to a bundle. In that first lot of boxes, we had a hard time to get them closed; think they used chain around the boxes, and used a twist pole to draw up; and the next move was to have a frame made to put in the boxes with lever clamps to draw up. While that did the work very well, it was too much work to get the boxes to the

place. Since, there have been many clamps to close with. The first, we used for many years, were screw clamps, and thought there could be no improvement; and the next we thought was the best was a heavy lever clamp, made by the Hoover-Gaines Nursery Co. Now, the one we think is the best we got from L. Green & Co., of Perry, Ohio, which is small and light, and we do not think can be improved on.

#### DIGGING THE STOCK.

"If we sell through agents, or sell wholesale to those that sell through agents, we have to dig trees very often in the fall before we should. Take the mountains of Virginia, and northern territory, a season like the past—we have some very cold weather in November—and we want to get our trees off in October, and if we have many trees to dig it takes some time to get ready to pack them, and we have to dig trees very often that are not in condition to dig; also, with our Southern sales, it has been the habit of nurseries that sell by agents in

making their deliveries earlier than they should be; also, have to allow so much time for the railroads to carry the trees to their destination that there has to be great care in digging and packing many varieties, such as the Japan Plum. In digging such trees there should be great care in having the leaves taken off clean, and then get them to the shade as soon after digging as possible, and then have them puddled and packed in tight boxes. Very often nurserymen that do an agency business will run short of some things they think they have plenty of, or some stock that is not in a condition to dig up until late, and he will put off ordering them shipped until the last moment, and then he will order them shipped by express; and if any of you should get such orders you should try to get them off promptly, for if he does not get them in time he would have to let the orders go short, which is a loss, or would have to ship after by express.

Orders shipped by express should be shipped in very light boxes, or in bales, and yourself or foreman should be particular to personally look after the packing and see that there is not unnecessary packing used; and if the trees are puddled, it should be done with very thin mud, and use as little clean, light packing material as possible, as they will not likely be more than 36 to 48 hours on the road.

#### UNNECESSARY EXPRESS CHARGES.

"A nurseryman is very often out of humor if, on receiving a lot of stuff by express, he finds that it has come in a very heavy box, and a large lot of packing material, such as old rotten moss or straw as gathered up from the packing yard, is used in the packing, which he has to pay a heavy express bill on; or some stock that was received by freight that was green when it was dug and packed up dry in a box that was not close, and when he received it it all shriveled up you cannot blame him if he goes somewhere else next time, and

in his report says "you grade and pack poorly," which not only makes you lose his trade but possibly someone else's trade. We have some as good nurseries in the South as are anywhere in the United States, and they have made their reputation by growing good stock, grading and packing in the best possible manner, filling orders promptly with stock true to name, and getting the highest market price for it. Nine-tenths of my nursery business is done through agents, and it has to be done at higher prices, and to compete with low-priced local nurseries. Some of them, one thousand or more miles from my place of business, and we have men in the same territory for years. We have one man in West Tennessee who does nothing but sell trees, and who has been selling in that territory for fourteen years—West Tennessee and Kentucky and Southern Illinois—and our trees have to be packed up about fifteen days before the day of delivery, and our trade is increasing in that territory along the side of cheap competitors; and it has

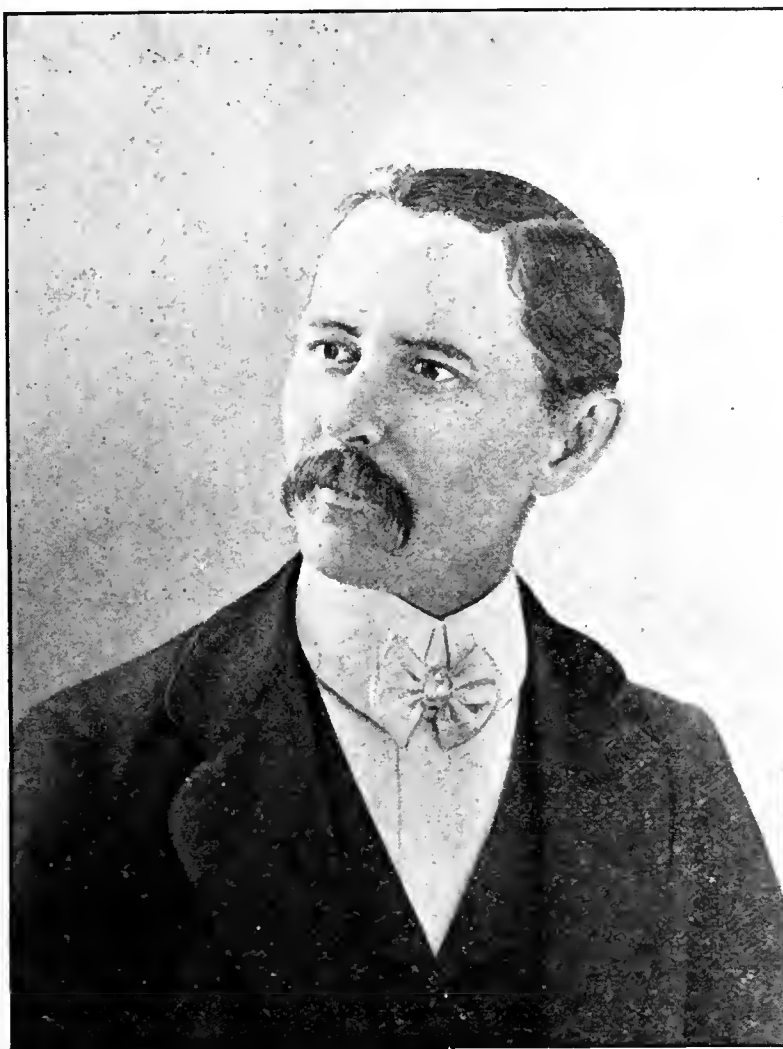
only been done by growing the best stock I can, by sending it out true to name, packed in the best possible manner. I am like all nurserymen that sell through agents: while I grow largely, I will run short of some varieties; also, some things we sell we cannot grow, and these we have to buy; and I make it a rule to buy only the best grades of stock, and buy from those that I think will give me stock that is true to name, as there are some things, such as peach, cherry, and grape vines, that we cannot tell when we receive them.

"All trees and vines that we sell through agents we put a label on each. The label we put on in the nursery row before we dig; and if there should be a mistake—though we use every care possible to prevent mistakes—it will be by the one who fills the order by picking up the wrong variety, which will be true to name; and if the purchaser does not get what he

orders he will know it, and we can correct the error, which we seldom have to do now, although we have to handle nearly all our trees in a very short time and have to use a good deal of green help during the time. All of our small stock, such as grape vines, raspberry, strawberry, esculent roots, evergreens, shrubs and roses we heel in under a shed, and they are packed separately, and wrapping the roots and most of the top with thin cotton cloth, which costs us from 3 to 3½ cents per yard. All small stock is well mossed, and goes in on the top of the boxes."

#### OCTOBER CROP REPORT.

The U. S. crop bulletin for October states: "As to the condition of apples, North Carolina reports 8 points, Illinois 9, Missouri 10, Pennsylvania 11, Maine 12, New York 15, Iowa 16, and Michigan 27 points above, and Ohio 2, Indiana 3, Virginia 9, Tennessee 11, Kentucky 19 and Kansas 21 points below the mean of their October averages for the last seven years."



G. A. GAMBLE, FORT SMITH, ARK.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1902.

## STOCK SCARCE AND HIGH.

Our special reports on the season's trade indicate that throughout the country the nursery business is in a flourishing condition. A shortage of stock extends to almost all varieties, and one advance in prices promises to be followed by another. There has been a remarkably strong demand for stock of all kinds in the wholesale trade. Some firms have had to reduce sales. In the last two months time one firm refused orders for more than five million peach trees for this season's delivery,

and that was in the South too. The whole western country has had full crops of corn and wheat, and it is believed that collections in the nursery business will approximate 100 per cent.

It is just such conditions as these that should be seized upon as a subject for discussion and action at the annual conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen. In times of depression an extra effort is made to improve business. In times of prosperity there is a tendency to bend all efforts towards keeping up with the demand, trusting that the demand will continue. Nurserymen should go further; they should study the situation from all points, and endeavor to create conditions, insofar as they may, which will continue the demand. Now is the time for Association committees, in whose hands the ad interim business is placed, to act.

## OUTCOME OF THE RUSSIAN APPLE.

No argument is needed to convince the progressive nurseryman that the Northwest offers a great field for his business, when the problem of hardy fruits has been solved. The standard varieties of the Eastern states have not met the trying conditions of the Northwest. The subject of hardy fruits for the cold country has been studied by the leading horticultural authorities. Probably no movement created such a widespread discussion and so diversified opinions as that of Professor J. L. Budd of Iowa, who imported in 1882 one hundred varieties of Russian apples.

Now our observations of the Russian apples run through a period of a quarter of a century, beginning with the importations by the Department of Agriculture. For half a century the growers of Wisconsin and Minnesota have been endeavoring to attain success by planting trees of the grade of Fameuse, Talman, Golden Russet, Pewaukee, etc. Where the soil was right, a measure of success was attained. The advent of the Russian apples was hailed with delight. They were planted freely and without much regard to selection in many cases. There were widely varying results, most of them unfavorable. The fact is that too much was expected of the Russians.

The apple is native to Southwestern Asia and adjacent Europe. It was natural to go to that part of the world for stock for a fresh start in that section of America, which presented recently tried and unconquered conditions. And it was natural to go to the colder section of Europe in search of the hardy varieties for the colder part of the United States. But, in the opinion of experts, a mistake had been made in trusting all to the Russian varieties.

In the midst of the controversy over the Russians, Professor L. H. Bailey said:

"The Northwest must have an unusually hardy class of fruits, and any type which will grow there should be encouraged. The Russian is simply one of these types, the Siberian and native crabs being others. But, inasmuch as the Russian type is the most highly developed of them, it follows that quick results are expected from it. If the Russian apples and the crabs are more or less adapted to the Northwest, I feel sure that American seedings of them will be still better adapted to those conditions as a whole. I therefore regard the Russian importations to be of benefit to our horticulture, but I look upon them as a means rather than as an end. The history of

our horticulture everywhere emphasizes the probability of a secondary and more important outcome."

Among those who reasoned that a cross between a Russian and an American variety might result in an apple that would possess the desired hardiness and quality, was Charles G. Patten, the well-known nurseryman of Charles City, Ia. In commenting upon Mr. Patten's work with Patten's Greening, A. T. Erwin, of the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, Ia., where Professor Budd labored long, says in the Rural New Yorker:

"Without doubt the most striking example of this secondary outcome (referring to Professor Bailey's remark) is to be found in the Patten's Greening, a variety originated by Charles G. Patten, of Charles City, Iowa. To-day it stands out as the only apple of American origin which finds a place in the Minnesota Horticultural Society list, of the first degree of hardiness for planting in Minnesota. It is equally prized in the Dakotas and farther north. The present moist season has been an exceptionally bad one for twig blight in Iowa. The latter part of June the writer had the pleasure of visiting the parent tree of this variety. It is situated in a seeding orchard, and surrounding it are a number of varieties, all of which were more or less blighted, yet this old tree showed scarcely a trace of it. Patten's Greening is a cross between the Duchess (a Russian) and the Rhode Island Greening. The fruit is oblate to roundish, medium to large; color light green, sometimes slightly blushed with red on one side; flesh yellowish white and subacid; season late fall and early winter; fair for eating and an excellent cooker. The tree is well shouldered and apparently as hardy as the Duchess. A number of other seedlings of Russian-American origin are attracting attention, and no doubt in the skilled hands of some Patten or Gideon greater things are yet to come."

#### RECORD OF ALL HYBRID PLANTS.

At the international conference on plant-breeding and hybridization, held in New York city, it was suggested that some central office should be established where records of all hybrid plants might be recorded and tabulated in order to remove the necessity of later workers traveling over the same ground as their predecessors. In the short discussion on the feasibility of this proposition and on an understanding that the work was to a certain extent already covered by the experts in the Department of Agriculture, a resolution was offered by C. L. Watrous, president of the American Pomological Society, that a committee be named to take into consideration the suggestion of Professor Bailey, with a view to offering a recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture for a systematic record of such information as a part of the work of the national department. The chair appointed as such committee C. L. Watrous, L. H. Bailey, W. M. Hays, N. L. Britton and H. H. Groff.

#### WELL, WELL, ILLINOIS!

An Illinois paper publishes the following:

Cy Howard, an eccentric farmer of Henderson County, committed suicide last week by hanging himself to a harness peg in the barn. The only known reason for his rash act was that he had recently been swindled by a couple of fruit-tree peddlers to the tune of about \$1,500. In order to meet this obligation he had to mortgage his farm. This so preyed on his mind that he was probably mentally unbalanced when he committed the rash act.

#### NURSERY INSURANCE COMPANY.

The suggestion recently made by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., that there should be uniformity of insurance rates on nursery storage houses and inviting a discussion of the subject has caused considerable interest.

Brown Brothers' Company, of Rochester, N. Y., suggest that a Nursery Insurance Company might be found advisable as a means of decreasing the cost of such insurance. We would be glad to receive the views of others on this subject.

Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark, N. Y., have suggested through the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN that the matter be reported upon by a committee of the American Association of Nurserymen.

Following is the suggestion of Brown Brothers' Company:  
Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

In reply to Mr. A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., would say we use one storage house in winter. It contains 360,000 cubic feet, built of stone, in use for seven years, tank in cellar, water pipes throughout, equipped with water pails and fire extinguishers. Keep insured, rates on building \$10.00 a thousand per year, on stock \$6.25 a thousand per five months. Would be glad to have the insurance question on both cellars and contents threshed out. Possibly a Nursery Insurance Company organized among the nurserymen themselves could be made very materially to decrease cost of insurance. Certainly the risk is small in the average cellar.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1902. BROWN BROTHERS' COMPANY.

#### POINTER FOR NURSERYMEN.

In another column we present a statement by a Missouri man, who has evidently had opportunity for general observation, regarding the status of the Ben Davis apple. Like the Kieffer pear this apple has been found a profitable one from a commercial standpoint, and this has led to a heavy run on the nurserymen for such trees. There have been many expressions of adverse criticism regarding the quality of the Ben Davis apple, but so long as the orchardist's heavy demand for trees is justified by lively markets for this variety, there is nothing left for the nurseryman to do but to endeavor to supply the demand. If, however, there are unmistakable indications of a break in this demand and a run to other varieties, it behooves the nurseryman to be equally well prepared.

Professor Bailey in the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture gives a list of twenty-seven varieties of apples as the leading commercial varieties in North America, in alphabetical order, and says: "Baldwin and Ben Davis, the former of inferior quality and the latter of worse, hold the supremacy in American market apples."

#### MICHIGAN NURSERIES.

Nursery stock valued at \$338,544 was reported by 159 farmers and nurserymen in Michigan in 1899. The 54 commercial nurserymen reported \$319,804 derived from the sale of nursery products, and \$19,744 from the sale of other products. The area of land used was \$6,029 acres and the gross income per acre \$56.32. The total investment was \$528,530; \$378,355 in land, \$100,800 in buildings, \$28,795 in implements, and \$20,580 in live stock. Fertilizers cost \$7,637, and farm labor \$71,435, or 21.0 per cent of the value of the gross product.

## IN THE EAST.

*Remarkably Strong Demand for Stock of All Kinds in the Wholesale Trade—Sharp Advance in Prices Looked for in the Winter—Shortage in Small Fruit Plants—Geneva Firm Had to Reduce Sales.*

NEWARK, Wayne County, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Jackson & Perkins Co.: "Our shipping this fall has been of about the same amount as last season, but our sales for spring delivery are fully 50 per cent. ahead of what they were last year at this time. We have never seen such a remarkably strong demand for stock of all kinds as there is in the wholesale trade this year. We believe that before spring, stock of nearly all kinds will be picked up very closely indeed, and that leading varieties of peach, pear, cherry, apple and plum will be practically out of the market.

"Many kinds of stock were pretty scarce last spring, but it looks as if the coming season would show a much greater and indeed a very serious scarcity.

"The growing season with us was more favorable for fruit trees and large stock than it was for small fruit plants, roses, etc., but the shortage of stock appears to be about equal in nearly all lines. We look to see quite a sharp advance in prices early in the winter.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Wheelock & Clark: "The outlook for business with us is fine, prices are fairly good (none too high) as expenses are proportionately high, but with the present prices maintained there can a little money be made if the stock is sold, and we can say that our sales are very satisfactory indeed. We thought last season was good (the best we ever had), but this season we are at least 33 per cent. ahead of last season at this time, and every indication points to an increase from now on to the end of the year.

"Grape vines are doing fairly well in point of growth. We think they are not turning out as well as many had hoped for, but they are fairly good. The currant plants were away behind in growth in this section, and most growers are disappointed in the output when they come to digging. We are very short on currants and have a fair stock of most all varieties in grape vines."

BRIDGEVILLE, Delaware, Oct. 17.—Myer & Son: "This has been one of the best seasons we ever had. Orders have come in early and prices have ruled good. There is a large shortage of peach stock and we have been compelled to turn down many large wholesale orders, our retail trade consuming nearly all our peach stock. It does not look as if there would be much peach left for the spring trade.

"Eldorado blackberry is short of the demand; also there appears to be a shortage of Le Conte pear and small fruit plants in general. As to apple and other pear, while demand is good there is enough to supply same at fair prices. Japan plums are scarce and high; also cherry stock.

Our growing season has been fine and stock was never better. June buds made finest growth we ever saw and demand is large for this class of stock where growers are acquainted with it."

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—E. Smith & Sons: "Our fall sales have been very satisfactory, and could have sold more stock but owing to shortage we have had to reduce sales on stock.

European and Japan plums and sweet cherries it seems to be hard to secure. The prices have been satisfactory and the sales for fall and spring will be ahead of last year. Prospects for next season are as good as were for this year."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

J. C. Bear, of Dayton, died Sept. 15th, aged 50 years.

Orman E. Ryther has purchased the Stephan Crane nursery at Norwich Conn.

James Anderson, of Olalla, Wash., reports a good growth on this season's apple trees.

The Farmer & Nursery Co. has removed its office from Phoneton to Tiptecanoe City, O.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex., has been touring Texas in the interest of pecan culture.

Pacific coast nurserymen report that the trend of tree planting this season has been for commercial apple orchards.

Charles H. Greening, Monroe, Mich., called upon Dansville and Rochester nurserymen during the latter part of October.

George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., spent a portion of the fall in Massachusetts. He is expected back about November 1st.

A national congress of apple growers will be held at St. Louis, November 18 and 19. C. S. Wilson, Hannibal, Mo., is secretary.

This is the fiftieth year of the Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill. W. E. Rossney is president, Sidney Tuttle is vice-president.

G. J. Foster, Bloomington, Ill., is constructing a storage cellar and office. He expects to have them ready for the spring packing season.

President I. E. Ilgenfritz, of the American Association of Nurserymen, called on Rochester, Geneva and Dansville nurserymen last month.

For the last three years J. P. Pilkington, of Portland, Ore., has made a specialty of ornamental trees and shrubs. He also deals largely in roses and in nut trees.

The Franklin County Nursery Company, Winchester, Tenn., has been incorporated, capital stock \$10,000, incorporators E. E. Bohn, F. M. Grizzard, C. F. Pitsinger, T. E. Sipes and I. W. Crabtree.

What is said to be the largest currant patch in the world is that of 80 acres and 135,000 plants at Longwart, Colo. G. H. Erupson is the owner. He employs 150 hands in picking them. Irrigation is used.

G. W. Miller has been added to the firm controlling the Milton nurseries at Milton, Ore., making the firm name A. Miller & Sons. They are making a specialty of commercial winter apple trees. They report a heavy fall business.

Recently the Elizabeth Nursery Co., Elizabeth, N. J., enlarged its capitalization to \$100,000. Of this amount \$58,000 is paid in. The officers are: President and treasurer, E. Runyan; vice-president, J. A. Delapp; secretary, A. S. Wooley.

A chrysanthemum show will be given by the American Institute of the city of New York at the Berkeley Lyceum, New York, Nov. 12. and 13. The committee consists of F. M. Hexamer, C. L. Allen, Robert Taylor and Alex. M. Eagleson.

On October 21st George A. Greening retired from the Greening Brothers' Nursery Company, at Monroe, Mich., and his brother, Charles E. Greening, became manager of the company. George A. Greening will probably spend the winter in California.

Joseph Meehan, in the Florists' Exchange, says: "No one need fear for the nursery business for the future. With the vast wealth now here the immense country yet undeveloped there is undoubtedly a great future before the nurseryman who keeps up to what is about him."

The Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Ore., employs from sixty to seventy salesmen constantly. Their trade extends to the Missouri river and to Mexico. Their grounds cover 200 acres. They have recently leased a large tract of land near Toppenish, in Yakima County, Wash., for nursery purposes. F. W. Power and Frank Bouillard are working with M. McDonald and A. McGill in the conduct of the business.

**THE GENESEE VALLEY.**

**All Stock Will Be Sold Up Very Close—Scarcity of Labor at Packing Time—Japan Plums High and Nearly Out of Market—  
Bartlett Pears Comparatively Scarce—Cherries  
and Peaches High—Quinces Scarce.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Brown Brothers Co: "Business is better than it has been, in our experience. We believe that all stock will be sold up very close and in fact do not see where stock is coming from to fill orders with all the nurserymen in the country. Before spring we believe it will be very difficult to purchase many items and we doubt if there will be a surplus of any."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—John Charlton & Son: "The orders for nursery stock have been very liberal this fall and we think more stock will be sold and packed than is usual at this season of the year, showing a decided improvement, to the benefit of the growers; the only serious drawback being the scarcity of labor in this section."

"The inquiries for next spring are numerous and many; of course these being for scarcer varieties, indicating a shortage of many kinds."

"Apples may be enough to satisfy all demands made for them."

"Japan plums of all kinds are scarce, higher in price and nearly out of the market. European plums are also good property, and present indications point to a complete clearout next spring."

Bartlett pears are also comparatively scarce. They maintain the price of last spring, with a more limited supply of them to draw on. Other varieties of pears in general are in better demand, and we think none too many to supply the demands next season."

"Cherries are higher in price and scarcer in quantities, large sales having been made at a higher price than that of last spring."

"The inquiries for peaches for next spring are quite general, the price for them being higher and firmer than usual at this time of the year, and higher prices will undoubtedly prevail next spring at planting time."

"We do not remember when quinces have been so scarce in many years. Dealers are limiting their sales of these and other scarce articles to meet the scarcity, by not pushing same."

"Some kinds of ornamentals are about exhausted, and dealers had better find out where part of their stock is coming from for their next spring's deliveries."

"Many orders have to be refused for roses for next spring's delivery, as a more decided scarcity prevails than usual, showing a larger volume of business being done in these lines."

"We think on the whole a cheerful outlook presents itself for a season or two for the nurserymen, and if a large slump does not occur, good prices will prevail for several seasons, to be shared by all in the business."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Jas. M. Kennedy: "We are having the finest weather for our business we have had since digging commenced. Up to this writing we have handled more stock than ever before. Our early shipments are about all disposed of. We are now digging for late shipments which will exceed any previous fall. I am safe in saying that this fall sales will be a record breaker."

"We are digging about all our trees with the tree diggers. We have here two steam diggers and six run by horse power. Each digger is capable of digging from three to four acres per day."

The retail and catalogue trade is ahead of a year ago with bright prospects for a large spring trade. Taking it as a whole prices are better this fall than a year ago, and it looks very much as though prices would continue to increase for at least a few more years. It is safe to say that we will not have any surplus stock to carry over after next spring's delivery. Plums, cherry, pears and apples are getting scarce here. Help is very scarce. We were obliged to procure about seventy-five Italians to help out."

**NEW AND DESTRUCTIVE APPLE ROT.**

A bulletin issued by the N. Y. Experiment Station at Geneva calls attention to an unusual and serious trouble with harvested apples in Western New York. A white or pinkish mildew appears upon the scab spots and transforms them into brown, sunken, bitter, rotten spots. On very scabby apples these rotten spots soon coalesce and ruin the fruit.

The damage done is enormous. In Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne counties, thousands of barrels of apples have been ruined. The varieties most affected are Greening and Fall Pippin. Upon investigation it was found that the white mildew on the scab spots is the cause of the rot, and that it is a distinct fungus having no connection with the scab fungus. The scab itself will not rot a fruit, but it breaks the skin wherever it grows and thereby makes an opening for this other fungus to get into the apple and rot it. A preventive of the rot is much desired, but at present none is known. The whole trouble can be traced back to a lack of thorough spraying, which would have prevented the scab.

In view of the requirements by the Virginia authorities that nursery stock from New York State for shipment into Virginia must bear a certificate of inspection by an Entomologist the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, through Secretary William Pitkin, arranged for the grouping of stock to be shipped from Rochester and other Western New York points, and a supplemental inspection by an assistant to Dr. E. P. Felt of Albany. That inspection was made last month at the minimum expense.

**Long and Short.**

Downing gooseberries are wanted by Eugene Willett, North Collins, N. Y.

A list of special surplus is presented in another column by Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

Two hundred bushels of mountain natural peach pits are offered by the Chattanooga Nurseries, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rakestraw & Pyle, Kenneth Square, Pa., have a complete assortment of evergreens and shade trees, some in extra large sizes.

The Phoenix Nursery Company, Bloomington, Ill., are growers of fruit and ornamental trees of all kinds and carry a full assortment of green house plants.

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., have an immense stock of apples, cherries, figs, grapes, chestnuts, pecans, walnuts and ornamental trees and shrubs now ready for shipment.

Apple grafts and pear grafts, apple and pear seedlings, honey and black locust and mulberry seedlings, asparagus and apple scions may be had of J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

## IS BEN DAVIS DOOMED?

*Missouri Man Says This Apple is Selling at But Little More Than Half What Better Varieties are Bringing—Demand for Ben Davis Has Excluded Better Sorts—Warning to Nurserymen.*

It is for nurserymen to judge of the importance to their interests of a note of warning issued by P. M. Kiely, of St. Louis, who, in a communication to Colman's Rural World, under date of October 14th says:

"The current receipts of apples in this and other leading markets of the West at present, and for some time past, show that over nine-tenths of the receipts are of the Ben Davis variety. On last Saturday four boats unloaded on our levee 10,000 barrels of apples—fully three-fourths of them from Illinois, and the remainder from Missouri. A canvas of the subject among the receivers disclosed the fact that 9,500 barrels were Ben Davis; and railroad receipts show a similar record. Now this proportion is out of all reason, greatly to the detriment of the apple industry, and an injury to the growers at large.

"For years the Ben Davis has been found a profitable apple from a commercial standpoint, and this has led to a heavy run on the nurserymen for such trees. The demand not only continued without abatement, but rapidly increased to the exclusion of all the better sorts, and we are thus confronted with the startling fact that a large number of the best varieties grown had to give way to one of the poorest varieties, an apple hardly fit to eat or cook, and yet every market in the entire Southwest is now flooded with it. The inevitable result is at last before us, and the Ben Davis is now selling at figures that average only a trifle over half what the better sorts are bringing.

"To illustrate, let us quote some of Saturday's sales, when the receipts were the largest and prices the lowest of the season. While really choice Ben Davis could be had on the levee or railroad depots at \$1.50 a barrel, we saw a lot of fancy Huntsman's Favorite from H. L. Graff, Murphysboro, Ill., that sold at \$3.50 a barrel, and another lot, same variety, from same shipper to-day, at \$3.25 per barrel. The average sales, however, of this variety were \$2.50 to \$2.75. Grimes' Golden and Jonathan, \$2 to \$2.75. Rome Beauty and Willow Twig, \$2 to \$2.50. Winesap, Northern Spy, Missouri Pippin, Gano and similar sorts about \$2 per barrel.

"A more discouraging future is still in store for the Ben Davis, for most of the orders coming in now for apples request no more Ben Davis. Even the country merchant, who orders only five to ten barrels, almost invariably adds: 'Don't send me any Ben Davis.' Thus much lower prices for it seem assured, while the other sorts, so much more desirable, will not suffer by the general decline, because they are wanted by the trade everywhere.

"Three-fourths of the receipts are now purchased by the speculators for future markets. The cost of cold storage (50 cents a barrel for the season) is unfortunately as much on this common apple as on the finest varieties grown, and when we add the two drayages involved (going and coming) we have 60 cents to add to the low prices prevailing now for the best grades of Ben Davis \$1.50 per barrel, and withdrawn from storage we have as first cost \$2.10 a barrel, a sum many of the speculators declare they will not bring.

"Most of the Southern cities, hoodwinked for years by the size and color of the Ben Davis, are realizing at last that there are much better apples and the consumers are willing to pay more for them, and this variety is gradually but surely finding its proper level of value. Nurserymen everywhere should prepare for the future through smaller supplies of the much lauded Ben Davis, and for more of the better sorts. The agricultural journals should also give timely warning to their readers—the fruit growers, to the nursery trade and others interested—and inform them that public taste is improving, that the Ben Davis is doomed, and even for commercial purposes losing caste. The only hope in the future for the Ben Davis is in short crops or great scarcity of apples—when nothing better can be had."

## IN THE SOUTH.

*Demand for Stock Was Never Heavier—In Two Months One Firm Refused Orders for Five Million Peach Trees for This Season's Delivery—Heavy Call for Apple and Kieffer Pear.*

SNOW HILL, Md., Oct. 18.—W. M. Peters' Sons: "It is a very busy time with us. Sales have been very satisfactory for this fall's delivery, especially in peach. Not commenced to ship yet, but getting ready. In our opinion the demand for peach exceeds that of the past year, and if there is not a big shortage of trees to fill this demand, they must have them outside of this state or adjoining states. We had to call a halt in accepting orders, especially in quite a number of varieties. We think we have all the orders booked that we can possibly get off or deliver this fall.

"We were very much disappointed in the quantity of peach that we thought we had when we completed our count. We hope, however, to have possibly 100,000 peach for spring, but can not tell what the grade or varieties will be until through with our fall delivery.

"Upon the whole it looks to us like a very prosperous season for the nurserymen generally, judging from the orders that are offered us from all over the United States."

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—L. A. Berckmans: "Demand for nursery stock was never heavier, and in the past two months we have refused orders for over five million peach trees for this season's delivery.

"I have just returned from an extended trip to the east where I visited over one hundred of the leading nursery and floral establishments. Without exception every one spoke most encouragingly of the prospects for a lively business the coming season. We have no complaint to make at this end of the line."

BERLIN, Md., Oct. 18.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "The demand is good for all grades of nursery stock we handle, especially peach, apple and Kieffer pear. We have all we can do to hustle our orders off on time."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 20.—D. W. Hunter, Chattanooga Nurseries: "Sales have been very good with us this fall, especially on one year and June bud peach. Owing to the unusually dry summer one year apple and June bud peach have not made as good growth as could expect. We have surplus two year apple in most varieties. As a whole the season has been a very satisfactory one for the nurserymen of this section."

## Recent Publications.

Professor Bailey proposes to revise his book on "Plant Breeding." He will present a full discussion of Mendel's theories and recent hypotheses.

W. H. Ragan, special agent of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has prepared a bulletin on "The Home Vineyard," with special reference to northern conditions.

The magazine "World's Work" this month celebrates its first birthday. In the face of a field of magazines this one has forged ahead to the front rank. It is an illustration of what may be done when it is well done, and is an inspiration to men in any business. An especially interesting article in the November issue is that by Andrew Carnegie on "Europe versus America."

Regarding chrysanthemum growing "Country Life in America" for November says: "The hardy or outdoor chrysanthemums do not appeal to everybody. Still less do the old-fashioned 'buttons,' or Chinese varieties, with flowers only half an inch across. For most people these are 'too small' or 'too easy.' On the other hand it is impracticable to raise huge exhibition flowers in the home window; and even if one could, it would not be worth the while. A chrysanthemum eight inches or a foot across is too much like a cabbage. As a rule, a Japanese chrysanthemum is at its best when its flower measures six inches across. Two inches either way from this optimum, such distinct types as Iora and Good Gracious tend to lose their character. They might as well be any other variety of the same color, because their individuality vanishes. A five inch flower is a good ideal for the amateur when he desires a few single stemmed plants. But for solid satisfaction there is nothing like a group of bushy little plants in six-inch pots, each plant having ten or a dozen flowers averaging four inches in diameter."

## RAFFIA FIBER

ALWAYS ON HAND

APPLY TO

August Rölker & Sons,  
NEW YORK.

Best Nurseryman's Grade

31 Barclay St.

P. O. Box 752

## GRAPE VINES

AND

## Gurraut Plants

Highest Standard of Grades. Largest Stock and  
Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

WHEELLOCK & CLARK

FREDONIA, N. Y.

## Willowdale Nurseries

A most complete assortment of Evergreens and Shade Trees. We have Oaks, Maples, Lindens, Birches, Elms, Poplars, Tulips, and Magnolias in extra large sizes.

Write for special quotations.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE,

KENNETT SQUARE, PA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## APPLE GRAFTS PEAR GRAFTS

WHOLE OR PIECE ROOT. ANY STYLE WANTED.

### APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLINGS

Our Seedlings have filled out well late in the season, and can supply good heavy stock in all grades.

### HONEY AND BLACK LOCUST AND MULBERRY SEEDLINGS

A fine lot of Seedlings still unsold.

### ASPARAGUS

50,000 fine heavy 1 year plants cheap.

### APPLE SCIONS

We have some very fine heavy, long Apple Scions from our young scion orchard. Mostly western winter commercial sorts.

GET OUR PRICES.

J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Neb.

## 200 Bushels Mountain Natural Peach Pits FOR SALE

Nice lot assorted 2 year Apple. Following June Bud Peach left: 3300 Emma, 3400 Greensboro, 1800 Chinese Free. Strawberry Plants by the million.

CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES, - - CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

## APPLE TREES

I have to offer APPLE in 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 inch grades. General assortment. Also other stock in general assortment.

WRITE FOR PRICES

THE LAKETON NURSERIES  
LAKETON, WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA

## GRAPE-CUTTINGS

We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden, Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for Fall, 1903, delivery. LEWIS ROESCH, FREDONIA, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Special Offer for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903

**25,000 Cherry**

1 year, 3 ft. and up, well branched.

**5,000 Dwarf Pear**

2 year, all Duchess.

**5,000 Apple**

2 year, budded on French Stocks

Will make special prices on any of the above, also have a general line of Nursery Stock.

**JAS. M. KENNEDY, Dansville, N. Y.**

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

Brault & Son, Directors,

Angers, France

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

**FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903**

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**

105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

600 ACRES  
13 GREENHOUSES

50th YEAR

ESTABLISHED 1852  
INCORPORATED 1890

W. E. Rossney, Pres. Sidney Tuttle, Vice-Pres.

## Phoenix Nursery Co.

GROWERS OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Climbing Vines, Hedge Plants, Small Fruits, Bulbs, Herbaceous Plants, Full Assortment Greenhouse Plants, etc.

Office and Greenhouses: N. Park St., opp. Wesleyan University.

Send list of wants  
for prices.

**BLOOMINGTON, ILLS.**

## WANTED

A situation as book-keeper, by a man with ten years' experience in the nursery business. I am at present employed. Can give the best of references.

Address D, care The National Nurseryman.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.

R. R. Switch into our Packing House.  
"New Telephone" in Office.

**350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.**

### FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.

We will be prepared to furnish **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY**, and a complete general line of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in carload lots, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also **SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

The **POMONA CURRANT** (best of all).

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

**PEACH PITS, &c.** Also **IMPORTED SEEDLINGS**

The best **NURSERY SPADES.**

**EXCELSIOR** (baled)—the best packing material, far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

**Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.**

Shipments of **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY** made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville, N. Y.

Shipments of **APPLE SEEDLINGS** from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

## WANTED

Downing Gooseberries, 2 year No. 1, 2 year No. 2, 1 year No. 1, and layer plants. State number and price per M.

**EUGENE WILLETT, North Collins, N. Y.**

## WANTED

An experienced office man in retail agency business. One who is thoroughly reliable, and competent to take full charge. Address, stating age, previous experience, references, salary expected, etc.

**C. R. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# APPLE GRAFTS PEAR GRAFTS

WHOLE OR PIECE ROOT. ANY STYLE WANTED

## APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLINGS

Our Seedlings have filled out well late in the season, and can supply good heavy stock in all grades.

## HONEY AND BLACK LOCUST AND MULBERRY SEEDLINGS

A fine lot of Seedlings still unsold.

## ASPARAGUS

50,000 fine heavy 1 year plants cheap.

## APPLE SCIONS

We have some very fine heavy, long Apple Scions from our young scion orchard. Mostly western winter commercial sorts.

GET OUR PRICES.

**J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Neb.**

## 1851 KNOX NURSERIES 1902

We offer the following stock strictly first class and free from disease.

**APPLE.** Three year,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes, Ingram, N. W. Greening, Y. Imperial, Wine Sap and a few others.

**CHERRY.** Two year, 1 inch and up, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.

**CHERRY.** One year Mostly in small sizes.

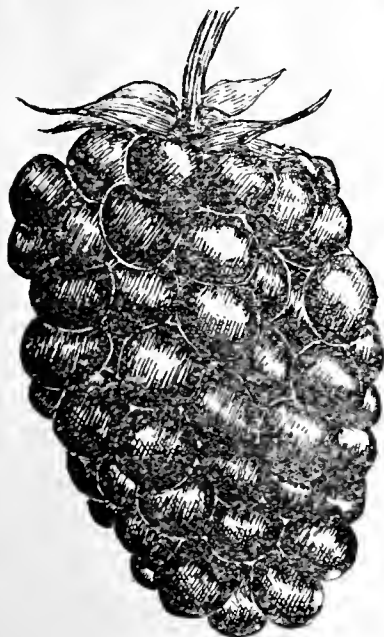
**PEACH.** One year. Small sizes.

**KANSAS RASPBERRY TIPS.** Extra fine.

**CATALPA SPECIOSA SEEDLINGS.** Seed from selected trees in the Wabash bottoms where the tree is native.

LET US HAVE YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.**



**STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY** plants of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SON,  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.**

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## W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

### OFFER FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903

First class Peach, Apricots, fine lot of Sugar Maples, Silver, Norway and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, and Carolina Poplars. 100,000 California Privet, one and two year; 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three year; and 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings.

Samples and prices on application.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.**

### P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York**

## NEBRASKA GROWN APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

## Snow Hill Nurseries W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

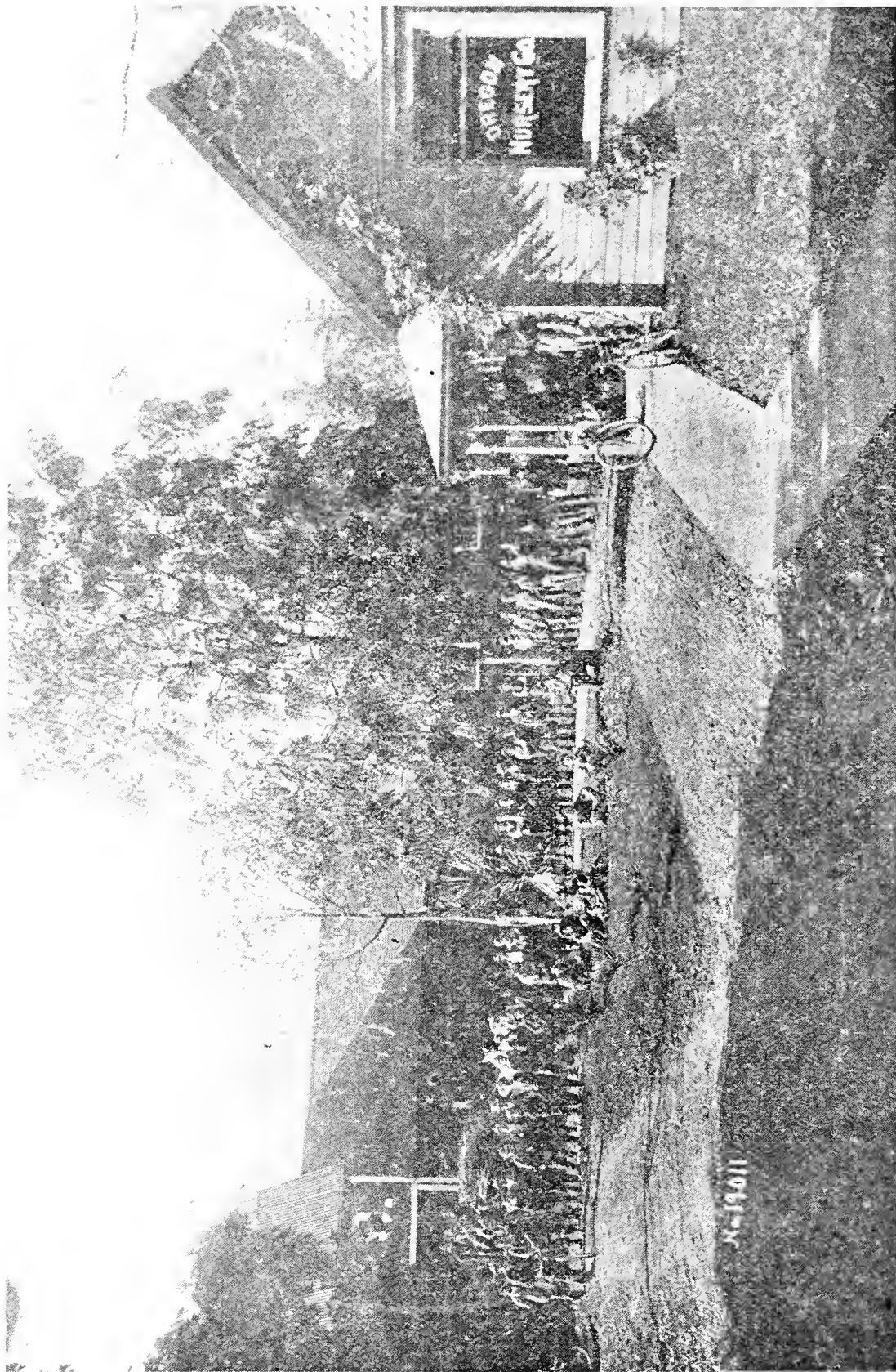
Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES  
OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD

**A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



OFFICE AND PACKING HOUSES, WITH GROUP OF EMPLOYEES  
OREGON NURSERY COMPANY, SALEM, ORE.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"The guidance of creative forces is in our hands and on us rests a great world movement."*—LUTHER BURBANK.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1902.

No. 12.

## PACIFIC COAST INDUSTRY.

**Busy Plant of the Oregon Nursery Company—Branches in California and Washington—Facilities for Handling a Large Trade—Citrus and Deciduous Trees—Modern Appliances.**

The Oregon Nursery Company, whose headquarters are at Salem, Ore., is one of the largest nursery concerns in the country. Its main propagating plant covers 200 acres and there are branch propagating plants at Santa Paula, Los Angeles and Pomona, Cal., and at North Yakima, Wash.; and branch offices at Missoula, Mont., and Sacramento, Cal. The company was established in 1867 and was incorporated in 1900.

The 200 acre plant is not all contiguous. It is in such blocks and locations as suits the peculiar needs of the sort of trees grown thereon. This latter feature is the object aimed at, rather than a contiguity of the tracts used, which, with the growing of only one crop of trees on a given piece of land, are large factors in producing uniformly healthy, vigorous trees. To this end the Oregon Nursery Company does not purchase land, but leases from year to year just what is needed, and covering with each successive nursery crop, new soil.

In addition to the standard varieties of fruit and ornamental trees as grown throughout the country, the Oregon Nursery Company grows citrus fruit trees at its California branches, supplying a large California trade. The company employs 60 to 100 men during the busy season in addition to its force of 30 office and traveling men.

The main offices, packing and storage houses are located under the shadow of the state capitol. Electric cars connect at the grounds with all parts of the city. The Salem depot on the Southern Pacific Railway is two block away. Shipping connections are made also by steamer lines with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Oregon City Transportation Company and the Oregon Central & Eastern Railway. The packing houses, with 175 feet frontage, running 195 feet in depth, furnish facilities for rapid and careful packing and shipping. Here several hundred thousand trees are often stored at one time, awaiting shipment.

During the packing season electric lighting is employed throughout the buildings, and packing goes on uninterruptedly, day and night, regardless of weather conditions.

Appliances for baling trees by electric power, a fumigating house and storage buildings are being installed.

The officers of the company are as follows: President, M. McDonald; secretary and treasurer, A. McGill; assistant secretary, F. W. Power; vice-president and superintendent of nurseries, A. W. McDonald.

During the coming year the Oregon Nursery Company will introduce for Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., his latest fruit, the Maynard plum.

## HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Ontario Fruit Growers, Walkerton, Dec. 1-3; Virginia, Lynchburg, Dec. 2-3; Northern Illinois, Sterling, Dec. 2-3; Missouri, Springfield, Dec. 2-4; Michigan, Hart, Dec. 2-4; Minnesota, Minneapolis, Dec. 2-5; California Fruit Growers, San Francisco, Dec. 2-6; Indiana, Indianapolis, Dec. 3-4; Iowa, Des Moines, Dec. 9-12; Connecticut, Hartford, Dec. 10; Western Nurserymen, Kansas City, Dec. 16; Ohio, Clyde, Dec. 16-18; Southwestern Iowa, Clarinda, Dec. 16-18; Illinois, Champaign, Dec. 17-19; Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 18-19; Peninsula, Newark, Del., Jan. 6-8; New York Fruit Growers, Buffalo, Jan. 7-8; New Jersey, Trenton, Jan. 7-8; Nebraska, Lincoln, Jan. 9-11; Oregon, Portland, Jan. 13-14; Rhode Island, Providence, Jan. 15; South Dakota, Woonsocket, Jan. 20-22; Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Jan. 20-21; Eastern Nurserymen, Rochester, Jan. 21; Western New York, Rochester, Jan. 22-23; Wisconsin, Madison, Feb. 2-4; American Carnation, Brooklyn, Feb. 19-20; Mississippi Valley Apple, Quincy, Ill., Mar. 26.

## NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to arrangements a convention of the Southern Nut Growers' Association was held at Macon, Ga., October 6th. The largest delegation was from Louisiana. Papers on the growing of nut trees were read, and there was considerable discussion, showing interest in the subject. Several of the delegates reported large profit from the culture of pecans. A single tree in Georgia yielded nuts to the value of \$164 in one season. President Bacon stated that one year when his cotton crop failed he was saved from financial embarrassment by his pecan crop. It was decided to change the name of the association to the National Nut Growers' Association. These officers were elected:

President—G. M. Bacon, Dewitt, Ga.

Vice-Presidents—William Nelson, New Orleans, La.; J. B. Curtes, Orange Heights, Fla.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

Executive Committee—H. C. White, Valdosta; George Ketchum, Macon; E. Mead Wilcox, Auburn, Ala.; Theo Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.; S. H. James, Mound, Ind.

State Vice-Presidents, for Georgia—J. P. Wright, Cario; for Florida, H. Harold Hume, Lake City; for Louisiana, H. F. Burnette, Baton Rouge; for Mississippi, Charles E. Pabst, Ocean Springs.

New Orleans was selected as the convention city for 1903.

## SATISFACTORY TO THE TRADE.

NEW HAVEN NURSERIES, NEW HAVEN, MO., Jan. 13, 1902.—"We enclose herewith check for \$1 to pay for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for 1902. We think you are getting out a publication that is very satisfactory to the trade. It certainly meets our approval."

## HORTICULTURAL INSPECTORS.

*Nursery Topics Discussed at Second Annual Meeting at Atlanta, Ga.—Passed Resolutions that Nurserymen Should Not Be Required to Pay Expense of Ordinary Inspection of Nursery Stock—Conditions in Various States—Proceedings in Detail.*

Through the courtesy of President S. A. Forbes and Secretary W. M. Scott, of the Association of American Horticultural Inspectors, we are enabled to present to our readers the full proceedings of the second annual meeting of that association, at Atlanta, Ga., October 6, 7 and 8, 1902:

The opening session was called to order in the Kimball House, October 6th, at 7:30 P. M., by the chairman, S. A. Forbes, of Illinois. Mr. Scott, of Georgia, was chosen secretary for the Atlanta meeting.

The following inspectors and entomologists were present at the meeting.

Florida, H. A. Gossard; Georgia, W. M. Scott, W. F. Fiske and J. C. Bridwell; Illinois, S. A. Forbes; Massachusetts, H. T. Fernald; New Jersey, John B. Smith; New York, M. V. Slingerland and H. V. Lowe; Ohio, A. F. Burgess; Pennsylvania John Hamilton, George C. Butz and E. E. Engle; South Carolina, Chas. B. Chambliss; Virginia, J. L. Phillips.

On motion of Mr. Gossard, it was voted to take up the topics suggested by the chairman in the order given.

The chairman suggested the advisability of a committee to formulate conclusions from the discussions, whereupon Mr. Smith suggested that the secretary or a member could perform this office by offering a resolution at the conclusion of the discussions upon each topic. The latter plan was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Smith it was voted to have a morning session the following day (Oct. 7) as Horticultural Inspectors, and in the afternoon of that day to meet as entomologists with the Section on Entomology, A. A. A. C. & E. S., under the officers of that body.

### NURSERY INTERESTS.

The first topic on the list—"Interstate Comity with Respect to the Certification of Nurseries"—was then taken up. The discussion of this topic was participated in by Messrs. Forbes, Smith, Burgess, Hamilton, Gossard, Fernald, Phillips and Scott. The tendency of the discussion is expressed in the following resolution by Mr. Smith, which was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, That the examining or certifying officer of each state accept at its face value the statements made in certificates duly granted under the laws of other states, so far as the laws of his own state admit, unless information at hand creates a reasonable doubt as to the regularity of the certificate or its application."

TOPIC 2.—"Exchange of Communication with Reference to Receipt of Diseased Nursery Stock Originating in Other States." The discussion of this topic was brief, as all present appeared to be of the same mind, viz:

"That the inspectors of the several states should freely and frankly exchange communications with regard to nursery infestation, and that each should notify every other of such infestation and attempts at evasion of the laws as might, from time to time, come to his notice." Resolution by the secretary unanimously adopted. The session then adjourned until morning.

### INTER-STATE CO-OPERATION.

October 7, 9 A. M.—The meeting was called to order by the chairman, and the third topic was discussed.

Topic 3.—"Interstate Co-operation for the Control of Horticultural Pests whose Area of Distribution Extends Across State Lines." In the discussion of this topic several cases were cited in which it was shown that co-operation was necessary to produce the desired results. This question was disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution offered by Mr. Fernald:

"Resolved, That interstate co-operation for the control of horticultural pests whose area of distribution extends across state lines is most desirable, and should be as complete as the laws of the states concerned will permit, and that in the treatment of any particular pest preference should be given to such cases."

Topic 4.—"Is it Desirable that Nurserymen should Pay any Part or All of the Expenses of Nursery Inspection Required by Law, either Direct or as a Fee for a Certificate?" Mr. Smith and others thought that nurserymen should not pay a fee for or bear the expense of the ordinary inspection, but in cases where extra inspections were made for the special benefit of the owner he should pay the expenses thereof. Mr. Fernald agreed, but thought that the nurseryman should be required to take out a license at a small fee as a matter of record in the office of the inspector. Mr. Butz thought it advisable to charge a small fee for tree to tree examinations in cases of infestation, if the owner of the infested nursery desired it. Mr. Smith's plan was to advise the owner to clean up his nursery before the inspection is made. Mr. Hamilton thought that in justice to the nurseryman no charge should be made for the inspection. Mr. Burgess thought it inconsistent to make free inspections of nursery stock and charge fees for the inspection of other commodities, such as oil and fertilizers.

### NURSERYMEN SHOULD NOT PAY.

The discussion was concluded by the adoption of the following resolution by Mr. Smith:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the nurserymen should not be required to pay the expense of the ordinary inspection of nursery stock."

Topic 5.—"Is it Desirable that the Entire Cost of Insecticide or Fungicide Measures Required by Law should be Borne by the Owner of the Affected Property?" In the discussion of this topic the consensus of opinion was that the state should not bear the cost of the treatment of private premises and the following resolution by the secretary was adopted:

"Resolved, That the entire cost of insecticide or fungicide measures required by law should be borne by the owner of the affected property."

Topic 6 was passed over for later consideration.

Topic 7.—"Lists, Reported by Members, of Nursery Pests in their States whose Continued Presence will Prevent the Certification of Nursery." Mr. Smith's practice in New Jersey was to withhold certificate from nurserymen whose premises were found infested with San Jose scale, at least until all infestation was eliminated; stock actually infested with Black Knot was not certified; Yellows could not be detected on nursery stock, and was hardly considered as a factor in the the inspection; Crown Gall was inspected for, so far as possible, after the stock was dug and visibly diseased plants discarded: stock badly infested with Woolly Aphis was destroyed;

the occurrence of *Asp. ancylus*, *A. forbesi* and *Chi. furfurus* would not bar the stock; the occurrence of any scale insect on imported stock would prevent certification, and the presence of *Diaspis pyricola* especially would act as a bar.

The session then adjourned, to meet as entomologists with the Entomological Section of the A. A. A. C. & E. S. at 2 P. M.

#### IN VARIOUS STATES.

October 7, 1902, 8 P. M. The meeting was again called to order by the chairman, and the discussion of Topic 7 continued.

Mr. Fernald reported that in Massachusetts no certificate would be granted so long as the San Jose scale, *Diaspis pentagona*, *Aspidictus ostræformis* Gypsy Moth, Browntail Moth, Yellows, Rosette or Black Knot was found infesting the stock. Crown Gall, he stated, had not so far been found in Massachusetts.

Mr. Cossard reported that it was his practice in Florida to withhold certificate from the owner of premises infested with San Jose scale until the proper steps had been taken to get rid of the pest by fumigation or otherwise. *Diaspis pentagona* occurred in the state, but so far had not been found in the nurseries. Citrus plants were commonly infested with various scale insects, but no definite action had yet been taken with respect to such cases. White-fly was so generally distributed as to render restrictive measures against it impractical, but treatment was recommended. In cases of Crown Gall the owners were instructed to destroy all affected plants, and Root-knot infestation was also rejected.

Mr. Hamilton stated that the prevailing rule in Pennsylvania was to grant a certificate when the nursery was found apparently free from San Jose scale, and to withhold the certificate when this pest occurred. Mr. Butz of the same state explained further, that in cases of Crown Gall, Woolly Aphis and some others of the more injurious pests, the nurserymen were requested to discard badly affected stock.

Mr. Burgess reported that in Ohio the presence in a nursery of the San Jose scale, Black Knot or Peach Yellows was sufficient ground for withholding certificate, and that plants infested with Woolly Aphis or affected with Crown Gall were caused to be destroyed. He stated that the Oyster-shell Bark Louse was doing considerable damage in Ohio, and so far as possible its dissemination on nursery stock was prevented.

#### IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. Phillips reported that the practice in Virginia was to withhold certificate from nurseries in which San Jose scale, Black Knot or Peach Yellows was found until the trouble was effectually eliminated. Peach Yellows had not so far been found in the nurseries, but diseased orchard trees in the neighborhood of a nursery sometimes occurred and these were destroyed before a certificate was granted. The same was true of Black Knot. He stated further that severe cases of Crown Gall, Woolly Aphis and pear blight were not admitted under certificate. Plants actually showing the presence of such pests were discarded.

Mr. Forbes required the Illinois inspectors to send in a statement of every pest found in the nursery, and before a certificate was granted he required the elimination of the San Jose scale and the Black Knot. Precautions were taken to avoid sending out Borers, Woolly Aphis, Crown Gall and pear blight. Plants infested with Woolly Aphis to the extent of

causing warty formations on the roots were discarded, and so also were plants visibly affected with Crown Gall. Crown Gall was common on apple in Illinois but was not found on peach. Noticeable infestation of the Scurfy scale and bad cases of Oyster-shell Bark Louse were rejected.

Mr. Engle of Pennsylvania suggested that in these discussions one important insect—the Black Peach Aphis—had been overlooked, and that in his opinion all inspectors should rule against this pest.

#### IN GEORGIA.

Mr. Scott stated that in Georgia the presence of the San Jose scale, *Diaspis pentagona*, Black Knot or Rosette would prevent the certification of a nursery; that stock seriously affected with Crown Gall, Root Knot or Woolly Aphis was not allowed to be sent out under certificate; and that stock infested with the Cherry scale, Scurfy scale or Oyster-shell scale was caused to be properly treated before it was sent out. It had been his practice in suspicious cases to have the stock inspected on the heeling grounds for Crown Gall, Woolly Aphis and scale insects.

Referring to the statement of Mr. Forbes that in Illinois Crown Gall was found only on apple, Mr. Phillips stated that the same was true in Virginia. Mr. Scott stated that in Georgia this disease was equally common on peach and apple, while Mr. Smith's observation was that in New Jersey it was confined entirely to the peach, and Mr. Gossard stated that the same was true for Florida.

The discussion of this topic being concluded, Mr. Smith "Moved that the chairman appoint a committee of three, including himself, to whom shall be entrusted the duty of comparing all existing laws concerning insect control in nursery or orchard, who shall suggest points to be covered in state legislation, and who shall formulate suggestively uniform state and federal legislation to regulate nursery inspection, interstate traffic and orchard control. Report to be made at the next meeting of this body."

#### AMENDED MOTION ADOPTED.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fernald the motion was so amended as to couple the word "disease" with that of "insect." The motion was then adopted as amended.

Topic 9.—"A Statement by each Member of the Procedure taken in his State in cases of Nursery Infestation with Scale or other Dangerous Pests." Mr. Scott stated that the Georgia law prohibited the certification of a nursery when any portion of it was found infested with San Jose scale or like pests, and that he had disposed of such cases according to the individuality of the nurseryman as well as the circumstances attending the case, in the following manner:

Case 1.—A portion of a large nursery was found infested with San Jose scale, and, as agreed to by the owner, its customers were notified of the exact conditions with assurance that the stock actually infested would be burned and the remainder fumigated under supervision. To the surprise of both the owner and himself not a single order was countermanded, and practically the entire stock was disposed of at the customary prices.

Case 2.—Upon the inspection of a certain nursery, a single specimen of San Jose scale was found upon a plum leaf, and in spite of a most careful examination no further infestation could be found at that time. A second inspection at the heeling grounds revealed a slight infestation of a dozen or

more trees, which were thrown out. The owner would not agree to the notification of his customers, as in Case 1, and a certificate to cover the contents of each box was issued after a list to whom the stock was intended to be shipped was furnished. Other cases were treated similarly.

Case 3.—In this case the nursery was located in a section where practically all the orchards were infested and the fruit interest was sufficiently great to demand all the stock grown in the nursery. The certificate issued set forth the facts, viz.: that San Jose scale was found in a portion of the nursery and that proper steps had been taken to eliminate it. Under this certificate practically all the stock was disposed of at market prices.

#### FUMIGATION REQUIREMENTS.

In Pennsylvania Mr. Hamilton required under affidavit the attachment of a statement of fumigation to each shipment.

In Florida Mr. Gossard required a thorough cleaning up by destruction of trees actually infested and the fumigation of the remainder.

In Illinois Mr. Forbes did not require the fumigation of the entire stock when scale was found in an isolated portion of the nursery, unless the indications were that there had been a general spread of the scale. However, fumigation was required for the infested portions, or for the entire stock when the infestation was general.

In New Jersey Mr. Smith required the fumigation of the entire stock when scale was found in the nursery, but under no circumstances did he allow shipments of stock from infested nurseries to go outside the state. However, he did not restrict the sale of such stock within the state.

In Ohio Mr. Burgess' method was to destroy all infested stock and require the fumigation of such as was dangerously near.

In Massachusetts Mr. Fernald gave the owner the option of fumigation or destroying the infested stock, and in cases of general infestation a fumigation affidavit was required.

#### SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

Mr. Fernald then offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting nursery stock fumigated according to accepted requirements should be considered as satisfactory as stock sold under certificates of inspection only."

Mr. Phillips thought that the adoption of this resolution might give fumigation a stronger endorsement than it deserved unless it was intended that inspection should always be coupled with it. He related an instance in which a bundle of infested stock was placed at the back end of a fumigating house opposite the point where the gas was generated. The house was then filled and charged, with the result that the scales came through unharmed. Mr. Scott wished to know if the resolution carried the meaning that fumigation should take the place of inspection. Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Fernald explained that the resolution was not to be so construed. After very little further discussion the resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote, and the session then adjourned to re-assemble immediately after the adjournment of the Section on Entomology of the A. A. A. & E. S. on the 8th.

October 8, 1902, 12 M.

After calling the meeting to order, the chairman asked if it were desirable to continue the organization; whereupon Mr. Smith stated that in his opinion no organization of entomolo-

gists was accomplishing so much as this one, and that the work had only begun. He moved that the association meet next year at the same time and place as the A. A. A. C. & E. S. The motion was carried, and Mr. Fernald nominated Mr. Forbes chairman for next year. Mr. Forbes was unanimously re-elected. He accepted on condition that a vice-chairman be elected, so that in case of his forced absence from the meeting the chair would be filled. Mr. Smith was put in nomination and elected vice-chairman.

The chairman then read a letter from Mr. Atwood of New York giving a statement of the practice in that state with reference to the topics under discussion at this meeting.

Topic 8.—"Statements by Members of their Recent Experience and Observations with respect to the Relative Practical Values of Insecticides for the San Jose Scale." This topic was treated by Mr. Smith in a paper before the Section on Entomology, the discussion of which was continued by the Horticultural Inspectors after the adjournment of that section.

Mr. Fernald then reported some experiments which he recently made in Massachusetts, and which represented the most extensive work against the San Jose scale ever done in New England. The discussions were participated in by nearly every one present, were quite lengthy, and tended to show that the petroleum oils, whale-oil soap and lime-salt-sulphur wash constituted the standard remedies for the San Jose scale in orchards.

The meeting then adjourned, and the discussion of this topic was to have been continued at a proposed afternoon session which, however, was not held. The adjournment was therefore final.

W. M. SCOTT, Secretary.

#### AT RICHMOND, VA.

W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va., write: "We have been on a rush for the last four weeks with our shipments of sales made by agents. We had a good share of rain during August and September which caused our peach trees to make a very heavy second growth and they were not in condition to dig until very late; and then it was a hard chop to strip the leaves off. Our sales are nearly all made for fall shipment and we are nearly cleaned up of all fruits. We had a fine season for digging and packing and if cold weather holds off a few days longer our agents will have had one of the best fall seasons for delivering that they ever had. We think that collections are going to be better than usual from outlook now."

### Obituary.

Thomas Wentworth Bowman, after a lingering and painful illness, entered into rest at his home, 1669 Main street East, Rochester, N. Y., Saturday evening November 29th, 1902, aged 64 years.

Louis Valere Lefebvre died at his home in France, Oct. 17th, aged 90 years. Seventy-five years ago he entered the employ of Vilmorin Andrieux & Co. and became the managing member, working with the grandfather, father and mother of Henry DeVilmorin, who died in 1899 at the age of 56. Mr. Lefebvre retired from the firm in 1863, and devoted his time to fine arts.

Prof. George Husmann, well known as a pomologist and a writer on viticulture, died at Napa, Cal., Nov. 6th, aged 75 years. He was at the head of the department of pomology and forestry in the University of Missouri for three years. He was a contributor to many periodicals, once published the Viticultural Journal and was the author of several books on viticulture and horticulture, among them "American Grape-Growing and Wine Making."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

G. H. Miller is president of the North Georgia Fruit Growers' Association.

The Northwestern Nursery and Orchard Company will be established in Berrien county, Mich., by B. S. Webb, of Peoria, Ill.

Oglesby Paul, nephew of James Paul, of the firm of Drexel & Co., bankers, has been appointed landscape gardener for Fairmount Park Philadelphia, at a salary of \$2,000.

H. S. Wiley, Cayuga, N. Y., has budded 1,000 of what he has called the Dr. Cummings peach, originating on the grounds of Neil Cummings in Cayuga. It is thought to be an Early Crawford seedling.

Leonard Coates, Napa, Cal., well known on the Pacific coast as an orchardist and writer on horticultural subjects, has traded his Sausal fruit farm for an eighty acre vineyard near Barton, Cal., formerly owned by S. Hansen.

John S. Collins & Sons, Burlington county, N. J., the first to plant Kieffer pears on a large scale, now have 25,000 Kieffer trees in bearing. Up to October 4th, they shipped 14 carloads of Kieffer pears to London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

W. H. Guilford, Dubuque, Ia., observes that the good conditions of the growth of trees this year indicates that more water is needed than is received in an average year. He suggests that nurserymen might profitably establish irrigation plants.

The nursery of Edward and Ben. Hoyt, at Scotch Grove, Iowa, extends back from the railroad a mile or more. It is devoted principally to the growing of evergreens. This list embraces all the leading varieties and their blocks cover many acres. The business is 30 years old.

The dutiable imports during the month of September, 1902, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$317,397, as compared with \$279,612 during the same month a year ago. The exports during September, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$7,612, against \$4,010 in September, 1901.

Samuel C. Moon, Morrisville, Va., addressed the November meeting of the Philadelphia Florists' club on the subject: "The Importance of Hardy Plants to the Florists' Trade." He urged that planting be done for the future. The oak, he said, will overtake the poplar and sugar maple, though the latter are of quicker growth.

Irving Jaquay, of the Benton Harbor Nurseries, has purchased 300 acres of land three miles from Buchanan, Mich., at a cost of \$16,000, for nursery purposes. He retains his interest in the Benton Harbor Nurseries and is interested in an Alabama peach farm of 1000 acres. He will employ 40 men during the busy season at his new nursery and will construct a boarding house for them.

Frederick W. Kelsey, New York City, worked earnestly for the success of the proposition to appropriate another million dollars for the Essex county, N. Y., parks and parkways, and the act of legislature making a mandatory appropriation of at least \$100,000 annually for maintenance of the park system. Both propositions upon submission to the people were adopted by a considerable majority.

The Storrs & Harrison Company, Painsville, O., has an area of 1200 acres in outdoor stock and a range of greenhouses covering 125,000 square feet. Forty-five acres were planted to roses this season. Five acres are devoted to cannas and an acre to anemones. There are pottling sheds covering 25,000 square feet of floor surface. Three hundred and fifty acres are devoted to fruit trees and 200 acres to ornamental stock. All incoming stock is treated in a fumigating house attached to the storage houses.

G. H. MILLER & SON, ROME, GA., Jan. 15, 1902.—"We enclose \$1 on subscription for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for the year 1902. We are well pleased with the journal and look upon it as a necessity. Our trade for the last year has been very heavy, about double what it was for the year before and we anticipate a heavy trade for 1902."

**Subscribe for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.**

## Foreign Notes.

King Edward has given 100 guineas towards the erection of the new horticultural hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, and the Prince of Wales £50. Leopold Rothschild, a generous patron of horticulture, has given £500 toward the same object.

"I had hoped the Plant Breeding and Hybridization Conference, recently held in New York, would have been the means of developing some new suggestions in the direction of obtaining new breaks in chrysanthemums," says R. Dean, V. M. H., in American Gardening. "We make but little advance with the flower except in the direction of size. New types of roses and begonias are forthcoming; the chrysanthemum appears to be practically barren in this respect. I can foresee the time when there will be a revolt of popular liking for these huge blooms and when the first indications of this appear experts should be prepared to put forward some other type or section of blooms, so that there may be secured a transference and not a loss of popular favor and support. One new variety is, after all, so much like another that the cry may soon be started, 'Who will give us something new?'"

### LITTLE PEACH TO BE ERADICATED.

At the request of several of the leading fruitgrowers of Allegan county, Mich., Prof. L. R. Taft, state inspector of nurseries and orchards, has appointed Horace S. Welch of Douglas a special deputy to look after the disease known as "little peach" which has been so destructive in that section. Mr. Welch has made a study of the disease for several years and no one in the state is better posted regarding it. His duties will be to inspect the orchards and secure the removal of infected trees. At first his efforts will be confined to the west half of Saugatuck township, and an endeavor will be made to have every diseased tree removed from that section before growth starts in the spring. Later on other sections will have attention.

### A REAL LABOR-SAVING DEVICE.

Inasmuch as the nursery business is conducted to a very large extent by correspondence the members of the trade are especially interested in office labor-saving devices. While there are a number of such devices on the market, none, in our opinion, is more meritorious in every way than is the Elliott Addressing Machine, made by the Elliott Co. of Boston. It is of the most practical kind and, as it applies directly to a portion of the nursery business at once important yet laborious under old systems, it commands earnest and serious consideration. This is the only machine on the market that will satisfactorily and speedily do the work for which it is made.

With this machine 2,000 addresses may be written in an hour by the use of stencil cards automatically fed through the machine by foot power. One motion of the foot inks, prints direct on envelopes or wrappers of any size, cards, invoices, statements or shipping tags, and changes to next stencil. The machine can be operated by an office boy, is durable, and occupies, with cabinet, about the same space as a small typewriter table.

Among the nurserymen who have installed the Elliott Addressing Machine in their offices are:

Peter Henderson & Co., New York City.  
Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston.  
Buel Lamberson's Sons, Portland, Ore.  
Stark Brothers' Co., Louisiana, Mo.  
H. F. Mitchell, Philadelphia.  
Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., Dreshertown, Pa.  
Plant Seed Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
C. Young & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.

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Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

President, Charles A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

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Committee on Publicity—C. M. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

Annual convention for 1903—At Detroit, Mich., June 10-12.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1902.

## HORTICULTURAL INSPECTORS MEET.

The second annual meeting of the Association of Horticultural Inspectors of the United States and Canada was held at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 6-7. Prof. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist of Illinois, was chairman; state entomologist, W. M. Scott, of Georgia, secretary. The first session was devoted principally to a discussion of "Interstate comity with respect to the certification of nurseries." A uniform law relating to the in-

spection of nursery stock was advocated to take the place of the varying state laws.

At the second session the two papers receiving the most attention were: "Interstate co-operation for the control of horticultural pests whose area of distribution extends across state lines," and "Is it desirable that nurserymen should pay any part, or all, of the expense of nursery inspection required by law, either directly or as a fee for a certificate?" This last topic occasioned considerable discussion, the general opinion being that nurserymen should not be required to pay for the inspection. A full report is presented in another column.

Dr. S. A. Forbes was elected chairman, and Dr. John B. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey, was elected vice-chairman of the association.

## PLANT BREEDING WORK.

In response to a query as to the plans of the committee appointed at the plant breeders' conference held in New York late in October, for record and publication of plant breeding work, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., chairman of that committee, writes to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

"The first thing undertaken by the committee was to arrange with the United States Department of Agriculture for co-operation in publishing the results of the work. I have lately received a letter from Mr. Gallaway of the Bureau of Plant Industry, saying that he thinks our plan an excellent one and that the workers in the department will soon have a conference to arrange plans for carrying it out. So I regard our purpose as accomplished. The plan will probably take the form of an annual bulletin, giving results of all the year's work. There is also a likelihood that a national society will be formed to forward the work of breeding of both plants and animals in the United States. This society will be doubtless of great use to the assistants in the Department of Agriculture in furnishing valuable material for the proposed bulletin covering this subject. This is as far as I am at present advised, and is not given as anything authoritative, but only as doing my best to answer your inquiry."

## NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The recent convention of nut growers at Macon, Ga., which organized "The National Nut Growers' Association," was an important gathering of earnest men who had planned carefully and then skillfully carried into effect the program which resulted in a substantial organization.

The nut growing industry in the South, particularly as regards the pecan was receiving considerable attention, but information was so contradictory, and reliable data so difficult to obtain, that progress or profits were uncertain. This chaotic condition was being used as a cloak by unscrupulous dealers, who painted rosate prospects, and sold worthless and faked trees and seeds at exorbitant prices.

The first suggestion for an association of growers was welcomed by all who knew the condition of this industry, and from a small beginning one year ago it rapidly developed into a national organization, officered by men of integrity and ability, with assured support, and carefully chosen standing committees for carrying into operation the purposes of organization.

One of these committees will give particular attention to the "fraudulent dealer," exposing his methods and gathering proof for persecuting the guilty. The plans and work of this committee alone promise to be available for the entire nursery business of the country.

Another standing committee is invested with highly important work viz: "Nomenclature and Standards." The sale of different varieties of nuts under the same name, and the sale of one variety under several different names has resulted in much confusion and many complications. This committee has been made up with particular care, and its work can be looked forward to as being of much practical value and scientific interest.

The rapid growth of this association is doubtless attributable in a large measure to an expediency adopted for advertising the Macon convention. When the committee on arrangements for the convention was up against a prospective expense account, and uncertain sources of revenue, the proposal to issue the "Nut Grower" was made. Nurserymen were quick to recognize the value of such a publication for advertising pecan and other nut stock, and enough patronage was obtained to fully meet all expenses. The Nut Grower was kindly received and the convention demanded its continuance. It now promises to be not only of great use to the association, but of much practical value to the industry.

The next annual convention will be held in New Orleans, La., late in October, 1903, and with the same skillful preparation that characterized the recent convention, it can confidently be expected to result in a large and profitable meeting.

#### APPLE CROP STATISTICS.

Many estimates of this year's apple crop have been made and there have been various reports declared to be based upon actual returns of figures, but in our opinion no report is nearer the fact than is that of the American Agriculturist. This report is prepared with the greatest care and from the most authentic sources. A comparative summary is as follows, the figures being in round thousands of barrels, the last three ciphers being omitted for convenience of tabulation; the figures for 1899 and 1889 being federal census returns:

APPLE CROP OF 1902, WITH COMPARISONS.

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1889
Maine.....	1,200	570	960	474	1,024
New Hampshire.....	900	450	1,200	650	761
Vermont.....	600	375	700	392	464
Massachusetts.....	1,050	425	1,108	1,008	563
Connecticut.....	720	350	980	1,236	664
New York.....	6,250	2,450	7,300	8,039	2,831
Pennsylvania.....	3,309	1,400	5,500	8,020	2,517
Ohio.....	3,500	1,500	6,550	6,872	4,596
Michigan.....	3,400	1,900	3,800	2,977	4,385
Indiana.....	1,400	1,250	2,100	2,873	2,928
Illinois.....	2,100	1,150	2,140	3,059	3,200
Iowa.....	1,250	900	850	1,043	1,860
Missouri.....	1,400	2,450	2,250	2,165	2,899
Arkansas.....	750	950	1,000	937	631
Kansas.....	600	1,150	1,100	1,071	1,238
California.....	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,162	551
Other.....	13,500	8,500	8,100	16,401	16,820
Total.....	43,020	26,970	56,820	58,466	47,701

In consideration of these figures the American Agriculturist says:

Interest naturally centers in the states of heaviest commercial pro-

duction, where conditions are quiet irregular. Michigan's crop is not a full one, yet a liberal surplus, quality uneven; Ohio has a good many apples for shipment, so with Missouri, while Arkansas and Kansas are far behind last year. New York, the most important apple state in the union, has a big crop, yet less than the banner yield of 1896; outturn very uneven, however, some orchards full, others adjacent meagre, quality covering a wide range, with large quantities of choice apples for market. The crop in New England is very much better than last year, when it was failure, but has been exceeded occasionally in recent years, notably in 1893; Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut all have fair quantities for shipment.

The Canadian apple crop is about as uneven in character as on this side of the line; fairly liberal quantities of choice fruit, which has been leaving first hands rapidly for some time, and an "ocean" of faulty stock, much of it unmerchantable through scab and other imperfections. This applies particularly to Ontario and Quebec. While the maritime provinces show some good fruit, there is good deficiency in tonnage. Nova Scotia, which in a good year exports 400,000 to 500,000 barrels to England, this year faces a failure.

#### RECORD OF A DECADE.

With this issue the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN completes its tenth year. It has sought at all times to present the news of the nursery trade and to advance the interests of nurserymen generally. That its efforts have been appreciated is evidenced by the fact that it has been patronized by the leading nursery firms of the country from the start. On many occasions the value of a trade journal devoted exclusively to the interests of nurserymen has been demonstrated. Particularly with reference to matters of legislation has this been seen.

It is the purpose of the National Nurseryman Publishing Company, Incorporated, to continue to advance the interests of its readers and to seek improvement along many lines. As the official journal of the American Association, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN will be at the service of officers, committees and members to disseminate information relative to the good of the association and of the trade generally.

A glance at the index in this issue will show what subjects have been treated during the year now closing.

#### DELAYED BY FIRE.

Just as the December issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was ready to leave the bindery, fire, which consumed the plant, destroyed the entire edition. All the matter had to be reset by the printers and the work of publication had to be gone through with a second time. We regret the delay in the appearance of the December issue, but it was unavoidable. Fortunately it came at a time when it was least annoying to our patrons.

Nelson Cox, pioneer orchardist of Southern Ohio, died at his home at Ensee, O., October 30th. He did much to make the Rome Beauty apple popular. His apple orchard in 1902 yielded 3,000 barrels.

THOMAS E. BURROUGHS, NEW LONDON, CONN., Aug. 11, 1902.—"Enclosed find one dollar to renew subscription for one year from July, 1902. Cannot get along without your publication. It is the 'real thing.'"

## Recent Publications.

Nurserymen who are contemplating the erection of fumigating houses will find valuable information in Prof. W. G. Johnson's book on "Fumigation Methods", published by the Orange Judd Co.

Among recent publications by the Macmillan Company, New York, are "The Government of Maine: Its History and Administration", by Prof. William McDonald, of Brown University; "Sun Dials and Roses of Yesterday", by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle; "English Pleasure Gardens", by Miss Rose Standish Nichols; "New England and Its Neighbors", by Clifton Johnson.

The proceedings of the first annual meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers Association, held in Syracuse, January 8-9, have been issued in book form by the secretary, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y. The book contains 266 pages and is a credit to this very vigorous young organization. There was a field for such an association and much good is sure to result from its formation. The volume of articles and discussions on fruit matters to be issued each year is worth the membership fee, to say nothing of the advantages to be gained by an acquaintance with the members.

The Christmas number of the Delineator is the thirtieth anniversary number. To do justice to this number, which for beauty and utility touches the highest mark, it would be necessary to print the entire list of contents. It is sufficient to state that in it the best modern writers and artists are generously represented. The book contains over 230 pages, with 34 full-page illustrations, of which 20 are in two or more colors. The magnitude of this December number, for which 728 tons of paper and six tons of ink have been used, may be understood from the fact that 91 presses, running 14 hours a day, have been required to print it; the binding alone of the edition of 915,000 copies representing over 20,000,000 sections which had to be gathered individually by human hands.

The Macmillan Company has issued "Memories of a Hundred Years," by Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country," etc. The work is in two volumes, crown 8 vo. There is perhaps no man writing to-day who has such a fund of recollections of public events and public men as Dr. Edward Everett Hale. In this handsomely illustrated volume he embraces practically the whole of the nineteenth century. One gets a graphic idea of the scope of his life's work when one realizes that his book opens with John Adams and closes with President Roosevelt. The illustrations number many rare and curious portraits, woodcuts and facsimiles of interesting letters. A volume on John Greenleaf Whittier by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in the English Men of Letter series, is also ready.

The two most striking articles of the well-varied contents of "The World's Work" for December are President Eliot's—of Yale—article on "The Needs of American Public Education" and Frank W. Vanderbilt's conservative note of warning on the financial situation. The illustrated features of "The World's Work" this month include a handsome series of reproductions of George Grey Barnard's sculpture printed in a brown toned ink, accompanying an article about the sculptor and his work by Alexander Blair Thaw. Portraits of John B. McDonald and Clement A. Griscom are accompanied by appreciative interpretations of the work these men have done, by Raymond Stevens and Lawrence Perry. The financial article on "The Bonds of American Corporations," "The March of Events" and "Among the World's Workers" are as complete and interesting as usual.

"How to Attract the Birds," by Neltje Blanchan. The many thousands of nature lovers who have been delighted with the books, "Bird Neighbors" and "Nature's Garden," will be more than pleased to know that another book by Neltje Blanchan has just been published. The author has a way of making real people out of the birds. The titles of some of the chapters, such as "How to Attract Bird Neighbors," "Bird Architecture," "The Ruby-Throat's Caterers," "Why Birds Change Their Clothes," "Why Birds Come and Go," "Home Life," etc., will give an idea of the character of the book. One of the most attractive features of the volume is its illustrations. These are from beautiful and most unusual photographs of live birds in their natural haunts, taken by some of the most expert nature photographers. Of these illustrations there are 110, of which 20 are full page plates. Pp. 225

\$1.35. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co. Rochester: SCRANTON, WETMORE & Co.

"Country Life in America" for December is a large Christmas annual with a beautiful cover and a hundred superb illustrations, and colored supplements besides. The spirit of jollity of the season pervades the bulky number of winter sports, unusual house parties, Christmas homes and many things of winter at her best. Rudyard Kipling contributes the poem, "Pan in Vermont," deifying the man who, in winter, brings the seeds of phlox and hollyhocks into the snowbound country where Kipling once lived. Pre-eminent, however, is the profusion of elaborate pictures and the articles that have to do with hockey, skeeing and tobogganing, snowshoeing, ice yachting on country lakes, fishing through the ice, and even the homely sports of skating, skate sailing and the pursuits that carry one into the deep woods. Altogether the elaborate make-up bespeaks the grand success of this new sort of magazine, the growing love of real sport in America, and the movement of the New World back to the garden and outdoor life of the Old.

In the November issue of Meehan's Monthly it is announced that that publication is to be discontinued. The editor says: "Those who came to know and anticipate the writings of Thomas Meehan, who was for the first eleven years the editor of this magazine, needed no assurance that he loved his work; while the present editor—editor of one volume and associate with his father throughout the production of the others—yields the pen with the greatest reluctance and sorrow. It was not only his pleasure to continue the work laid down, but an inherited purpose, so to speak, to give to the world a journal that would be an educator and in its way a reliable power in horticulture. Until now it has been possible to continue the work to a certain extent much as in the past, owing to the number of chapters for colored plates prepared in advance. It was the author's desire that the publication should go on, and though the present editor was prepared to take it up, the burden of other duties make it impossible that this should be, and he closes the book, as stated, with deepest regret. But this is not done without hope that the many friends he has gained as editor may never hesitate calling upon him for such horticultural help and information as his knowledge may be able to give."

"Thoreau, the Poet Naturalist," by W. E. Channing, has just been issued from the Merrymount press, Boston. Few books of a biographical nature are so rich in quotation and pertinent in detail as this biography of Thoreau by his poet friend. Probably few readers of the original edition, in 1873, appreciated its value as a record of walks and conversations of Thoreau, Emerson and Channing, the author at that time choosing to obscure the personality of the interlocutors. Notwithstanding this defect and the unattractive dress given it by the publishers, Roberts Brothers, Boston, the first and only edition of 1,500 copies has long since been out of print. Since the recent death of Mr. Channing, his literary executor, F. B. Sanborn, has expressed a desire that the steady call for the book should be met by a new and enlarged edition, material for which was left by Mr. Channing. This publication has been undertaken in an artistic and permanent form by the well-known publisher, Charles E. Goodspeed, of Boston. The book contains new matter, introduced by Mr. Sanborn, notes and a complete index. The volume contains 420 pages of similar typographical appearance to Sanborn's "The Personality of Thoreau," and Thoreau's "The Service," which competent critics have declared to be as fine specimens of artistic typography as have appeared in recent years. The ordinary edition, with a new etched portrait of the author, \$2.00. Postage extra. A limited edition of 275 copies, 250 of which will be on toned French hand-made paper, and will contain beside the portrait of Mr. Channing, which also appears in the cheaper edition, five full page etchings by Sidney L. Smith; net \$10.00. Postage extra. Of this limited edition, 25 copies will be on Japan paper, with the etchings in two states; net \$25.00. Postage extra. Boston: CHARLES E. GOODSPEED.

### LOW RATES TO WESTERN POINTS.

The Wabash Railroad will make special one way rates and low round trip rates to Western and South-western points on the first and third Tuesday of each month until April 21st, 1903. Write R. F. Kelley, General Agent, 287 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., for full information.

## THOMAS W. BOWMAN.

*Close of a Long and Active Career as Nurseryman and Statesman—Prominent in the Maine Legislature and in Commercial Circles in Several Cities—The Large Business in Rochester to be Continued by the Two Sons.*

The funeral of Thomas W. Bowman was held at his late residence, 1669 Main St. East, Rochester, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 25th last. The house was thronged with friends and the floral offerings were many and beautiful. Under the auspices of his associates the services throughout were conducted in a very fitting and impressive manner, and at the grave they were entirely in charge of Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M., of which the deceased was a respected member, having been dimitted to this Lodge from the Evening Star Lodge, No. 107, of Buckfield, Me., which latter lodge he organized, and was a Past Master of.

Mr. Bowman has had a very eventful and notable career, one that will always stand out as an animation and inspiration for every person who desires to look to all that is noble and elevating. His character, strength of mind and strict adherence to all that was good and honorable was not only a by-word of his every thought and action among his personal associates, but with those wherever he was situated, even when entire strangers, or with the trade in general, or with his closest friends.

### *His Early Life.*

Born of a representative new England family December 31st, 1837, in Sidney, Me., he had all of the trials and hardships to endure that a boy of no means whatever has to encounter in starting out in life. The results that have attended his efforts show how well he improved every slight opportunity that befell his lot. His schooling was very slight, inasmuch as it was possible for him simply to attend during the winter months, and not over three months during any year, and after 15 he was obliged to cease attending.

During the other months of the year he worked on the farm and in the woods. After that he started out single handed and without a cent, and went to Boston, securing a position with an agricultural hardware firm where he remained, except for a short time working in the shipyards, until the fall of 1859, when he first started to canvass as salesman for nursery stock, working a few weeks, and then delivering the orders the following spring. The following year he devoted a portion of his time to this work in partnership with another well known nurseryman, also in 1861. He then entered as the principal partner in the general store business in Maine, and continued in this till 1870, working at that wholly except during a portion of the year he devoted some of his time to the nursery business. During these years he was Councilman, Assessor, and Overseer of the Poor for the town of Buckfield, Me.

### *Elected to Legislature.*

In 1864 he was elected to the Maine legislature, being intimately associated with John D. Long, ex Secretary of the navy, and later as his term was about ending formed the acquaintance of Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. During this exciting period there were many very important bills considered by the committee of which he was a member, and he used to tell with a great deal of satisfaction of the rapidity with which all matters were handled. To the committee of which he was chairman was referred the emancipation proclamation. The scenes enacted while that bill was in committee and when reported to the assembly were lively and

strenuous beyond description. His wonderful activity in the commercial world was characteristic of his legislative career. To all of these offices he was urgently requested to allow his name to be used for successive terms, but pressure of business prevented him from so doing.

In 1870 he opened a nursery office in Canada in company with one of the largest firms in the country. This business continued for thirteen years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, during which time a very large trade was built up.

In 1883 Mr. Bowman came to Rochester, N. Y. starting on his own account, not only selling through salesmen in the United States and Canada, but also the growing of stock. Since then under his careful supervision, having done everything on sound principles, dealing honestly and squarely with all, it is a pleasure to look upon the results of his achievements and the facilities that his foresight and skill have placed at the command of those to whom this very satisfactory business has been left.

### *Others Learn From Him.*

It is a self-evident proof of Mr. Bowman's keenness and ability and knowledge of the nursery business, when it may be stated that there

are several of the successful nursery firms in the United States and Canada whose proprietors received their first knowledge of the nursery business under the guidance of Mr. Bowman, first on the road with him personally, and later in his office, and that many of his former employees hold responsible positions with other nursery firms, thus helping to spread the example of his energy and sound business dealings throughout the country.

When reaching Rochester, he immediately placed his letter with the Park Ave. Baptist Church, where he has always been held in the highest esteem, having held the position of deacon for many years. His interest in the church work was marked by constant activity in all its branches.

Mr. Bowman was a member of the Western New York Horticultural Society, American Association of Nurserymen, and the Eastern Nurserymen's Association.

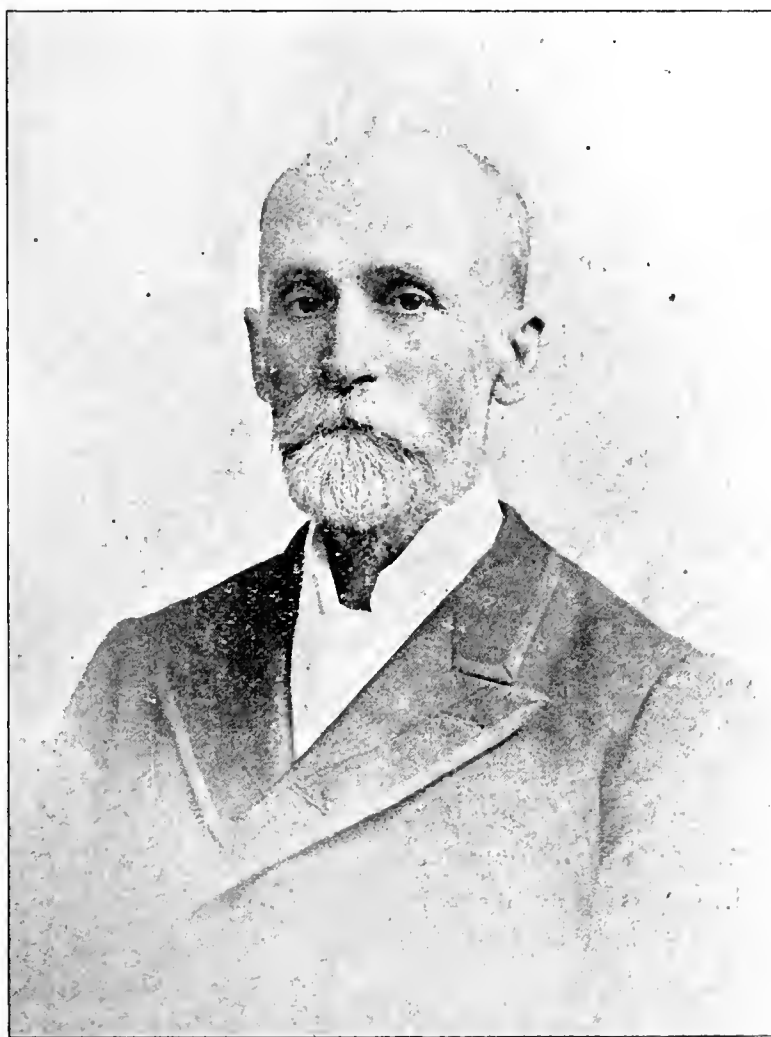
He leaves a widow and two sons, Claude V. and Victor V., and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The business known as Thomas Bowman & Son will be continued by the two sons.

### *Sons Will Continue.*

It might just here be mentioned that since February, 1897, at which time the business was styled Thomas W. Bowman & Son, his son, Claude V. Bowman, has been the executive head of the business, Mr. Bowman giving the major part of his attention since that time to the extensive plantings. Prior to that time young Mr. Bowman, for a period of about eleven years, had been enthusiastically employed in securing a practical knowledge of the business. Inheriting thrifty qualities, he was ever encouraged by his father in his efforts for practical experience, the always keen forethought of the father manifesting itself in the careful preparation for the inevitable surrender, we know not when. During his vacations, and the busy shipping seasons, at which time he left school to assist his father, and gain experience from temporary opportunity, young Mr. Bowman has always manifested the greatest interest in the development of the business. Being of a studious disposition he made the most of his time spent in school, and was graduated from the High School of Rochester at an uncommonly early age.

### *Claude V. Bowman's Experience.*

Great credit is due young Mr. Bowman for the present substantial standing of the firm. It is generally acknowledged that the relations existing between father and son were uncommonly strong, and the im-



THOMAS W. BOWMAN.

plicit faith of father in son was a rare exhibition of the confidence he reposed in him. The doctrines of honor and integrity, not only inherited but so thoroughly instilled into the mind of the younger man by long years of almost inseparable association with one generally acknowledged to be the most honorable of men, is in itself a sufficient guarantee to warrant the continuance of the business in the "above board" manner that has always been the enviable reputation of the firm and the members of it as individuals. For more than a year past Mr. Bowman was wholly incapacitated for business by his severe illness, during which time the business has been very ably conducted by Claude V. Bowman. Claude V. Bowman will be ably assisted by his brother, Victor V., who within the past year, on completion of his education, has become a member of the firm, and of this young man is said, by all who know him, who knew his father, that he is the product of the same mould which produced his estimable father, the representative of sterling worth.

#### THE PIONEER EVERGREEN GROWERS.

In the communication by Thomas H. Douglass, Waukegan, Ill., in the last issue of this journal, the sentence: "We have very few evergreen seedlings, as they are very apt to mould," should have read: "We cellar very few evergreen seedlings," etc.

As is well known, this firm has made a specialty of evergreen seedlings, for the last forty-one years, being the first nursery firm in America to grow them from seed in the open air, growing millions annually since 1861.

#### CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C., states that the demand for nursery stock this year has been so heavy that it has sold out of everything except for retail orders. The company had to turn down orders for several hundred thousand peach and plum.

Planting of peach seed this fall in the South will be quite heavy, but would have been much greater had it not been for the shortage in the peach seed crop. This firm usually sells several thousand bushels of peach seed, but this year it had barely enough for its own planting.

**NORTH CAROLINA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**—Twenty-third annual meeting at Raleigh, Oct. 29. Col. G. B. Brackett, pomologist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, were present. In his address Professor Bailey said: "Your apple exhibit has interested me greatly. Some of you seem surprised that the judges to-day threw out some large and well-formed apples because of scab. You must remember that any marking of scale or scab is a blemish, whatever the other merits of the fruit. I think that you are coming to spray more; you will have to do so. As for the much needed transportation, I believe that if you can get the people to know what you can do, transportation will come. A short time ago I addressed the apple growers of Nova Scotia, and about the same time a convention of orange growers in Florida; now I am here between the two extremes. Is there any message for fruit growers equally adapted to all those sections? I think there is. The fundamental thing, this principal of universal application, is this: When you grow fruit, give your land up to fruit; don't expect other crops from the land. If you do grow grass, let it go back on the land, or pasture it and keep up the fertility by the droppings of the live stock. But the thing I wish you to remember is this: There is no state in this union that could have a better apple growing development than North Carolina, and you should work to bring this about." Col. Brackett said that North Carolina can grow fine Yellow Newton Pippins and York Imperial apples.

## Long and Short.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, New York, present a surplus list in another column.

The Feigley Tree Digger is a money-saving tool for nurserymen. Write D. Feigly, Medway, O.

The Welch Nursery, J. C. Welch, proprietor, Shenandoah, Iowa, offers a full line of nursery stock. Apple grafts, any style, made to order.

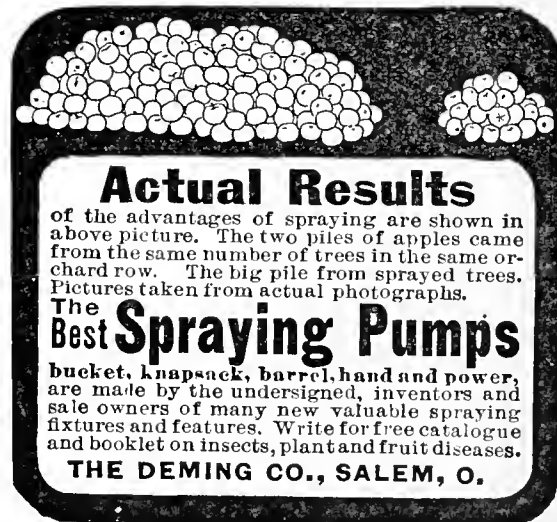
Oriental plants, Sugar maples, Pin oaks and Wier's maples, straight, handsome trees, all sizes, may be had of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. Wholesale catalogue on request.

E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Iowa, offer a fine stock of apple in good assortment. Large stock of fruit and ornamental trees, forest seedlings. H. P. and Crimson Rambler roses.

In the 52 numbers of the 1903 volume, the Youth's Companion will give its readers six serial stories, each a book in itself, reflecting American life in home, camp and field; fifty special articles contributed by famous statesmen, travelers, writers and scientists, two hundred thoughtful and timely editorial articles; two hundred and fifty short stories by the best of living story-writers; one thousand short notes on current events and discoveries in the field of science and natural history; two thousand bright and amusing anecdotes. The subscription price is \$1.75 per year, which, if sent now, includes remaining issues for 1902, the Christmas and New Year's double numbers, and the Companion's calendar for 1903, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

CHICAGO AND RETURN, \$14, VIA WABASH R. R.

On sale Nov. 29th, Dec. 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Good returning up to and including Dec. 7th. Write R. F. Kelley, General Agent, 207 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., for full information.



## WANTED

Two good all round men for general nursery work, and who understand thoroughly the growing of apple and peach trees. Must be first-class budders and grafters, perfectly sober and reliable. Steady employment. Address with reference,

**VILLAGE NURSERIES, Harnedsville, Pa.**

<b>APPLES</b>	100,000 2 and 3-year-old, in large assortment, as fine as grows.
<b>PEACH</b>	185,000. 50 leading sorts from Southern Natural Pits grown on new land.
<b>ASPARAGUS ROOTS</b>	1,250,000 Fine, Strong 1 and 2-year plants. Palmetto, Barr's, Donald's and Giant Argenteuil.

These are our specialties for the trade and we invite correspondence.

We also grow California Privet, Japan Plums, Golden Glow, Lucretia Dewberries, and Large Norway Maples

## WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

STANTON B. COLE, - BRIDGETON, N. J.

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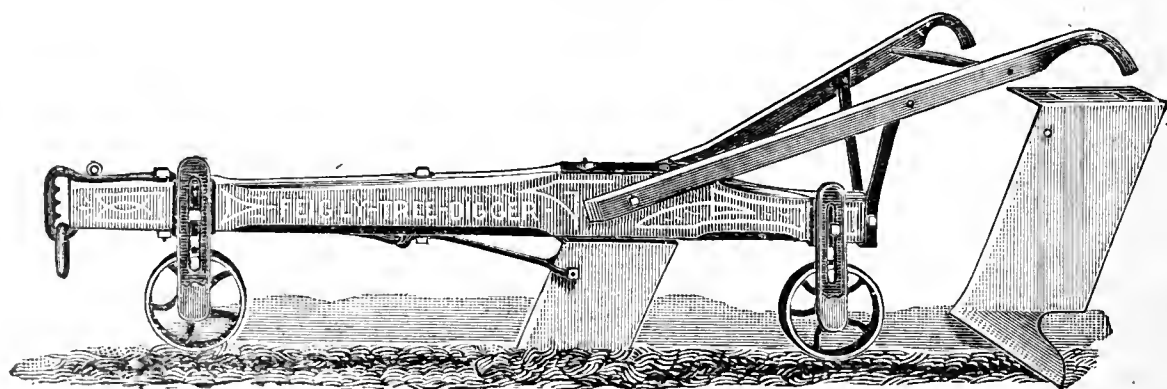
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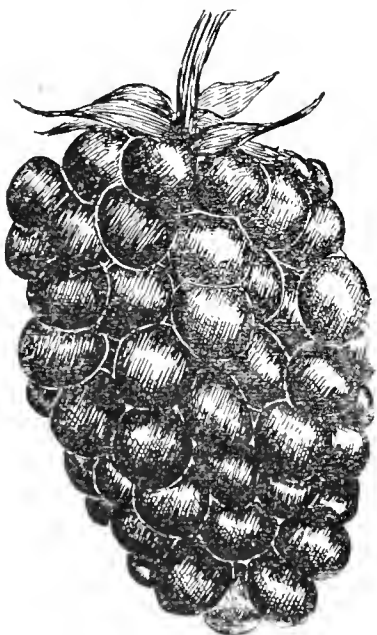
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200,000 Amoor River Privet. The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

Strong Field Grown Roses, budded and own roots.

10,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

Biota Aurea Nana—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

Cannas—By the thousand. Best sorts.

150,000 Palms. Latantias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty best named sorts.

Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory use.

Camphors, Guavas, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,**

**AUGUSTA, GA.**

**FRUITLAND NURSERIES.**

**APPLE  
SEEDLINGS**

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.  
Kieffer Pear Stocks.



**F. W. WATSON & CO.,**

**TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA

.. OF ..

# Grape Vines.

*Other Specialties:*

**Currants and Gooseberries**

INTRODUCER OF

*Campbell's Early Grape,*

*Josselyn Gooseberry,*

*Fay Currant.*

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

**GEO. S. JOSSELYN,**

**FREDONIA, N. Y.**

## Mount Arbor Nurseries

*E. S. WELCH, Prop.*

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA.**

A  
Large  
and  
Complete  
Line  
of  
General  
Nursery  
Stock.

**Apple Seedlings**

Large stock, all grades,  
superior quality.

**Apple Grafts**

Any style made to order.

**Shade & Ornamental**

Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.,  
in surplus.

**Forest Tree Seedlings**

All kinds.

**Osage Orange**

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

**Smith Premier**  
**Typewriter**

An International Jury  
of twenty-five mem-  
bers at the  
**Paris**  
**Exposition**  
awarded a Diploma  
of Honor,



**The Grand Prix**  
— TO THE —  
**Smith Premier Typewriter.**

NO HIGHER AWARD WAS POSSIBLE and, in  
the language of the Jury's Report, it was  
given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF  
CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## The Shenandoah Nurseries.

D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA,**

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

**PEARS, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES**

Osage, Orange and Forest Tree Seedlings,

Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

**APPLE GRAFTS**

We please our  
customers in  
this line by  
grafting each order separate and making any  
style desired.

**The Largest and Most Complete Line of Nursery  
Stock in the West.**

Do not fail to get prices and particulars from  
Shenandoah Headquarters.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Strawberry Plants

ready for shipment any day when the ground is not frozen. Plants tied 25 in a bunch. Cleaned of surplus vines and packed securely. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## Keiffer

### ~ ~ Pear

One and two year trees.

2 to 3 ft.  
3 to 4 ft.  
4 to 5 ft.  
5 to 6 ft.  
5 to 6 ft.,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
5 to 7 ft.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$ .  
6 to 7 ft.,  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .

ALSO  
OTHER VARIETIES  
OF PEAR.

Bartlett  
Etc., Etc.

## Peach

### ~ ~ Trees

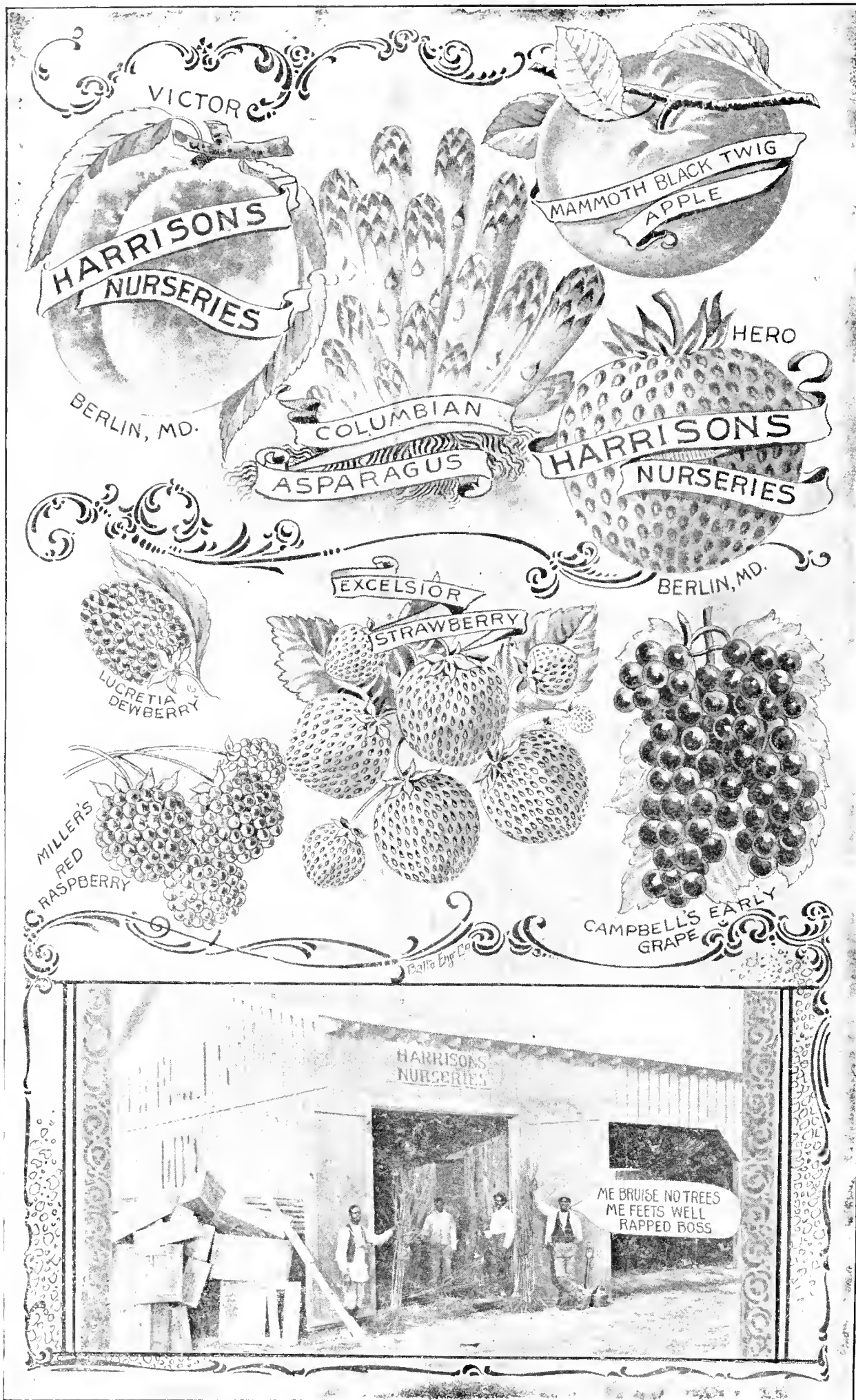
30,000 HEAVY  
TREES.

$\frac{3}{4}$  and up.

ALSO GENERAL  
LIST VARIETIES.

5 to 6 ft.,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
4 to 6 ft., 9-16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ .  
4 to 5 ft.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16.  
3 to 4 ft.,  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
2 to 3 ft.

GOOD  
ASSORTMENT.



## York Imperial

### Apple ~ ~ Trees

Two year, fine smooth  
trees.

$\frac{3}{4}$  and up.

ALSO A  
GENERAL LIST  
OF  
OTHER VARIETIES.

## Asparagus Roots

Two and one  
year.

Columbian  
Donald's  
Palmetto  
Barr's  
Conover's

## Silver Maples

8 to 10 ft.

Our Stock is in good condition and we can please you.

# J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

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RECEIVED  
FEB 15 1901  
U. S. Department of Agriculture



February, 1901.



# Trees in Frost Proof Cellars.

**O**UR immense storage cellars covering over an acre of ground facilitate prompt shipment in early spring, and if you order trees shipped by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, they will be loaded at the cellar doors on our track from that road avoiding all exposure in hauling to the depots of the other roads.

Are fairly well stocked in the leading varieties of fruit trees, but must admit a shortage in some things especially in apple and cherry, and in consequence the early orders will be more likely to be filled the most satisfactory.

Fine Stock of Grape Vines and full supply of other Small Fruits.

## Weeping Trees

**Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and other Willows** by the car lot.

**Teas' Weeping Mulberry**—a large lot of this grand tree. None finer in the market.

**Cherry Japan Rose Flowered** (*Rosea Pendula*)—a limited supply of this elegant tree.

**Camperdown Elm** and most other weeping trees in usual supply.

A limited stock of fine shrubbery.

**Clematis Paniculata** and the Large Flowering sorts in quantity with other Climbing and Trailing Vines.

**Roses**—two year field grown, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbers, Wichuriana and Hybrids, and Multiflora Japonica.

**Rhododendrons and Hardy Azaleas** in elegant assortment. In fact, everything in the nursery line including a full stock of Evergreens.

**Greenhouse Plants**—forty-four houses filled with Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus, Azaleas, Araucarias, Geraniums, etc., etc.

**Cannas** by the hundred thousand in fifty choice varieties at prices, quality considered, that defy competition.

## Ornamentals

**CAROLINA and other Poplars**, 6 to 8-8 to 10-10 to 12 and 12 to 15 feet. Over a hundred varieties of other Ornamental Trees in good supply. Desire to call attention to our fine lot of Double Flowering Japan Cherries.

We cordially invite personal inspection, and would be pleased to estimate on your wants. Catalogues and Price Lists Free.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

# THE MOUNT • • HOPE • • NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES  
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS  
Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS  
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.  
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

PETERS & SKINNER,  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

is a monthly publication issued by us which contains a complete list of the stock offered by us and much else of interest to the trade.

IT WILL BE MAILED FREE to any member of the trade upon application

We have now completed new counts of our stock and find that we still have unsold

Splendid assortments of

Roses Clematis Vines Conifers  
Herbaceous Plants Flowering Shrubs  
Ornamental Trees  
(including C. L. Birch)  
Currants Goosberries Grapes Cherries  
Pears Plums Peaches

Special bargains to offer in herbaceous plants and conifers.

If you are a wholesale buyer of trees or plants and do not receive the "Bulletin" be sure to write for it.

Jackson & Perkins Co. Newark,  
New York

F. H. STANNARD & COMPANY

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD,

PROPRIETORS OF

THE OTTAWA STAR NURSERIES

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

THIS change in our firm will mean no change in the management, as Mr. Stannard, who has had charge of the business since 1879, will spare no pains to maintain the reputation already established. With twenty-two years experience, we are better equipped than ever before to take care of the business that may be entrusted to us.

We have the following to offer:

APPLE, PEAR, Std. and Dwf., CHERRY, PLUMS, both JAPAN and EUROPEAN, PEACH, APRICOT, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Osage Hedge, and Evergreens, 18 inches to 3 feet. Also ornamental Trees, Shrubs and vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Standard Pears

Keiffer, Bartlett, Garber, Etc.

## European Plums

Full assortment varieties and grades, also

Japan Plums, Apples, Cherries,  
Peach, Gooseberries, Small Fruits  
Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs,  
Etc., Etc. . . . .

LARGE STOCK CAROLINA POPLAR. ALSO GOOD  
ASSORTMENT OTHER SHADE TREES, WEEPING  
TREES, ETC. . . . .

## Apple Seedlings

(Special prices.)

IMPORTED SEEDLINGS.

Order early to secure assortments.

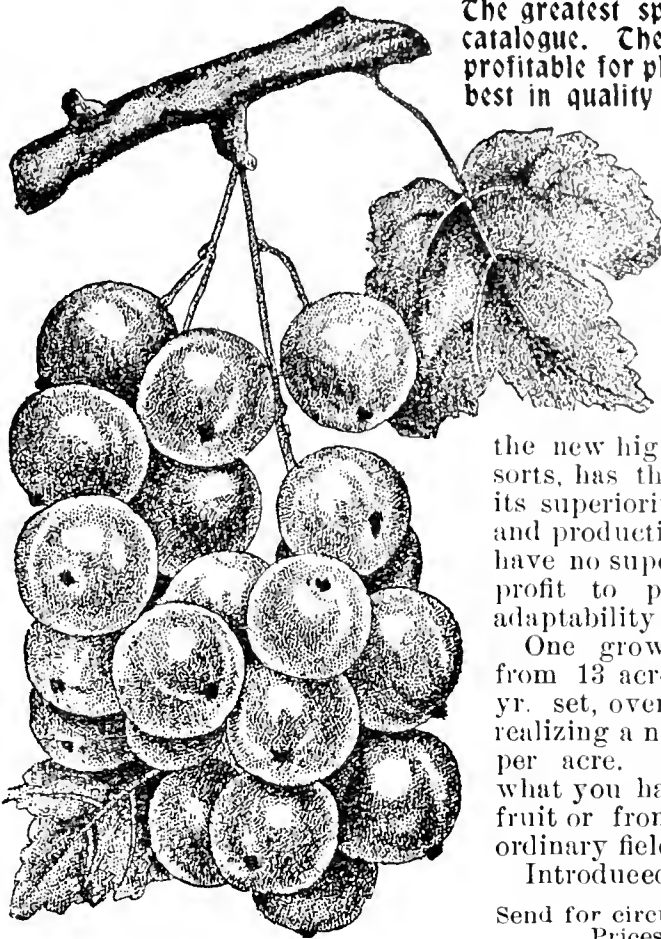
Storage cellar filled with fine lot of stock.

Spades, Supplies, Excelsior for Packing, Etc.

Trade list ready February 1st.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs**, BRIDGEPORT,  
Marion Co., Ind.

## The Pomona Currant



The greatest specialty for agents or catalogue. The most satisfactory and profitable for planter because it is the best in quality and most prolific.

It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside

the new highly praised and older sorts, has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

**Special Prices** FOR EARLY ORDERS FOR SPRING  
WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK, FINE PLANTS

## A General Line of NURSERY STOCK & PEACH TREES

We have 200,000 best sorts. Good inducements on early orders.

PEACH PITS.—N. B. and Tennessee Naturals, in large or small lots, cured by parties having best judgment and absolutely reliable. Samples and prices on application.

**JOHN PETERS & CO., Uriah, Pa.**

## FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Leading growers in the west of

**Citrus, Olives, Walnuts, Fig Trees  
and Grape Vines**

### SPECIALTIES:

**FIELD GROWN ROSES AND HARDY PALMS**

Originators of the famous California Smyrna Fig.

Liberal discount to the trade. Write for descriptive catalogue and price list.

Address **GEO. C. ROEDING**, P. O. Box 2697, FRESNO, CAL.

## ASPARAGUS

*Fine. two year.*

English Hawthorne, Scarlet and White.

California Privet, Two year.

Clematis Paniculata, Heavy Plants.

Grown at Geneva, N. Y.

**WHITING NURSERY CO. BOSTON, MASS.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

350,000 Gandy  
250,000 Haverland  
200,000 Clyde

## Strawberry Plants

Other sorts in large supply—100 Varieties including

Pennell, Rough Rider, Senator Dunlap, Etc., Etc.,

The New Cumberland and other Raspberries,

Introducers of the New King of Mich. Potato.

Our new Plant and Seed Potato Catalogue FREE TO ALL.

**FLANSBURGH & PEIRSON, - - Leslie, Mich.**

## 70 VARIETIES STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

NONE BETTER OR CHEAPER.

A Large Supply of Small Fruit Plants. Send me your list of wants early  
I will not be undersold. Send for list.

**H. W. HENRY, - - La Porte, Ind.**  
50 miles east of Chicago.



When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Japan Pear Seed..

Crop 1900 in excellent quality, expected here in December.  
Prices on Application.

Suzuki & Iida, - 11 Barclay St., New York.

**HAVE A GOOD STOCK** of Plums,  
Std. Pears,  
Apple,  
Ornamental Trees and Evergreens. Also  
large stock of Jap. Iris, Paeonies, etc.  
GILBERT COSTICH, Rochester, N. Y.

If you want **Kieffer** Pears, Apples  
and Peaches  
Get our prices before buying. We also have a  
full stock of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, Etc.

We make a specialty of

**PURE NATURAL PEACH PITS**

Get our prices before buying.

**GEO. GOULD & CO.**

Villa Ridge, Ill.

**F. & F. NURSERIES,**  
Springfield, New Jersey.  
**SEASON SPECIALTIES:**

Carolina Poplars, Silver and Sugar Maples, Elms, California  
Privet, Shrubbery, Tree Hydrangeas, Azalæa Mollis, Clematis.  
WRITE FOR PRICES.

**E. T. DICKINSON,** Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum  
and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown  
specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS.  
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

**Asparagus,** Burr's Mammoth.  
Columbia Mammoth.  
Donald's Elmira.

**Peach Trees,** All leading sorts in  
the different sizes.

**Cherry Trees,** Nice stock mostly Early  
Richmond and Mt. Morency.

**WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.**

BRIDGETON, N. J.

## ~CALIFORNIA~

First-Class Sleepers

Daily between . . .

**CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO**

without change, are carried on the limited trains of the

**Great Rock Island  
Route**

D. & R. G.—R. G. W.—Sou. Pac.

Best Scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada

**By Daylight in Both Directions.** Best Dining Car service.

Buffet Library Cars. Send for "Chicago to California,"  
describing the journey through.

**Low Rate Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions**

To San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Leave Boston Mondays via Scenic Route. Leave Boston Wednesdays  
via Scenic Route. Leave Boston Mondays via Southern Route.

**Improved Tourist Cars—Fast Trains.** Write for itinerary and "Tourist  
Dictionary."

W. J. LEAHY, G. E. P. A., - 305 Broadway, New York.  
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., - Chicago.

**TO CLOSE OUT**  
the following **Apple Seedlings**

will be sold at very low prices

200,000 No. 1, Straight  
200,000 No. 2, Straight  
100,000 No. 3

100,000 No. 1, Branched  
50,000 No. 2, Branched

Rout Grafts, any style, made to order

**HAWKEYE NURSERIES,** W. H. KAUFFMAN  
STRATFORD, IOWA

**High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.**

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,  
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple.  
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

**JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.**

**P. SEBIRE & SONS, NURSERYMEN,**

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree stocks, such as Apple Pear, Myrobolan  
Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest  
Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, etc. The largest stock in the country.  
Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your  
orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO.,**

P. O. Box 920,

NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.

**Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Apple,  
Peach,  
Standard Pears,  
Plum,  
Apricots,  
Grapes,  
Shade Trees,  
Evergreens,  
Shrubs,

Strawberries,  
Nut Trees,  
Japan Pear Seedlings,  
Gooseberries,  
Roses,  
Raffia,  
General Supplies,  
&c., &c.,  
&c.

## We Have Sold Out All Our Apple Seedlings

But we have one of the best soils in the U. S. A. for growing **Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs**, and we are prepared to take contracts for growing all varieties at a very low rate.

We still have an unlimited quantity of Gano, Wine Sap and M. B. Twig scions, all cut from young orchards, much better than nursery scions. Half million Strawberry Plants, leading varieties.

APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

WANTED---CHERRY AND PEACH

TITUS NURSERY, - - Nemaha, Neb.

# GRAPE

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock, Warranted True

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early.

Catalogue and Price List Free.

Send list of wants for prices.

# VINES

## 100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush, Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.

Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, KANSAS CITY, MO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

## LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.

The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

ESTABLISHED 1876

## ALLEN L. WOOD,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CURRANTS

GOOSEBERRIES

BLACKBERRIES

RASPBERRIES

GRAPES, ETC.

Specialties for  
SPRING of 1901

Columbian Raspberry  
Cumberland Raspberry  
Rathbun Blackberry  
Erie Blackberry  
Pomona Currant  
Fay's Pro'l Currant  
Pearl Gooseberry  
Campbell's Early Grape  
Nectar Grape  
Echo Grape

## CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,

ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

## JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## KNOX NURSERIES 49TH YEAR.

We offer for Spring 1901, the following stock, which is smooth, thrifty and well grown:

Apple, 2 yr., 3/4 and up and lighter grades. Ben Davis, Y-Imperial, Jonathan, Akin, M. B. Turg and Salome and a few others.

Cherry, 2 yr., 3/4 and up, principally Eng. Morello.

Cherry, 1 yr., 3/8 and up, 3 1/2-5 ft. Eng. Morello only.

Peach, 1 yr., all grades, but an especially nice lot of 3 to 4 ft. trees.

Plum, 2 yr., 3/4 and up. S. Damsen, Niagara, Hale and Burbank.

Plum, 1 yr., 3/8-5 ft. S. Damsen and C. Damsen.

Apple Seedlings - Kansas grown.

Apple Scions - Leading sorts.

Am. Arbor Vitae 2 to 2 1/2 ft., Hydrangea P. G., Deutzia and Spiraea Reevesii.

Snyder Blackberry - sucker plants.

Send us your want lists. Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

## H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES, INDIANA.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Perfield, N. Y.

## Ornamental . . . . . LARGE TREES . . . . . SMALL TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

NURSEYRMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled SPHAGNUM MOSS. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.

## GEO. PETERS & CO.

TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,

as given below:

## APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,

IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of KIEFFER PEAR.

PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,

AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,

CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL

ARBOR VITAE,

AND A

## GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING

IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

## COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# THE ALBAUGH Nursery and Orchard Company, PHONETON, OHIO.

**100,000 PEACH TREES** first-class, and choice medium sizes—of the following leading sorts:

Elberta Crosby  
Kalamazoo Crawford Late  
Champion Greensboro  
Hills Chili Mt. Rose  
Schumacker Triumph  
St. John Globe, Etc.

**10,000 CHERRIES** two years old, first-class and medium. Early Richmond, Dye House, Montmorency and Late Duke.

**5,000 PLUM ON PEACH** fine 2 years.

**2,000 KIEFFER PEAR** first-class—all at lowest prices.  
Entomologist's certificate accompanies each shipment.

## WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

—TO—**ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,  
C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.  
ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.  
RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.  
PÆONIAS - Large Assortment, Named Varieties.  
DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

**PIONEER NURSERIES CO.**  
**ROSSNEY PEAR.**

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**  
**PHOENIX NURSERY CO.,** Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

## ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc.** Apply for special quotations to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

## Snow Hill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors,

Offer for Fall:

P. O. WESLEY, MD

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.

50,000 Apple—2 " " "

100,000 Apple—1 " " "

130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.

1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.

9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.

40 acres in Strawberry Plants.

Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.

Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

## Stock Offered to the Trade, Spring, 1901



25,000 Apples in general assortment, mostly winter varieties, in all grades.

2,500 Keiffer Pears, fine stock, all grades.

5,000 Cherries, mostly light grades.

5,000 European and Japan Plums, general assortment in all grades.

10,000 Concord Grapes, two year, No. 1.

10,000 Concord Grapes, one year, No. 1.

4,000 Worden Grapes, one year, No. 1.

5,000 Peach in  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grade, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  grade.

10,000 Gooseberries, two year, No. 1, including Houghton, Downing, Smith's Improved, and Industry.

A general assortment of Shrubs, including an especially fine lot of Snow Balls.

Also greater or less quantities of St. Pear and Df. Pear, Apricots, Kilmarnock Willows, Clematis, and many other things. All choice, thrifty stock, at the lowest market price.

**Willis' Nurseries**  
—OTTAWA, KANSAS—

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## NOW READY

50,000 Standard Pears. Heavy, well branched, 3 years, 5 to 7 foot.

5,000 Abundance Plum. 1 year, 4 to 5 ft., branched.

5,000 Everbearing Peach. A valuable novelty.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 ft.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. 2 years, transplanted, 3 years, heavy, transplanted. Oranges, Lemons, Limes, and Pomelos, best sorts, grafted on Citrus Trifoliata, 12 inches, bushy, from four inch pots (will fruit this year).

Crotons. 30 fine varieties, from 3 inch pots.

Crotons. 30 fine varieties, from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inch pots.

We have an extra fine lot of well hardened Palms.

Latantias. 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 5 inch pots, 18 to 20 inches high.

Latantias. 6 characterized leaves, 5 to 6 inch pots, 18 to 20 inches high.

Phoenix Canariensis, Sylvestris and Tenius. 3 and 4 characterized leaves, 4 inch pots, 15 to 18 inches high.

Phoenix Canariensis, Sylvestris and Tenuis. 3 and 4 characterized leaves, 4 inch pots, 20 to 24 inches high.

Phoenix Reclinata. 5 inch pots, 15 to 18 inches high.

Write for particulars.

Our stock is thrifty, well grown, and free from all diseases.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

## Fruitland Nurseries

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

Established 1856

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.

Kieffer Pear Stocks.



**F. W. WATSON & CO.,**

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# SURPLUS STOCK.

## PEACH TREES.

First class and medium sizes of the following sorts:

Dewey,	Mt. Rose,
Carman,	Tillotson,
Lady Ingold,	Ga. Belle,
Emma,	Mathews Beauty,
Champion,	Foster,
Ea Crawford,	Salway, &c.

Plum on Plum, 1 yr., fine stock.

Abundance,	Burbank,
Berckmans,	Wickson,
Red June,	Chabot.
Pissardii,	Simonii,
Apple,	Chalco,
America,	Shiro, &c.

Standard Pear, 2 yr., leading sorts.

10,000 Kieffer, in three sizes, a fine lot.

Apricots on Plum, leading sorts.

Very favorable prices.

**G. H. MILLER & SON,**  
Excelsior Nurseries, ROME, GA.

# SURPLUS SPRING

Apple Seedlings, 2000 bushels Natural N. C. Peach Pits, California Privet, Citrus Trifoliata (Japan Hardy Lemon).

Apple, Peach and Standard Pear (Keiffer especially), Norway, Sugar, Silver, Sycamore and Weirs Maple, American Linden, American Elm, American and Japan Chestnut, Teas Weeping Mulberry.

Asparagus all Leading Varieties. Prices quoted on application. Shipments can be made at any time during winter.

## W. T. HOOD & CO.,

OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

## Barbier & Co. (Successors to TRANSON BROS.) ORLEANS, FRANCE

Offer in their catalogue

### FRUIT TREE STOCKS, all sizes

- 1,200 old and new varieties of fruit trees.
- 1,100 varieties of young ornamental trees and shrubs, 1 to 3 years.
- 300 varieties of young Conifers, 1 to 3 years.
- 1,600 old and new varieties of shrubs and trees, larger plants.
- 400 varieties of large Conifers, 1 to 3 feet high.
- 450 varieties of perennials.
- 800 varieties of old and new roses.
- 3 new varieties of WICHURIANA hybrids of our own raising are offered this season.

### ALL NOVELTIES ARE DESCRIBED

For Catalogues apply to

Messrs. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, Bankers  
NEW YORK CITY

## PEACH TREES For SPRING SHIPMENT

Leading varieties for market orchards. Write us for delivered price. We ship anywhere east of Omaha.

**PEACH SEED** Fifteen hundred bushels genuine mountain naturals yet on hand. Low delivered price.

Light grades of Apple and Plum, Japanese Walnuts, Sieboldie and Cordiformis, one year, two and three feet, fine.



**J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY COMPANY**  
POMONA, NORTH CAROLINA

## 100,000 FIELD GROWN ROSES

STRONG, TWO YEAR OLD

50,000 No. 1 Hybrid Perpetual and Moss

25,000 No. 2 Hybrid Perpetual and Moss

(These are fine, well rooted stock, tops not quite heavy enough for first grade)

10,000 Crimson Rambler,  
Extra strong

15,000 Yellow Rambler, Prairie Queen  
Baltimore Belle and other leading varieties of Hardy Climbers; all strong, two year.

**THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Painesville, Ohio**

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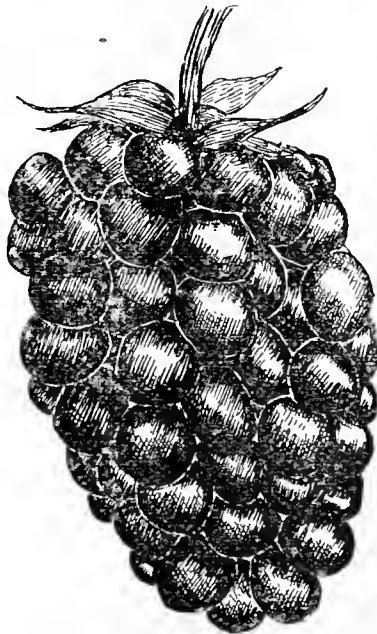
## GRAPE VINES AND CURRANT PLANTS.

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

**WHEELOCK & CLARK, FREDONIA, N. Y.**



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

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# Evergreen and Forest Tree Seedlings Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,

ETC.

Wholesale and Retail.

**R. DOUGLAS' SONS**  
WAUKEGAN NURSERIES,  
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.



## EVERGREENS AT WHOLESALE.

Grown by the Specialist  
at Dundee, Ill.

Heavy stock of AM. ARBOR VITAE, seedlings and transplanted.  
NORWAY and BLUE SPRUCES, SCOTCH, AUSTRIAN and WHITE  
PINES, DOUGLAS SPRUCE and BALSAM FIR.

100,000 twice planted HEMLOCKS—quality excellent.  
Make known your wants for prices.

**D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, - - DUNDEE, ILL.**

Am. Arbor Vitae, fine, 8 to 9 ft.	Norway Spruce, 5, 6 and 7 ft., fine.
" " " " 6 to 7 ft.	White Pine, fine, 3 to 5 ft.
" " " " 4 to 5 ft.	Sheared specimens.

California Privet, 2 ft., fine; California Privet, 18 inches; California Privet, low by 1,000; Osage Orange, 1 and 2 years; Kieffer, Clapp's F. and other Pears, 2 and 3 years, No. 1; York Imperial and Smoke House Apples, No. 1, 3 years; Lombardy Poplar, fine, 14 ft.; Lombardy Poplar, fine, 10 to 12 ft.; Carolina Poplar, 4 to 15 ft. Cuttings of trees and plants ready for planting.

**JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - MALVERN, PA.**

I have a few hundred of the following ROSES on Own Roots to offer for  
Spring Packing:

Mrs. J. Laing, Anna de Diesbach, La France,  
Coq. des Blanchés, Coq. des Alps,  
General Jack, La Reine, Paul Neyron,  
P. C. D. Rohan, Crimson Rambler, Yellow Rambler.

The above are first-class two-year plants. Write and get my prices.

**C. L. YATES, Rochester, N. Y.**

Prof. Bailey's  
Great Work, the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture"

**J. AUSTIN SHAW, 271 Broadway, New York**

SPECIAL AGENT FOR UNITED STATES

Send him \$2.00 with order, and volumes now ready, shipped AT ONCE, PREPAID.

Terms. \$2.00 monthly. Only 10 payments. Four large volumes. Over 2,000 pages and illustrations

**YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT**

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

## WE HAVE IN SURPLUS

OF OUR OWN GROWING,

Evergreen Seedlings, Grape Vines,

Two Year, Number One.

Raspberry, Tipped Plants, Blackberries,

Grown from Root Cuttings.

Forest Tree Seedlings, Shade Trees, Roses,

On their Own Roots.

Flowering Shrubs and Northern Sorts of Apple

Will be glad to make prices on receipt of list of wants.

**The Sherman Nursery Co.,**

CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

## SEEDS FRENCH PEAR KIEFFER PEAR FRENCH CRAB

NOW READY. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Germantown, Phila., Pa.**

## FRUIT STOCKS Apple, Pear, Cherry, Mahaleb and Hazzard, Plum, Quince Manetti Rose

Best Quality. Lowest Rates for Prompt Service

Grafts and Scions. Apple, whole and piece root, Pear, Cherry and Plum.

Fruit Seeds. Apple—French and native, Plum, Peach—Natural and Smock Tree and Herbaceous Nursery Seeds.

Send List of Wants for Bottom Prices

**WALTER H. HARRISON, La Mott, Pa.**

## VINCENNES NURSERY SURPLUS SPRING 1901

Apple.  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , two and three year. Strong on Jonathan and York Imperial.

Blackberries. Strong plants, Snyder, Stone's Hardy, Kit-tatiny and Western Triumph.

Currants. Two year, No. 1, good assortment.

Grapes. Two year, No. 1, good assortment.

Strawberries. Leading varieties, strong plants.

Carolina and Volga Poplar. All sizes by carload.

Silver Maple.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 inch, 12 to 15 feet.

American Elm. 8 to 10 feet.

Good Assortment of Other Stock.

**W. C. REED, :: Vincennes, Ind.**

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# Peach Trees

Ben Davis, Mammoth Black, Twig.

Apple Trees—Rome Beauty and Winesap.

Maples—Norway, Silver and Sugar of different sizes.

Carolina Poplars

Osage Orange

American Arbor Vites—3 to 4 feet. Hovey Golden Dwarf.

Irish Junipers—4 feet.

Norway Spruce of different sizes



GEORGE ACHELIS,

West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

## WORTHY OF NOTICE.

We are now booking orders for the spring trade and wish to correspond with parties needing the following special items, in addition to our full line of stock.

Natural Peach Pits, crop of 1900.

Kieffers, and a fine assortment of Standard Pears in popular varieties.

Baldwin Apples, thrifty and nice, by the 1000.

Peaches, fully up to our usual standard of excellence.

Downing Gooseberries, well branched and healthy.

In the Ornamental Department, we offer:

Sugar and Silver Maples, all reasonable sizes.

Norway Maples, extra size for immediate effect.

Honeysuckles, strong 2 and 3 years, bushy and well rooted.

General Jacqueminot Roses, beautiful 2 year plants, own roots.

The cream of the climbers, such as Yellow Rambler, Setigera, Dawson, Climbing Hermosa, Greville and Wichuriana, in large blocks.

On account of clearing leased land, we are prepared to make special rates on car-load lots of Shrubbery, all popular varieties and first-class plants.

HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS,

MAPLE AVENUE NURSERIES,

WEST CHESTER, PA.

## TEN MILLION STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Grown in Kansas and have no Superiors. 100 Varieties, Old and New.

NEW CARDINAL RASPBERRY.

The hardiest, most prolific berry of its kind in existence, and most wonderful in cane growth ever seen.

ANOTHER VARIETY OF RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, DEWBERRY, ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB.

Our prices are low. Over-stocked, superior quality, and sure to please. Write for Wholesale Price List and Descriptive Catalogue.

Address, **F. W. DIXON,**

Jackson County,

HOLTON, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**GREEN RAPE** costs 25 cents per TON!

Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Will be worth \$100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.

**Billion Dollar Grass** will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, to also Bromus, Peasat, Speltz (400 bu. corn, 250 bu. oats per a.,) etc., etc.

**For this Notice and 10c.** we mail big catalog and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth \$10 to get a start.

**For 14c.** 7 splendid vegetable and 3 brilliant flower seed packages and catalog.

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,** LA CROSSE, WIS.

## CLIMBING ROSES.

The two grandest are: Climbing Kaiserin, white; Climbing Wootton, red.

Both H. T's and hardy. 2 to 3 feet field grown, own roots.

Long list of other sorts.

**THE HOWLAND NURSERY CO.,** Los Angeles, Cal.

## October Purple Plum.

A very fine stock of trees, 2 year old, both on Plum and on Peach stock. This is a fine Plum, and it has come to stay.

Also, 2,000 Tree Hydrangea and 10,000 Bush Hydrangea, all fine stock. Address,

**STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,** New Canaan, Conn.

## We have a Few Thousand Nice Peach Trees

TO OFFER AT LOW RATES.

Send for List of Varieties.

**DOWNER & BRIGGS,** - BOWLING GREEN, KY.

## Nursery Stock Wanted

Fruit trees, ormentals, small fruits, in exchange for nearly new standard typewriter, new bicycles, new bath cabinets. Address,

Lock Box 695, Liberty, N. Y.

## WANTED.

A good live man for a partner in a well established nursery. Will sell a half interest or combine capital and enlarge the plant. Young man preferred who is an experienced nurseryman and that could take charge of the growing department. A very fine wholesale trade established. Will have 1,500,000 peach trees for the fall trade.

Address, **TENNESSEE WHOLESALE NURSERIES,**

**J. C. HALE,** PROPRIETOR.

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE.

## Apple Seedlings - Apple Seedlings

CHOICE LOT FOR SALE. WRITE FOR PRICES

**RICHMOND COMMERCIAL NURSERIES**

A. F. MOSBY, PROP.

BOX 257

RICHMOND, VA.

## A PARTY

having large experience and acquaintance with the trade would like to make an arrangement with a live Western Nursery to wholesale stock in the Eastern States on Commission.

Address No. 612 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA  
... OF ...

# Grape Vines.

*Other Specialties:*

**Currants and Gooseberries**

INTRODUCER OF

*Campbell's Early Grape,*

*Josselyn Gooseberry,*

*Fay Currant.*

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

**GEO. S. JOSSELYN,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, PROP.

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA.**

A  
Large  
and  
Complete  
Line  
of  
General  
Nursery  
Stock.

**Apple Seedlings**

Large stock, all grades,  
superior quality

**Apple Grafts**

Any style made to order.

**Shade & Ornamental**

Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.,  
in surplus.

**Forest Tree Seedlings**

All kinds.

**Osage Orange**

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

**Smith Premier**  
**Typewriter**

AN International Jury  
of twenty-five mem-  
bers at the

**Paris**  
**Exposition**

awarded a Diploma  
of Honor.



**The Grand Prix**

—TO THE—

**Smith Premier Typewriter.**

NO HIGHER AWARD WAS POSSIBLE and, in the language of the Jury's Report, it was given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

## The Shenandoah Nurseries.

D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA,**

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR

### APPLE SEEDLINGS

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

### PEARS, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES

Osage, Orange and Forest Tree Seedlings,  
Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

### APPLE GRAFTS

We please our customers in this line by grafting each order separate and making any style desired.

The Largest and Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in the West.

Do not fail to get prices and particulars from Shenandoah Headquarters.

# WHOLESALE SURPLUS LIST

## KIEFFER PEAR, 1 AND 2 YEAR.

Healthy, smooth and well rooted.

1000 extra, 7 to 8 ft., 2 year,  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.  
 1000 extra, 6 to 7 ft., 2 year,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches.  
 2000 first-class, 5 to 6 ft., 2 year,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.  
 3000 first-class, 5 to 6 ft., whips.  
 3000 first-class, 4 to 5 ft.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.  
 4000 first-class, 4 to 5 ft., 2 year, whips.  
 6000 first-class, 3 to 4 ft., 1 year, whips.  
 8000 first-class, 2 to 3 ft., 1 year, whips.

## GENERAL LIST OF PEARS, STANDARD 2 YR.

	6 to 7 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ & up.	5 to 7 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	5 to 6 ft. ft.	4 to 5 ft. ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Lawson .....	50	100	200	200	500
Sheldon .....	50	100	200	200	500
Clapps .....	200	100	200	200	500
Howell .....	50	100	200	200	500
Anjou .....	100	100	200	200	500
Wilder .....	50	100	200	200	500
Bartlett .....	1000	2000	2000	2000	5000
Vermont Beauty .....	100	200	200	200	500
Lawrence .....	100	200	200	200	500
Dutchess .....	100	100	200	200	500
Koonce .....	100	100	200	200	500
Garber .....	100	100	200	200	500
Seckle .....	100	100	200	200	500
Elizabeth .....	50	50	50	50	50

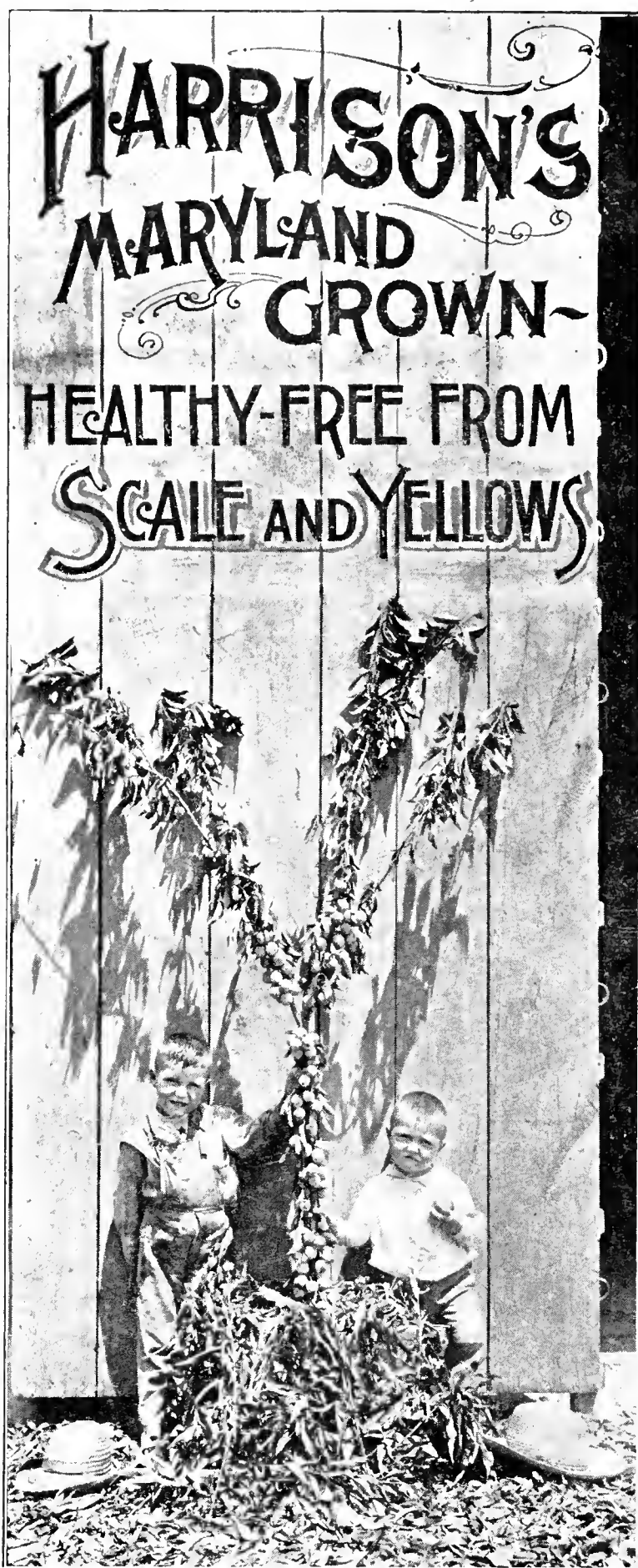
## GENERAL LIST OF PEACH TREES.

Grown from natural seed on virgin soil, guaranteed free from any taint of disease. A certificate accompanies each shipment.

First-class, 1 year,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up, 6 to 7 ft., extra;  
 first-class, 1 year,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 5 to 6 ft.; first-class, 1 year,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , 4 to 6 ft.; first-class, 1 year,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 4 to 5 ft.; first-class, 1 year,  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 to 4 ft.; branched; first-class, 1 year,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft.

## GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES.

Alexander, Barnard's Early, Champion, Connecticut, Early Rivers, Fitzgerald, Gold Drop, Kalamazoo, Lewis, Mary's Choice, Old Mixon Free, Smock, Shipley's Late Red, Troth's Early, Wonderful, Yellow St. John, Bronson, Coolridge Favorite, Early Davidson, Jacques R. R., Magnum Bonum, Red George's, Spring's Cling, Walker's Variegated Free, Amsden June, Bray's Rare Ripe, Chair's Choice, Elberta, Eureka, Ford's Late White, Globe, Lemon Cling, Mt. Rose, Moore's Favorite, New Prolific, Stump the World, Susquehanna, Wheatland, Ward's Late, Levy's Late, Barber, Concklin, Early Toledo, Nicholson's Smock, Philip, Silver Medal, Scott's Nonpareil, Brandywine, Crawford's Late, Chinese Cling, Early Heath, Fox Seedling, Geary's Hold On, Hale's Early, Lemon Free, McIntosh, Morris White, Reeve's Favorite, Salway, Sunrise Cling, White Heath Cling, Willett, Arkansas Traveler, Capt. Ede, Easton Cling, Large Early York, Newington Cling, Red Check Melocton, Smock Cling, Steadley, Bilyeu's Late Oct., Crawford's Early, Crosby, Emma, Foster, Greensboro, Hill's Chili, Lorentz, McCollister, Old Mixon Cling, Steven's R. R., Sneed, Triumph, Wilkin's Cling, Waterloo, Burke, Christiana, Engles Mammoth, Jennie Worthen, Picquet's Late, Redding, Switzerland, William's Favorite.



## NEW VARIETIES.

Victor, Admiral Dewey, Frances, Klondike, Delaware, Edgemont Beauty, Horton's River, Holderbaum, Carman, Matthew's Beauty, Marshall, Van Meteor's Late Oct., Bishop's Early, Allen, Heidelberg, Oscar, Beauty Blush, Cobler, Hobson's Choice, Waddell.

## ASPARAGUS.

Two year—Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal. A few thousand one year.

## PLUM TREES—PLUM ROOTS.

Abundance, Burbank, Hale, Satsuma, Wickson, Wild Goose, Shropshire Damson, Normand, Chabott, Ogon, Red June. Heavy, first-class, 5 to 6 ft.  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; medium, first class, 4 to 5 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; light, first-class, 3 to 4 ft.

## PLUM ON PEACH ROOT.

First-class, 4 to 6 ft. 9-16 and up; first-class, 4 to 5 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16; first-class, 3 to 4 ft.  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; first-class, 2 to 3 ft.

## NEW VARIETIES OF PLUM ON PEACH ROOT.

1 YEAR. 5 TO 6 FEET.

We have from 3 to 10 of each of the varieties given below for those who may want to start an experimental.

Green Gage, Superb, German Prune, French Damson, October Purple, Macadonia, Sophie, Mikado, Downing, Golden Beauty, Chick, Sucker's State, Schoenthal, Kicapoo, Lone Star, Jones, Nelly, Prairie Flower, Chase, Red Cloud, Irene, DeSota, Odles, Keer, Soget Sema, Gold, Emerson, Furnguga, Dr. Dennis, Joe Hooten, Mo. Apricot, Mankato, Were's Large Red, Uchi Beni, Field, Clark, LeDuc, Hanson, Neres No. 50, Herberman's Yellow, Whitaker, Kelsey, Silas Wilson, Cook's Early, Wilder, North Carolina, Prunis Pissardi, Illinois Ironclad, American Eagle, Galina, Beauty of Naples, Shipper's Pride, Mammon, Holt, Van Buren, Reed, Black Hawk, Reche, Hammer, Roulette, Cook's Choice, World Beater, Van Deman, Smiley, Ganzalas, Iris, Kroh, Nassau, Juicy, Arkansas Beauty, Duane's Purple, Esther, Cottrell, Cooper, No Name, Old Gold, Excelsior, Texas Belle, Diamond, Kelsey No. 2, Noyes, Berger, Rebecca, Wooten, Negate, Sloe, Beauty, Milton, Ida, Marcus, Hytanyo, Nebraska, Georgison, Mule, Pottawama, Davis, Bradshaw.

## APPLES.

First-class, 6 to 7 ft.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, well branched; first-class, 5 to 7 ft.,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , well branched; first-class, 5 to 6 ft., 9-16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , well branched; first-class, 4 to 6 ft.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16, well-branched; first-class, 3 to 5 ft., branched and whips; first-class, 2 to 3 ft., whips.

## VARIETIES.

Grimes' Golden, Smith's Cider, Paragon, Haines, G. G. Pippin, Winter Rambo, Wealthy, Mo. Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, York Imperial, Ben Davis, Summer King, Fallawater, Baldwin, Yellow Bellflower, Rome Beauty, Newtown Pippin, Red Astrachan, Wine Sap, Early Harvest, N. W. Greening, Mammoth B. Twig, Stark, Walbridge, Jonathan, Gano, Maiden's Blush, Early Strawberry, Limber Twig, Yellow Transparent, Northern Spy, Summer Rambo, Seek-no-Further, Gravenstein, Smoke House.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

—All from one year beds, tied 25 in a bunch, can ship at any time. No better grown: Atlantic, Aroma, (p) Bush Cluster, Bubach (imp), Brandywine (p), Barton, Crescent, Clyde (p), Cobden Queen (i), Crockett's Early, Carmi Beauty, (i) Dayton (p), Duff (p) Excelsior (p), Emperor (p), Gandy (p), Gandy Belle (p), Greenville (imp), Glen Mary (p), Geo. Triumph, Gibson, Gladstone (p), Hero (p), Haverland (i), Jerry Rusk (p), Jersey Market (i), Jessie, Johnson's Early (p), Lady Thompson (p), Lady Jane, Livingston, Marshall (p), Mitchell's Early (p), M. Queen, Ocean City, Parson's Beauty (p), Pride of Cumberland, Sharpless (p), Sample (i), Star (p), Saunders (p), Senator Dunlap (p), Splendid, Tennessee Prolific (p), Warfield (i), Wilson (p), Woolverton (p).

We can ship any stock you desire on the list at any time you desire. Send for our wholesale list to-day. Our price is right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS,

## BERLIN, MD.

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March,

## Standard Pears

Keiffer, Bartlett, Garber, Etc.

## European Plums

Full assortment varieties and grades, also

Japan Plums, Apples, Cherries,  
Peach, Gooseberries, Small Fruits  
Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs,  
Etc., Etc. . . . .

LARGE STOCK CAROLINA POPLAR ALSO GOOD  
ASSORTMENT OTHER SHADE TREES, WEEPING  
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(Special prices.)

IMPORTED SEEDLINGS.

Order early to secure assortments.

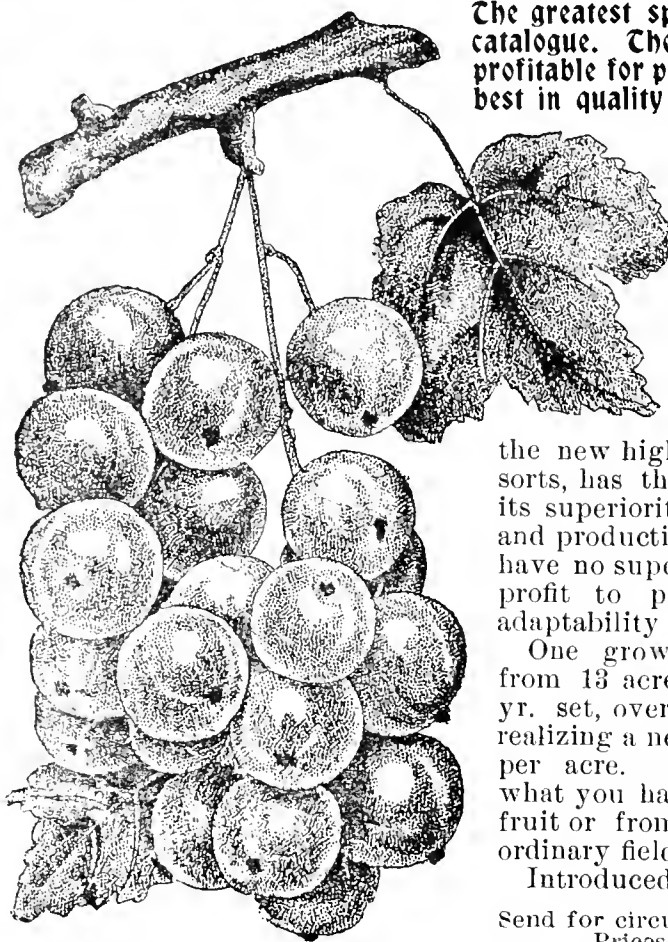
Storage cellar filled with fine lot of stock.

Spades, Supplies, Excelsior for Packing, Etc.

Trade list ready February 1st.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT,  
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## The Pomona Currant



The greatest specialty for agents or catalogue. The most satisfactory and profitable for planter because it is the best in quality and most prolific.

It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside

the new highly praised and older sorts, has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

**Special Prices** FOR EARLY ORDERS FOR SPRING.  
WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK, FINE PLANTS.

## WE WANT

a thoroughly practical foreman to take charge of a nursery of 500 acres. Don't apply unless you know your business thoroughly, and are prepared to give references.

Nurseryman, care of The National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

## FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

Leading growers in the west of

**Citrus, Olives, Walnuts, Fig Trees  
and Grape Vines**

### SPECIALTIES:

**FIELD GROWN ROSES AND HARDY PALMS.**

Originators of the famous California Smyrna Fig.

Liberal discount to the trade. Write for descriptive catalogue and price list.

Address **GEO. C. ROEDING,** P. O. Box 2697, FRESNO, CAL.

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*Fine, two year.*

English Hawthorne, Scarlet and White.

California Privet, Two year.

Clematis Paniculata, Heavy Plants.

Grown at Geneva, N. Y.

**WHITING NURSERY CO. BOSTON, MASS.**

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350,000 Gandy  
250,000 Haverland  
200,000 Clyde

## Strawberry Plants

Other sorts in large supply—100 Varieties including

Pennell, Rough Rider, Senator Dunlap, Etc., Etc.,

The New Cumberland and other Raspberries,

Introducers of the New King of Mich. Potato.

Our new Plant and Seed Potato Catalogue FREE TO ALL.

**FLANSBURGH & PEIRSON.** - - *Leslie, Mich.*

## 70 VARIETIES STRAWBERRY PLANTS

NONE BETTER OR CHEAPER

A Large Supply of Small Fruit Plants. Send me your list of wants early I will not be undersold. Send for list.

**H. W. HENRY,** - - *La Porte, Ind.*

50 miles east of Chicago.

## DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Nurserymen's and  
Florists' Labels**

**DAYTON, O.**



The superior standard of quality of our Labels are too well known to require special description.

Samples and prices upon application.



## Osage Orange, Black and Honey Locust

FOR SEEDLINGS AND HEDGES—FOR SPRING 1901

My twenty-six years experience enables me to offer superior stock at right prices. SEND ME YOUR WANTS.

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# FRUIT TREES

## GRAPE VINES

*Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees*

*Deciduous and Evergreen, Shrubs*

*Roses and Bulbs, Climbing Vines*

*and Trailers, Greenhouse Plants*

*Etc., Etc.*

In the line of **FRUITS** are heavily stocked in **PEAR TREES**, also in **EUROPEAN AND JAPAN PLUM**, and offer the finest lot of **PEACH** that we have grown in years. And can still supply a few car loads of fine **CHERRY TREES**, with a fair supply of **APPLE, APRICOT, NECTARINE, QUINCE, MULBERRY, Etc.**

## WEEPING TREES

**Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and other Willows** by the car lot.

**Teas' Weeping Mulberry**—a large lot of this grand tree. None finer in the market.

**Cherry Japan Rose Flowered** (*Rosea Pendula*)—a limited supply of this elegant tree.

**Camperdown Elm** and most other weeping trees in usual supply.

A limited stock of fine shrubbery.

**Clematis Paniculata** and the Large Flowering sorts in quantity with other Climbing and Trailing Vines.

**Roses**—two year field grown, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbers, Wichuriana and Hybrids, and Multiflora Japonica.

**Rhododendrons and Hardy Azaleas** in elegant assortment. In fact, everything in the nursery line including a full stock of Evergreens.

**Greenhouse Plants**—forty-four houses filled with Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus, Azaleas, Araucarias, Geraniums, etc., etc.

**Cannas** by the hundred thousand in fifty choice varieties at prices, quality considered, that defy competition.

## ORNAMENTALS

**CAROLINA and other Poplars**, 6 to 8-8 to 10-10 to 12 and 12 to 15 feet. Over a hundred varieties of other Ornamental Trees in good supply. Desire to call attention to our fine lot of Double Flowering Japan Cherries.

**Evergreens** are one of our specialties, of which we carry large stocks of all the leading popular varieties.

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We cordially invite personal inspection, and would be pleased to estimate on your wants. Catalogues and Price Lists Free.

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**The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio.**

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

# THE MOUNT • • HOPE • • NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES  
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS  
Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS,  
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

PETERS & SKINNER,  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

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## THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

is a monthly publication issued by us which contains a complete list of the stock offered by us and much else of interest to the trade.

IT WILL BE MAILED FREE to any member of the trade upon application

We still have unsold

Splendid assortments of

Roses	Clematis	Vines	Conifers
Herbaceous Plants	Flowering Shrubs		
Ornamental Trees			
(including C. L. Birch)			
Currants	Gooseberries	Grapes	Cherries
Pears	Plums		Peaches

Special bargains to offer in herbaceous plants and conifers.

If you are a wholesale buyer of trees or plants and do not receive the "Bulletin" be sure to write for it.

Jackson & Perkins Co. Newark,  
New York

F. H. STANNARD & COMPANY

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD,

PROPRIETORS OF

THE OTTAWA STAR NURSERIES

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

THIS change in our firm will mean no change in the management, as Mr. Stannard, who has had charge of the business since 1879, will spare no pains to maintain the reputation already established. With twenty-two years experience, we are better equipped than ever before to take care of the business that may be entrusted to us.

We have the following to offer:

APPLE, PEAR, Std. and Dwf., CHERRY, PLUMS, both JAPAN and EUROPEAN, PEACH, APRICOT, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Osage Hedge, and Evergreens, 18 inches to 3 feet. Also ornamental Trees, Shrubs and vines.

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NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

## Snow Hill Nurseries.

**W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors,**

Offer for Fall:

**P. O. WESLEY, MD.**

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.  
50,000 Apple—2 " " "  
100,000 Apple—1 " " "  
130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.  
9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
40 acres in Strawberry Plants.  
Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.

Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

## Surplus Stock

**APPLES** in all grades,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Ben Davis, Mo. Pippin, Wine-sap, Red Romanite, Lawyer, Limber Twig, York Imperial, Pa. Red Streak, Mann Scott's Winter, Shannon Pippin, Willow Twig, Walbridge, W. W. Pearmain, Yellow Horse, and limited number of many other sorts.

**PLUMS.** Mostly in  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  grade and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  grade, some  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up grade. Lombard, Marianna, Abundance, German Prune, Prunus Simoni, Willard, Hales, Bradshaw, Red June, Gueii, Reine Claude, Pond's Seedling, and limited numbers of other sorts.

**APRICOTS.** These are in  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up and in  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  grades. Alexander and Alexis, Early Golden and Superb.

**FOREST SEEDLINGS** in 12 to 18 inch, 18 to 24 inch, and 2 to 3 feet grades. Maple, Russian Mulberries, Black Locust, and a light supply of Catalpa and Honey Locust.

**CONCORD GRAPES.** 2 year, No. 1, a few thousand.

**HEDGE PLANTS.** A choice lot of No. 1 plants. Also a fine stock of **SHRUBS and ROSES** in considerable variety.

The above stock is all choice and well graded, and will be sold at low prices. We shall be glad to hear from anyone in need of anything in the above lines, and to fill orders for anything that may be needed, and we will try and make prices that will be acceptable to our customers.

## WILLIS' NURSERIES

**A. WILLIS, Prop.**

**OTTAWA, KANSAS**

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## NOW READY

50,000 Standard Pears. Heavy, well branched, 3 years, 5 to 7 foot.

5,000 Abundance Plum. 1 year, 4 to 5 ft., branched.

5,000 Everbearing Peach. A valuable novelty.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 ft.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. 2 years, transplanted, 3 years, heavy, transplanted. Oranges, Lemons, Limes, and Pomelos, best sorts, grafted on Citrus Trifoliata, 12 inches, bushy, from four inch pots (will fruit this year).

Crotons. 30 fine varieties, from 3 inch pots.

Crotons. 30 fine varieties, from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inch pots.

We have an extra fine lot of well hardened Palms.

Latantias. 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 5 inch pots, 18 to 20 inches high.

Latantias. 6 characterized leaves, 5 to 6 inch pots, 18 to 20 inches high.

Phoenix Canariensis, Sylvestris and Tenuis. 3 and 4 characterized leaves, 4 inch pots, 15 to 18 inches high.

Phoenix Canariensis, Sylvestris and Tenuis. 3 and 4 characterized leaves, 4 inch pots, 20 to 24 inches high.

Phoenix Reclinata. 5 inch pots, 15 to 18 inches high.

Write for particulars.

Our stock is thrifty, well grown, and free from all diseases.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

## Fruitland Nurseries

**P. J. BERCKMANS CO., AUGUSTA, GA.**

Established 1856

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.

Kieffer Pear Stocks.



**F. W. WATSON & CO.,**

**TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

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# THE ALBAUGH Nursery and Orchard Company,

PHONETON, OHIO.

## 100,000 PEACH TREES

first-class, and choice medium sizes—of the following leading sorts:

Elberta

Crosby

Kalamazoo

Crawford Late

Champion

Greensboro

Hills Chili

Mt. Rose

Schumacker

Triumph

St. John

Globe, Etc.

## 10,000 CHERRIES

two years old, first-class and medium. Early Richmond, Dye House, Montmorency and Late Duke.

## 5,000 PLUM ON PEACH

fine 2 years.

## 2,000 KIEFFER PEAR

first-class—all at lowest prices.

Entomologist's certificate accompanies each shipment.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

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FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

## BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

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—TO— ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

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287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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THE

# Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

## Headquarters for : :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

## Superb Collection of : :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

## full Assortment in : :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.

Fall trade list on application.

## W. & T. Smith Co.,

GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

## PIONEER NURSERIES CO.

### ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

## SURPLUS STOCK

### The Andre Leroy Nurseries, ANGERS, FRANCE

Offer to the trade, in case lots, the following first class one year stocks, just landed in New York.

MYROBOLANS. 5-8 m/m, 16,000 stocks per case.

PEARS. 7-12 m/m, branched roots, 9,000 stocks per case.

MAZZARDS. 5-8 m/m, 10,000 stocks per case.

ANGERS QUINCE. 7-12 m/m, 5,000 stocks per case.

MULTIFLORAS ROSE STOCKS. 5-8 m/m, 15,000 stocks per case.

Apply for price to

### ANDRE L. CAUSSE, NEW YORK CITY, 105-107 Hudson Street.

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# Peach Trees

**Apple Trees**—Ben Davis, Mammoth Black Twig, Rome Beauty and Winesap.

**Maples**—Norway, Silver and Sugar of different sizes.

**Carolina Poplars**

**Osage Orange**

**American Arbor Vites**—3 to 4 feet. Hovey Golden Dwarf.

**Irish Junipers**—4 feet.

**Norway Spruce** of different sizes



**GEORGE ACHELIS,**  
West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

## WORTHY OF NOTICE.

We are now booking orders for the spring trade and wish to correspond with parties needing the following special items, in addition to our full line of stock.

**Natural Peach Pits**, crop of 1900.  
**Kieffers**, and a fine assortment of **Standard Pears** in popular varieties.  
**Baldwin Apples**, thrifty and nice, by the 1000.  
**Peaches**, fully up to our usual standard of excellence.  
**Downing Gooseberries**, well branched and healthy.

In the **Ornamental Department**, we offer:

**Sugar and Silver Maples**, all reasonable sizes.  
**Norway Maples**, extra size for immediate effect.  
**Honeysuckles**, strong 2 and 3 years, bushy and well rooted.  
**General Jacqueminot Roses**, beautiful 2 year plants, own roots.  
The cream of the climbers, such as **Yellow Rambler**, **Setigera**, **Dawson**, **Climbing Hermosa**, **Greville** and **Wichuriana**, in large blocks.  
On account of clearing leased land, we are prepared to make special rates on car-load lots of **Shrubby**, all popular varieties and first-class plants.

**HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS,**  
MAPLE AVENUE NURSERIES, WEST CHESTER, PA.

## TEN MILLION STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Grown in Kansas and have no Superiors. 100 Varieties, Old and New.

### NEW CARDINAL RASPBERRY.

The hardest, most prolific berry of its kind in existence, and most wonderful in cane growth ever seen.

**ANOTHER VARIETY OF RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, DEWBERRY, ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB.**

Our prices are low. Over-stocked, superior quality, and sure to please. Write for Wholesale Price List and Descriptive Catalogue.

Address, **F. W. DIXON,**  
Jackson County, **HOLTON, KANSAS.**  
When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Rhododendrons.

Not imported and therefore hardy.

Hardy Azaleas, Japanese Maples,  
Magnolias, (living guaranteed)

Ilex Crenata Microphylla,

Rare Evergreens,

other Trees, new Shrubs, Hedge Plants.

**Parsons & Sons Co. LIMITED,**

FLUSHING, NEW YORK.

## CLIMBING ROSES.

The two grandest are: Climbing Kaiserin, white; Climbing Wootton, red.

Both H. T's and hardy. 2 to 3 feet field grown, own roots.

Long list of other sorts.

**THE HOWLAND NURSERY CO.,** Los Angeles, Cal.

## October Purple Plum.

A very fine stock of trees, 2 year old, both on Plum and on Peach stock. This is a fine Plum, and it has come to stay.

Also, 2,000 Tree Hydrangea and 10,000 Bush Hydrangea, all fine stock. Address,

**STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,** New Canaan, Conn.

## We have a Few Thousand Nice Peach Trees

TO OFFER AT LOW RATES.

Send for List of Varieties.

**DOWNER & BRIGGS,** - **BOWLING GREEN, KY.**

## WANTED

Permanent position as propagator and manager in Nursery. Twenty years experience in grafting, budding, evergreen growing, hard and soft wood cuttings, packing, and handling men.

Best of reference. Middle or Western

States preferred.

"M" care **National Nurseryman.**

## WANTED.

A good live man for a partner in a well established nursery. Will sell a half interest or combine capital and enlarge the plant. Young man preferred who is an experienced nurseryman and that could take charge of the growing department. A very fine wholesale trade established. Will have 1,500,000 peach trees for the fall trade.

Address, **TENNESSEE WHOLESALE NURSERIES,**

**J. C. HALE,** PROPRIETOR.  
WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE.

## Ornamental Trees

Extra Size, 10 to 20 Feet, 4 to 6 Inches.

**ELM, MAPLE, LINDEN, HORSE CHESTNUT, CUT-LEAF BIRCH, WHITE ASH, CATALPA, OAK.**

A Fine Lot of  
**Ornamental  
Shrubs**

Standard and Dwarf Pears  
and Plums, also

Currants and Gooseberries

If you want large trees and fine stock, here they are.

**NELSON BOGUE,**

**Batavia, N. Y.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Evergreen and Forest Tree Seedlings Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,



ETC.

Wholesale and Retail.

**R. DOUGLAS' SONS**  
WAUKEGAN NURSERIES,  
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

## EVERGREENS AT WHOLESALE.

Grown by the Specialist  
at Dundee, Ill.

Heavy stock of AM. ARBOR VITAE, seedlings and transplanted  
NORWAY and BLUE SPRUCES, SCOTCH, AUSTRIAN and WHITE  
PINES, DOUGLAS SPRUCE and BALSAM FIR.  
100,000 twice planted HEMLOCKS—quality excellent.  
Make known your wants for prices.

**D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, - - DUNDEE, ILL.**

Am. Arbor Vitae, fine, 8 to 9 ft.	Norway Spruce, 5, 6 and 7 ft., fine.
" " " " 6 to 7 ft.	White Pine, fine, 3 to 5 ft.
" " " " 4 to 5 ft.	Sheared specimens.

California Privet, 2 ft., fine; California Privet, 18 inches; California Privet,  
low by 1,000; Osage Orange, 1 and 2 years; Kieffer, Clapp's F. and other Pears,  
2 and 3 years, No. 1; York Imperial and Smoke House Apples, No. 1, 3 years;  
Lombardy Poplar, fine, 14 ft.; Lombardy Poplar, fine, 10 to 12 ft.; Carolina  
Poplar, 4 to 15 ft. Cuttings of trees and plants ready for planting.

**JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - MALVERN, PA.**

I have a few hundred of the following ROSES on Own Roots to offer for  
Spring Packing:

Mrs. J. Laing, Anna de Diesbach, La France,  
Coq. des Blanchés, Coq. des Alps,  
General Jack, La Reine, Paul Neyron,  
P. C. D. Rohan, Crimson Rambler, Yellow Rambler.

The above are first-class two-year plants. Write and get my  
prices.

**C. L. YATES, Rochester, N. Y.**

Prof. Bailey's  
Great Work, the

"Cyclopedia of American Horticulture"

J. AUSTIN SHAW, 271 Broadway, New York

SPECIAL AGENT FOR UNITED STATES

Send him \$2.00 with order, and volumes now ready, shipped AT ONCE, PREPAID.

Terms. \$2.00 monthly. Only 10 payments. Four  
large volumes. Over 2,000 pages and illustrations

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE  
WITHOUT IT

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

## We Have in Surplus

OF OUR OWN GROWING,

Evergreen Seedlings, Grape Vines,

Two Year, Number One.

Raspberry, Tipped Plants, Blackberries,

Grown from Root Cuttings.

Forest Tree Seedlings, Shade Trees, Roses,

On their Own Roots.

Flowering Shrubs and Northern Sorts of Apple

Will be glad to make prices on receipt of  
list of wants.

**The Sherman Nursery Co.,**

CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

## READING NURSERY, READING, MASS.

Established in 1854 by us.

Our grounds abound in sample trees and shrubs. (The man who can help  
himself can help others.)

Fruit, Shade Trees, Shrubs, fifty varieties; Evergreen Trees and  
Herbaceous Plants in great variety.

600 Blue Picea pungens, 1-5 feet; 2,000 Rock Maples, 8-18 feet;  
1,000 American Elms, 8-15 feet. Catalogue free.

**JACOB W. MANNING, Proprietor.**

## WANTED.

A young nurseryman who is sober and energetic desires  
to place life's experience against capital to grow and sell  
stock on a larger scale. He is in no hurry; has a job  
now and owns good stock; knows the business thoroughly  
in every branch. Reference as to character.

Address,

W. T., CARE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

## Vincennes Nursery SURPLUS SPRING —1901—

Apple.  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , two and three year. Strong on  
Jonathan and York Imperial.

Blackberries. Strong plants, Snyder, Stone's Hardy, Kit-  
tating and Western Triumph.

Currants. Two year, No. 1, good assortment.

Grapes. Two year, No. 1, good assortment.

Strawberries. Leading varieties, strong plants.

Carolina and Volga Poplar. All sizes by carload.

Silver Maple.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 inch, 12 to 15 feet.

American Elm. 8 to 10 feet.

Good Assortment of Other Stock.

**W. C. REED,**

:::

**Vincennes, Ind.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**SALZER'S SEEDS RICH!  
WILL MAKE YOU RICH!**

**Billion \$ Grass.**  
Marvelous grass, wonderful  
grass, fit for all soil, every condi-  
tion, every state in the Union. Will  
yield 12 tons of rich hay and lots and  
lots of pasture besides. "What is it?"  
It's the heaviest yielding grass this side  
of the stars; will make you rich. First  
crop 6 weeks after sowing. Everybody is  
asking: "What is it?" Catalogue tells.

**Combination Corn.**  
Greatest golden yellow dent corn of the  
age. Seed dirt cheap. Will make you rich  
to plant. Will revolutionize corn growing.

**Speltz, Rape and Peacot.**  
Three perfect foods. Speltz yields 80 bu.  
of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre; Rape  
25 tons green food and Peacot 8 tons of  
perfect food per acre.

**Bromus Inermis.**  
Great permanent grass of  
the century. Nothing like it  
on earth to-day and we have  
scoured the world for its equal.  
4 to 7 tons of hay per acre.

**Vegetable Seeds**  
Largest growers.  
Onion seed 60c lb.

**For 10c  
Stamps**  
and this Notice,  
we mail big Illustrat-  
ed Seed Catalog and  
10 grain samples, in-  
cluding above, also  
Speltz (80 bu. per A),  
Oats (250 bu. per A),  
Rape, Barley (173  
bu. per A), Peacot, etc.  
worth \$10 for a start.

219

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.**

## SURPLUS SPRING

Apple Seedlings, 2000 bushels Natural N. C. Peach Pits-  
California Privet, Citrus Trifoliata (Japan Hardy Lemon).

Apple, Peach and Standard Pear (Keiffer especially), Norway,  
Sugar, Silver, Sycamore and Weirs Maple, American  
Linden, American Elm, American and Japan  
Chestnut, Teas Weeping Mulberry.

Asparagus all Leading Varieties. Prices quoted on application.  
Shipments can be made at any time during winter.

### W. T. HOOD & CO.,

OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

### Barbier & Co. (Successors to TRANSON BROS.) ORLEANS, FRANCE

Offer in their catalogue

**FRUIT TREE STOCKS, all sizes**

- 1,200 old and new varieties of fruit trees.
- 1,100 varieties of young ornamental trees and shrubs, 1 to 3 years.
- 300 varieties of young Conifers, 1 to 3 years.
- 1,600 old and new varieties of shrubs and trees, larger plants.
- 400 varieties of large Conifers, 1 to 3 feet high.
- 450 varieties of perennials.
- 800 varieties of old and new roses.
- 3 new varieties of **WICHURIANA** hybrids of our own raising  
are offered this season.

**ALL NOVELTIES ARE DESCRIBED**

For Catalogues apply to

Messrs. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, Bankers  
NEW YORK CITY

### FRENCH FRUIT STOCK—Orleans Grown.

STILL A FEW THOUSAND ON HAND.

**MAHALEB, MYROBOLAN,  
PEAR SEEDLINGS, MAZZARD,  
ST. JULIEN.**

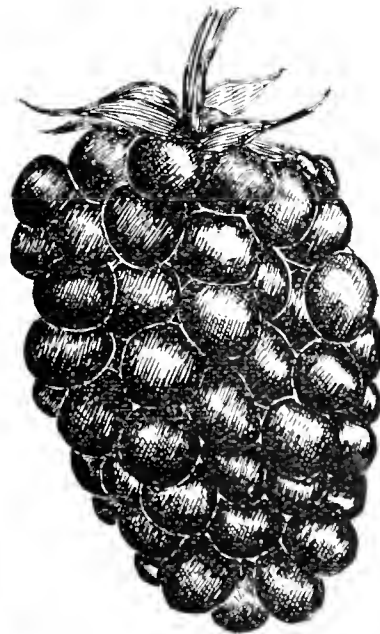
Ask for prices.

**BOBBINK & ATKINS,  
RUTHERFORD, N. J.**

**CHOICE APPLE—THE VERY BEST.  
OPALESCENT, THE NEW CENTURY APPLE.  
FINE ST. PEARS IN GENERAL ASSORTMENT.  
EXTRA STRONG ONE YEAR CHERRY, 1 1/2 and up.  
ELEGANT JAPAN PLUMS, CHEAP.**

Our usual supply of other stock. Send want list for special prices.

**McNARY & GAINES, - Xenia, Ohio.**



**BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE**, all the  
new and old **STRAWBERRIES** of value.  
**BRILLIANT** and **MILLER RASPBERRIES**.  
**PREMO DEWBERRY**. No one can afford  
to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL** and **ICEBERG  
BLACKBERRIES**.

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We  
have the finest lot of June budded  
Peach we ever saw grow, also a  
general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**50TH YEAR KNOX NURSERIES 50TH YEAR**

We offer the following for  
**SPRING, 1901**

**APPLE.** 2 year old. Good assortment.  
**PEACH.** 1 year. 9-16 and up.  
**PLUM.** 1 year and 2 year, Burbank, Hale, Com-  
mon Dawson, Shrop Damson.  
**CHERRY.** 1 year, 3-4 feet and smaller grades.  
**CAROLINA POPLAR.** 1-1 1/4 inch.  
**AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ** 2 feet.  
**APRICOTS.** 1 year, on Peach.

FOR FALL, 1901 we will have a fine lot Cherry,  
Apple and Plum. Don't fail to get our prices  
before placing your order.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES, IND.**

## 100,000 FIELD GROWN ROSES

—STRONG, TWO YEAR OLD—

**50,000 No. 1 Hybrid Perpetual and Moss**

**25,000 No. 2 Hybrid Perpetual and Moss**

(These are fine, well rooted stock, tops not quite heavy enough for first grade)

**10,000 Crimson Rambler,**  
Extra strong

**15,000 Yellow Rambler, Prairie Queen**  
Baltimore Belle and other leading  
varieties of Hardy Climbers; all  
strong, two year.

**THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Painesville, Ohio**

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# STARK TREES Have a 77 Year Record

## STARK BRO'S NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO

### LOUISIANA, MO.

MAMMOTH STORAGE HOUSES. Stock can be shipped on a day's notice.

#### SEEDLINGS AND STOCKS

Imported Mahaleb Kieffer Seedlings  
 " Pear Apple "  
 " Mazzard Apple, Root Grafts in any  
 " Ang. Quince quantity.

MAHALEB sold only in assortment with other seedlings.

We have a full stock of everything in the nursery line. Send in your want list for prices:

**APPLE**, 1 and 2-yr.: Baldwin, B. Davis, Duchess, Gano, Grimes G., Ingram, Jefferis, Jonathan, M. B. Twig, Mo. Pippin, N. Spy, Rome B'ty, Stayman Winesap, Wealthy, Winesap, Wolf River, Yellow Transparent, YORK IMPERIAL.

**PLUM—PRUNE, EUROPEAN**: Extra fine trees: Grand Duke, Giant, Black Diamond, Damsons, Arch Duke, Saratoga, Monarch, Pond Seedling, Italian, Tragedy, Splendor, Lombard, Mo, Green Gage, Bavay Gage, Silver Prune, etc.

**PLUM JAP.**: Red June, Wickson, Burbank, etc.

**PLUM, BURBANK'S NEW SORTS**: Climax, Sultan, America, Shiro, Chalco, Apple, Bartlett, etc.

**CHERRY**, leading sorts, 2-yr. Extra fine.

**PEAR—ST'D**: Bartlett, Kieffer, Garber, Clapp, Anjou, Flemish, Rossney, Sheldon, Dorset, etc.

**PEAR—DWARF**: Duchess, Howell, etc.

**PEACH**: Alton, Belle Ga., Bequett, Capt. Ede, Carman, Champion, Crawford E'y and Late, Elberta, Emma, Eureka, Everbearing, Fitzgerald, Mammoth Heath, Matthews B'ty, Poole Fav., Salway, Sea Eagle, Sneed, Triumph.

**PRUNUS PISSARDI** on plum, 2-yr. Extra fine  
 " TRILOBA, " "

**BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERED CRAB**.

**GRAPE**: Concord, Worden, etc.

**CURRENT**: London Market, Fay, Victoria, etc.

**GOOSEBERRY**: Houghton.

**LILAC—BUDED**: Rare kinds of great beauty.

**SHADE TREES**: Car loads, extra heavy sizes—Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar, etc.

## The Queen is dead! Long live the King!

but of more importance than King or Queen to our customers is the sending of their label orders at an early date, thus avoiding the annoyance of possible non-receipt in time to be of service.

**BENJAMIN CHASE, DERRY, N. H.**

### Willowdale Nurseries

200,000 Peach Trees, Extra fine quality.  
 Keiffer Pears. All sizes.  
 Apples. First class, medium and one-half inch.  
 Large stock of Apricots, Gooseberries, Currants.  
 Norway Spruce, American Arborvitae and other Evergreen Trees.  
 An immense stock of Maples, Lindens, Carolina Poplars and other shade trees.  
 200,000 Osage. Two year and one year. Extra fine.  
 California Privet. One year and two year.

Write for estimates on your needs

Rakestraw & Pyle, Willowdale, Pa.

### I am Offering a Fine lot of APPLE

leading sorts, including 2000 Baldwin; Standard PEAR, with a good proportion of Bartlett; Peach in extra heavy and first class, with a surplus of Early Crawford. In **SMALL FRUITS** I offer Concord Grapes I-I, Kansas, Gregg and Miller's Red Raspberry, Victoria and Black Naple Currants at less than usual wholesale rates.

An extra nice lot of Weir's Maple, 2 year, 8 to 10 feet.

**W. B. COLE, - - - PAINESVILLE, OHIO.**

## HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

Destroys pests which prey upon the vegetation in the GREENHOUSE, CONSERVATORY, or in the GARDEN. SLUG SHOT is a composite powder not depending solely upon any one of its parts for effectiveness. SLUG SHOT has been used successfully 21 years. For pamphlet address B. HAMMOND, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY THE SEEDSMEN

## We Have Sold Out All Our Apple Seedlings

But we have one of the best soils in the U. S. A. for growing **Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs**, and we are prepared to take contracts for growing all varieties at a very low rate.

We still have an unlimited quantity of Gano, Wine Sap and M. B. Twig scions, all cut from young orchards, much better than nursery scions. Half million Strawberry Plants, leading varieties.

APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

WANTED---CHERRY AND PEACH.

TITUS NURSERY, - - Nemaha, Neb.

# GRAPE

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES. Immense Stock, Warranted True QUALITY UNSURPASSED. A fine stock of Campbell's Early. Catalogue and Price List Free. Send list of wants for prices.

# VINES

# 100,000 PRIVET

1½ FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

**HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY NURSERIES, Elizabeth, N. J.**

**The Sparta Nurseries** have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.

**Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.**

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,**

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

## LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.

The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

ESTABLISHED 1876

# ALLEN L. WOOD,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

**CURRANTS**

**GOOSEBERRIES**

**BLACKBERRIES**

**RASPBERRIES**

**GRAPES, ETC.**

**Specialties for  
SPRING of 1901**

Columbian Raspberry  
Cumberland Raspberry  
Rathbun Blackberry  
Erie Blackberry  
Pomona Currant  
Fay's Pro'l Currant  
Pearl Gooseberry  
Campbell's Early Grape  
Nectar Grape  
Echo Grape

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**WORKS TO PERFECTION.**  
There is no other barrel spray pump made which is giving fruit-growers such general satisfaction as the

## Century Sprayer,

with submerged brass cylinder, brass ball valves and "everlasting" fabric pump packing. It has the only thorough working automatic agitator made. Length of stroke 5 inches. Cylinder diameter 2½ inches. For durability, ease of operation, free water ways and positive action it is positively unequalled. Sold at lower price than other good pumps. Send for handsome catalogue, showing full line of pumps and sprayers of all kinds.

**THE DEMING CO., Salem, O.**  
Western Agents—Hendon & Hubbell, Chicago, Ill.



A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

## Ornamental . . . . .

LARGE  
SMALL

# TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

**SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.**

## BALDWIN CHERRY TREES

DIRECT FROM THE ORIGINATOR.

The Largest, Sweetest and Earliest Morello, the Commercial Cherry of the 20th Century.

Also 100,000 Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, &c., at Wholesale.

**SENECA NURSERY, - Seneca, Kansas.**

# GEO. PETERS & CO.

TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,

as given below :

## APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,

IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of **KIEFFER PEAR.**

**PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,**

**AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,**

**CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL**

**ARBOR VITÆ,**

AND A

## GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING

IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

## COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# WANTED

Foreman who understands the propagation and growing of a general line of nursery stock. Give references and state salary required.

THE GREELEY NURSERIES, - - Greeley, Colorado.

**HAVE A GOOD STOCK** of Plums, Std. Pears, Apple, Ornamental Trees and Evergreens. Also large stock of Jap. Iris, Paeonies, etc.  
GILBERT COSTICH, Rochester, N. Y.

If you want **Kieffer** Pears, Apples and Peaches

Get our prices before buying. We also have a full stock of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, Etc.

We make a specialty of

**PURE NATURAL PEACH PITS**

Get our prices before buying.

**GEO. GOULD & CO.**  
Villa Ridge, Ill.

**F. & F. NURSERIES,**  
Springfield, New Jersey.  
SEASON SPECIALTIES:

Carolina Poplars, Silver and Sugar Maples, Elms, California Privet, Shrubbery, Tree Hydrangeas, Azalea Mollis, Clematis  
WRITE FOR PRICES.

**E. T. DICKINSON,** Chatenay Seine, France.  
GROWER AND EXPORTER,

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.  
Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON,** - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

Complete Line of **PEACH TREES**

2000 Irish Juniper

100 Siberian Arbor Vitae

50 Story's Arbor Vitae

25 Retinspora Plumosa

Evergreens will be sold cheap to close out

**C. L. LONGSDORF** Floradale, Pa.

# CALIFORNIA

First-Class Sleepers

Daily between . . .

**CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO**

without change, are carried on the limited trains of the

**Great Rock Island Route**

D. & R. G.—R. G. W.—Sou. Pac.

Best Scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada

By Daylight in Both Directions. Best Dining Car service.

Buffet Library Cars. Send for "Chicago to California," describing the journey through.

**Low Rate Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions**

To San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Leave Boston Mondays via Scenic Route. Leave Boston Wednesdays via Scenic Route. Leave Boston Mondays via Southern Route.

Improved Tourist Cars—Fast Trains. Write for itinerary and "Tourist Dictionary."

W. J. LEAHY, G. E. P. A., - 305 Broadway, New York.  
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., - Chicago.

TO CLOSE OUT the following **Apple Seedlings**

will be sold at very low prices

200,000 No. 1, Straight  
200,000 No. 2, Straight  
100,000 No. 3

100,000 No. 1, Branched  
50,000 No. 2, Branched

Rout Grafts, any style, made to order

**HAWKEYE NURSERIES,** W. H. KAUFFMAN  
STRATFORD, IOWA

**High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.**

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces, Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple, Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

**JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.**

# Evergreens

Again I offer to the trade a large and fine stock of Evergreens, from 3 inches to 3 feet. All in need of such stock will profit by getting my prices.

Large Stock Colorado Blue Spruce

Sweet Chestnut Seedlings

Very Large Stock Arbor Vitae and Norway Spruce

Get my Price List and Save Money

**C. L. WHITNEY, Warren, O.**

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.

**Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Apple,  
Peach,  
Standard Pears,  
Plum,  
Apricots,  
Grapes,  
Shade Trees,  
Evergreens,  
Shrubs,

Strawberries,  
Nut Trees,  
Japan Pear Seedlings,  
Gooseberries,  
Roses,  
Raffia,  
General Supplies,  
&c., &c.,  
&c.



# KIEFFER PEARS

600 Extra.	7 to 8 ft.	2 year, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.
800 Extra.	6 to 7 ft.	2 year, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
1800 First Class.	5 to 6 ft.	2 year, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
2500 First Class.	5 to 6 ft.	Whips.
2300 First Class.	4 to 5 ft.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
3500 First Class.	4 to 5 ft.	2 year, Whips.
4200 First Class.	3 to 4 ft.	1 year, Whips.
5200 First Class.	2 to 3 ft.	1 year, Whips.

## PEACH TREES. 1 Year, Fine.

	6 to 7 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ & up	5 to 6 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	4 to 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	3 to 4 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 3 ft. Buds	June
Alexander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000
Barnard's Early	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....
Bilyeu's Late Oct.	.....	.....	.....	113	497	2112
Bokara	.....	100	998	203	1524	488
Crawford, Early	.....	.....	.....	512	497	.....
Capt. Ede	200	198	205	.....	.....	.....
Champion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511
Crosby	.....	.....	512	.....	987	3243
Connecticut	397	214	.....	295	.....	1978
Chinese Cling	312	479	814	.....	508	.....
Early Heath	101	99	.....	115	45	.....
Engle's Mammoth	98	122	113	98	.....	789
Early Michigan	112	197	197	96	.....	.....
Fox Seedling	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	1987
Fitzgerald	.....	.....	198	213	386	2968
Ford's Late White	100	189	198	214	.....	478
Geary's Hold On	1000	499	1967	287	1123	2985
Gold Drop	99	.....	986	387	876	197
Globe	110	.....	685	.....	1123	2110
Hill's Chili	198	287	512	.....	956	2895
Hale's Early	.....	.....	487	.....	521	289
Jennie Worthien	46	97	48	.....	.....	.....
Jacques R. R.	.....	287	312	1476	.....	298
Kalamazoo	.....	298	476	615	.....	.....
Lemon Free	1523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	48	325	.....	.....	.....	497
Lovet's White	.....	.....	98	.....	295	.....
Lorentz	214	694	1114	.....	123	185
Levy's Late	295	186	214	97	89	1124
McIntosh	289	213	197	187	.....	.....
Mt. Rose	.....	.....	.....	.....	1123	5132
New Prolific	.....	.....	.....	297	514	2984
Old Mixon Cling	197	112	198	97	.....	.....
Old Mixon Free	.....	.....	.....	1132	976	968
Picquet's Late	.....	.....	1124	.....	997	.....
Reeves Favorite	.....	.....	1143	.....	978	512
Stephen's R. R.	487	213	197	168	1143	2132
Smock	4132	476	2143	.....	2152	3000
Salway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2154
Snow's Orange	297	215	1124	.....	1132	497
Stump	.....	.....	425	1143	2156	1978
Shipley's Late Red	97	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Triumph	.....	.....	.....	97	132	543
Wonderful	298	496	1143	.....	1493	2134
Wheatland	.....	.....	.....	387	584	3123
Willett	.....	97	69	.....	.....	.....
Walker's V. Free	78	123	96	.....	.....	.....
Wilkin's Cling	214	324	265	289	.....	314
Ward's Late	.....	.....	123	.....	143	996
White Heath Cling	183	98	489	175	312	325
Yellow St. John	978	489	476	523	496	1146

## NEW VARIETIES. PEACHES.

	6 to 8 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ & up	5 to 6 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	4 to 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	June
Admiral Dewey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000
Carman	.....	.....	499	276	512	.....
Delaware	201	179	197	.....	.....	.....
Frances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3975
Holderbaum	104	98	214	97	.....	1502
Matthew's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1123
VanMeteor's L. Oet	200	103	98	49	.....	.....
Waddel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2975

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

### TWO YEAR.

Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal. A few thousand one year.

## BARTLETT PEARS.

750- $\frac{3}{4}$ -6 to 7 feet.  
2000- $\frac{5}{8}$ -5 to 6 feet.  
1750- $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 to 6 feet.

## APPLE TREES. 2 Year, Fine.

	5 to 7 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	5 to 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	4 to 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 5 ft. Behd & Wps
Gano	478	.....	415	.....
Jonathan	510	.....	1389	.....
Rome Beauty	512	201	697	196
Yellow Bellflower	49	52	143	47
Stark	289	324	298	204
N. W. Greening	189	213	173	234
Haines	89	103	112	87
Winter Rambo	49	53	46	52
Limber Twig	99	105	109	87
Wine Sap	121	76	85	132
Ben Davis	1487	1126	1032	532
Early Harvest	.....	.....	107	89
Fallowater	.....	198	206	186
Baldwin	.....	215	185	214
York Imperial	2879	3153	5036	4674
Yellow Transparent	.....	.....	498	216
Maiden's Blush	189	134	212	196
Red Astrahan	.....	.....	215	184
Smith's Cider	321	.....	257	.....
Mammoth Black Twig	279	312	297	291
Northern Spy	.....	.....	100	.....
Summer King	.....	.....	98	115
Early Strawberry	93	124	210	178
Newton Pippin	.....	.....	214	.....
Missouri Pippin	125	.....	206	.....

## PLUM ON PLUM ROOT.

	ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	4 to 5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 4 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 3 ft.
Abundance	.....	.....	487	532	.....
Burbank	.....	.....	512	98	.....
Red June	.....	.....	297	112	.....
Ogon	.....	.....	104	.....	.....
Satsuma	.....	.....	87	.....	.....

## PLUM ON PEACH ROOT.

	ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	4 to 5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 4 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 3 ft.
Wickson	.....	.....	.....	.....	197
Berekman	112	87	98	114	.....
Red June	.....	98	116	103	97
Hale	.....	114	97	85	118
Satsuma	123	287	286	218	179
Normand	113	89	73	126	104

## Strawberry Plants

by the thousand or hundred thousand

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS**  
**BERLIN, MD.**

U. S. Department of Agriculture



April, 1901



# FRUIT TREES

## GRAPE VINES

*Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees*

*Deciduous and Evergreen, Shrubs*

*Roses and Bulbs, Climbing Vines*

*and Trailers, Greenhouse Plants*

*Etc., Etc.*

In the line of **FRUITS** are heavily stocked in **PEAR TREES**, also in **EUROPEAN AND JAPAN PLUM**, and offer the finest lot of **PEACH** that we have grown in years. And can still supply a few car loads of fine **CHERRY TREES**, with a fair supply of **APPLE, APRICOT, NECTARINE, QUINCE, MULBERRY, Etc.**

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Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

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is a monthly publication issued by us which contains a complete list of the stock offered by us and much else of interest to the trade.

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Currants Goosberries Grapes Cherries  
Pears Plums Peaches

Special bargains to offer in herbaceous plants and conifers.

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**EVERGREENS** AT WHOLESALE.  
Grown by the Specialist  
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Heavy stock of AM. ARBOR VITAE, seedlings and transplanted  
NORWAY and BLUE SPRUCES, SCOTCH, AUSTRIAN and WHITE  
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100,000 twice planted HEMLOCKS—quality excellent.  
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Two Year, Number One.

Raspberry, Tipped Plants, Blackberries,

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Forest Tree Seedlings, Shade Trees, Roses,

On their Own Roots.

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APPLE. 2 year old. Good assortment.  
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FOR FALL, 1901 we will have a fine lot Cherry, Apple and Plum. Don't fail to get our prices before placing your order.

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Not imported and therefore hardy.  
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Rare Evergreens,  
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800 varieties of old and new roses.  
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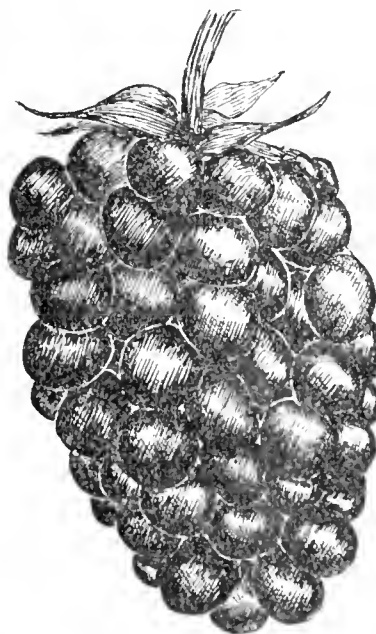
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**FINE ST. PEARS IN GENERAL ASSORTMENT.**  
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**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

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Full assortment varieties and grades, also

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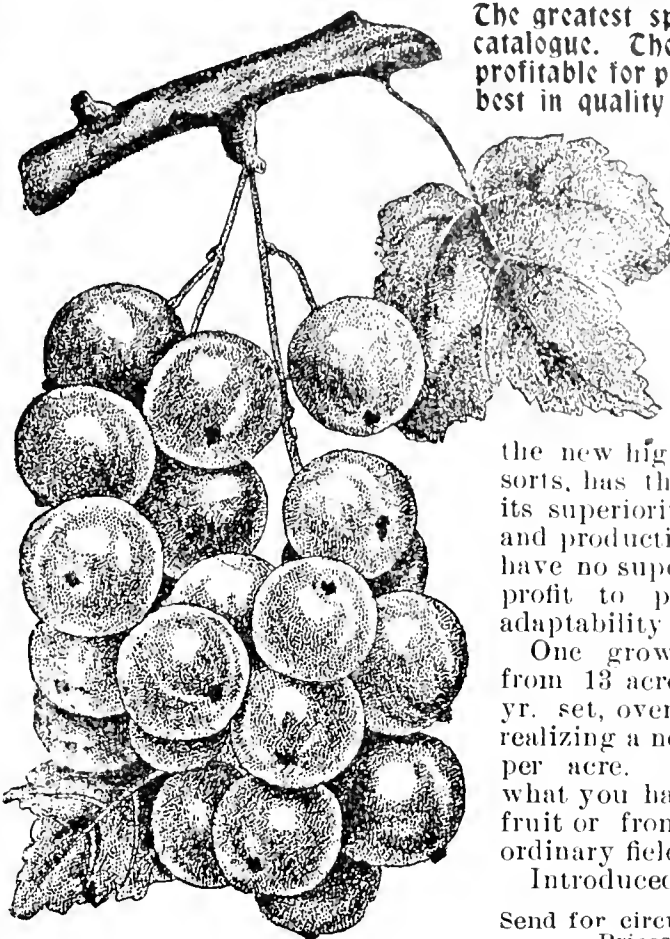
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The greatest specialty for agents or catalogue. The most satisfactory and profitable for planter because it is the best in quality and most prolific.

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One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

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WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK, FINE PLANTS

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Correspondence solicited.

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600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.

50,000 Apple—2 " " "

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5,000 Abundance Plum. 1 year, 4 to 5 ft., branched.

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Crotons. 30 fine varieties, from 3 inch pots.

Crotons. 30 fine varieties, from 3½ to 4 inch pots.

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Latantias. 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 5 inch pots, 18 to 20 inches high.

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Phoenix Canariensis, Sylvestris and Tenius. 3 and 4 characterized leaves, 4 inch pots, 15 to 18 inches high.

Phoenix Canariensis, Sylvestris and Tenuis. 3 and 4 characterized leaves, 4 inch pots, 20 to 24 inches high.

Phoenix Reclinata. 5 inch pots, 15 to 18 inches high.

Write for particulars.

Our stock is thrifty, well grown, and free from all diseases.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

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Established 1856

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FOR FALL OF 1901

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PEAR FOREST TREE  
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OSAGE  
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An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

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ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock, Warranted True  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.

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**100,000 PRIVET** 1½ FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

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**Specialties for  
SPRING of 1901**

Columbian Raspberry  
Cumberland Raspberry  
Rathbun Blackberry  
Erie Blackberry  
Pomona Currant  
Fay's Pro'l Currant  
Pearl Gooseberry  
Campbell's Early Grape  
Nectar Grape  
Echo Grape

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest  
Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**Ornamental Trees**

Extra Size, 10 to 20 Feet, 4 to 6 Inches.

ELM, MAPLE, LINDEN, HORSE  
CHESTNUT, CUT-LEAF BIRCH,  
WHITE ASH, CATALPA, OAK.

A Fine Lot of  
**Ornamental  
Shrubs**

Standard and Dwarf Pears  
and Plums, also

Currants and Gooseberries

If you want large trees and fine stock, here they are.

**NELSON BOGUE,** Batavia, N. Y.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER,** East Penfield, N. Y.

**Ornamental** . . . . .  
LARGE  
SMALL **TREES**

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue  
and Price-List free.

**SAMUEL C. MOON,** Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

**BALDWIN CHERRY TREES**

DIRECT FROM THE ORIGINATOR.

The Largest, Sweetest and Earliest Morello, the Commercial  
Cherry of the 20th Century.

Also 100,000 Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, &c., at Wholesale.

**SENECA NURSERY, - Seneca, Kansas.**

**GEO. PETERS & CO.**

TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

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as given below :

**APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,**

IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of **KIEFFER PEAR.**

**PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,  
AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,  
CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL  
ARBOR VITÆ,**

AND A

**GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.**

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING  
IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

**COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR**

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

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LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA  
.. OF ..

# Grape Vines.

Other Specialties:  
**Currants and Gooseberries**

INTRODUCER OF  
*Campbell's Early Grape,*  
*Josselyn Gooseberry,*  
*Fay Currant.*

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

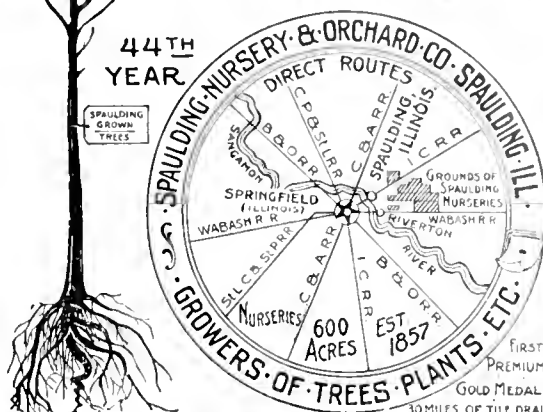
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LARGE ASSORTMENT - select  
sorts - Fruit Trees, Fruit Plants,  
Shade and Ornamental Trees, Ever-  
greens, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs

**FREE** 120 page illustrated  
catalog . . .  
ESTIMATES AND PRICE LIST.



**WELL GROWN  
STOCK**

A General Line

**SPECIAL**

Apple  
Medium, Light

Peach  
Light

Kieffer  
Three Grades

Std. and Dwf.  
Pear

Mariana Plum

Bearing Size

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry

Small fruits

Maple, Poplar, Box Elder, Catalpa

Shrubs, Roses

Scions, Seedlings

Cordage

Burlaps

Labels

## Smith Premier Typewriter

AN International Jury  
of twenty-five mem-  
bers at the  
**Paris  
Exposition**  
awarded a Diploma  
of Honor,



**The Grand Prix**

— TO THE —  
**Smith Premier Typewriter.**

NO HIGHER AWARD WAS POSSIBLE and, in  
the language of the Jury's Report, it was  
given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF  
CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

## The Shenandoah Nurseries.

D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA,**

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

## PEARS, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES

Osage, Orange and Forest Tree Seedlings,  
Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

## APPLE GRAFTS

We please our  
customers in  
this line by  
gratting each order separate and making any  
style desired.

The Largest and Most Complete Line of Nursery  
Stock in the West.

Do not fail to get prices and particulars from  
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When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

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# KIEFFER PEARS

600 Extra. 7 to 8 ft. 2 year,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.  
 800 Extra. 6 to 7 ft. 2 year,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.  
 1800 First Class. 5 to 6 ft. 2 year,  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.  
 2500 First Class. 5 to 6 ft. Whips.  
 2300 First Class. 4 to 5 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.  
 3500 First Class. 4 to 5 ft. 2 year, Whips.  
 4200 First Class. 3 to 4 ft. 1 year, Whips.  
 5200 First Class. 2 to 3 ft. 1 year, Whips.

## PEACH TREES. 1 Year, Fine.

	6 to 7 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ & up	5 to 6 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	4 to 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	3 to 4 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 3 ft. Buds	June
Alexander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000
Barnard's Early....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....
Bilyeu's Late Oct....	.....	.....	.....	113	497	2112
Bokara.....	.....	100	998	203	1524	488
Crawford, Early....	.....	.....	.....	512	497	.....
Capt. Ede.....	200	198	205	.....	.....	.....
Champion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511
Crosby.....	.....	.....	512	.....	987	3243
Connecticut.....	397	214	.....	295	.....	1978
Chinese Cling.....	312	479	814	.....	508	.....
Early Heath.....	101	99	.....	115	45	.....
Engle's Mammoth....	98	122	113	98	.....	789
Early Michigan....	112	197	197	96	.....	.....
Fox Seedling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	1987
Fitzgerald.....	.....	.....	198	213	386	2968
Ford's Late White....	100	189	198	214	.....	478
Geary's Hold On....	1000	499	1967	287	1123	2985
Gold Drop.....	99	.....	986	387	876	197
Globe.....	110	.....	685	.....	1123	2110
Hill's Chili.....	198	287	512	.....	956	2895
Hale's Early.....	.....	.....	487	.....	521	289
Jennie Worthien....	46	97	48	.....	.....	.....
Jacques R. R.....	.....	287	312	1476	.....	298
Kalamazoo.....	.....	298	476	615	.....	.....
Lemon Free.....	1523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	48	325	.....	.....	.....	497
Loret's White.....	.....	.....	98	.....	295	.....
Lorentz.....	214	694	1114	.....	123	185
Levy's Late.....	295	186	214	97	89	1124
McIntosh.....	289	213	197	187	.....	.....
Mt. Rose.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1123	5132
New Prolific.....	.....	.....	.....	297	514	2984
Old Mixon Cling....	197	112	198	97	.....	.....
Old Mixon Free.....	.....	.....	.....	1132	976	968
Picquet's Late.....	.....	.....	1124	.....	997	.....
Reeves Favorite....	.....	.....	1143	.....	978	512
Stephen's R. R.....	487	213	197	168	1143	2132
Smock.....	4132	476	2143	.....	2152	3000
Salway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2151
Snow's Orange.....	297	215	1124	.....	1132	497
Stump.....	.....	.....	425	1143	2156	1978
Shipley's Late Red,	97	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Triumph.....	.....	.....	.....	97	132	543
Wonderful.....	298	496	1143	.....	1493	2134
Wheatland.....	.....	.....	.....	387	584	3123
Willett.....	.....	97	69	.....	.....	.....
Walker's V. Free....	78	123	96	.....	.....	.....
Wilkin's Cling.....	214	324	265	289	.....	314
Ward's Late.....	.....	.....	123	.....	143	996
White Heath Cling	183	98	489	175	312	325
Yellow St. John....	978	489	476	523	496	1146

## NEW VARIETIES. PEACHES.

	6 to 8 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ & up	5 to 6 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	4 to 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	June Buds
Admiral Dewey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000
Carman.....	.....	.....	499	276	512	.....
Delaware.....	201	179	197	.....	.....	.....
Frances.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3975
Holderbaum.....	104	98	214	97	.....	1502
Matthew's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1123
Van Meteor's L. Oct	200	103	98	49	.....	.....
Waddel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2975

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

TWO YEAR.

Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal. A few thousand one year.

## BARTLETT PEARS.

750- $\frac{3}{4}$ -6 to 7 feet.  
 2000- $\frac{5}{8}$ -5 to 6 feet.  
 1750- $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 to 6 feet.

## APPLE TREES. 2 Year, Fine.

	5 to 7 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	5 to 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	4 to 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 5 ft. Behd & Wps
Gano.....	478	.....	415	.....
Jonathan.....	510	.....	1389	.....
Rome Beauty.....	512	201	697	196
Yellow Bellflower....	49	52	143	47
Stark.....	289	324	298	204
N. W. Greening.....	189	213	173	234
Haines.....	89	103	112	87
Winter Rambo.....	49	53	46	52
Limber Twig.....	99	105	109	87
Wine Sap.....	121	76	85	132
Ben Davis.....	1487	1126	1032	532
Early Harvest.....	.....	.....	107	89
Fallwater.....	.....	198	206	186
Baldwin.....	.....	215	185	214
York Imperial.....	2879	3153	5036	4674
Yellow Transparent....	.....	.....	498	216
Maiden's Blush.....	189	134	212	196
Red Astrachan.....	.....	.....	215	184
Smith's Cider.....	321	.....	257	.....
Mammoth Black Twig.	279	312	297	291
Northern Spy.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Summer King.....	.....	.....	98	115
Early Strawberry.....	93	124	210	178
Newton Pippin.....	.....	.....	214	.....
Missouri Pippin.....	125	.....	206	.....

## PLUM ON PLUM ROOT.

	ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	4 to 5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 4 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 3 ft.
Abundance.....	.....	.....	487	532	.....
Burbank.....	.....	.....	512	98	.....
Red June.....	.....	.....	297	112	.....
Ogon.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....
Satsuma.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....

## PLUM ON PEACH ROOT.

	ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	4 to 5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 4 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 3 ft.
Wickson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197
Berckman.....	112	87	98	114	.....
Red June.....	.....	98	116	103	97
Hale.....	.....	114	97	85	118
Satsuma.....	123	287	286	218	179
Normand.....	113	89	73	126	104

## Strawberry Plants

by the thousand or hundred thousand

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS**  
 BERLIN, MD.

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MAY, 1901



# FRUIT TREES

## GRAPE VINES

*Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees  
Deciduous and Evergreen, Shrubs  
Roses and Bulbs, Climbing Vines  
and Trailers, Greenhouse Plants  
Etc., Etc.*

In the line of **FRUITS** are heavily stocked in **PEAR TREES**, also in **EUROPEAN AND JAPAN PLUM**, and offer the finest lot of **PEACH** that we have grown in years. And can still supply a few car loads of fine **CHERRY TREES**, with a fair supply of **APPLE, APRICOT, NECTARINE, QUINCE, MULBERRY, Etc.**

## WEeping TREES.

**Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and other Willows** by the car lot.

**Teas' Weeping Mulberry**—a large lot of this grand tree. None finer in the market.

**Cherry Japan Rose Flowered** (*Rosea Pendula*)—a limited supply of this elegant tree.

**Camperdown Elm** and most other weeping trees in usual supply.

A limited stock of fine shrubbery.

**Clematis Paniculata** and the Large Flowering sorts in quantity with other Climbing and Trailing Vines.

**Roses**—two year field grown, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbers, Wichuriana and Hybrids, and Multiflora Japonica.

**Rhododendrons and Hardy Azaleas** in elegant assortment. In fact, everything in the nursery line including a full stock of Evergreens.

**Greenhouse Plants**—forty-four houses filled with Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus, Azaleas, Araucarias, Geraniums, etc., etc.

**Cannas** by the hundred thousand in fifty choice varieties at prices, quality considered, that defy competition.

## ORNAMENTALS.

**CAROLINA and other Poplars**, 6 to 8-8 to 10-10 to 12 and 12 to 15 feet. Over a hundred varieties of other Ornamental Trees in good supply. Desire to call attention to our fine lot of Double Flowering Japan Cherries.

**Evergreens** are one of our specialties, of which we carry large stocks of all the leading popular varieties.

We cordially invite personal inspection, and would be pleased to estimate on your wants. Catalogues and Price Lists Free.

**The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio.**

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed free on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.*

## Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—1 and 2 years.

**FOREST TREES**  
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**  
Fine Grades. Special prices on early orders.

**PEAR SEEDLINGS**  
**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**  
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

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# THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

is a monthly publication issued by us which contains a complete list of the stock offered by us and much else of interest to the trade.

IT WILL BE MAILED FREE to any member of the trade upon application

**FOR 1901-1902**

We shall have our usual complete assortments and well grown stocks of

Roses, the J. & P. kind, strong and handsome.

Clematis, field grown and strong.

Climbing Vines, Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Wisteria, &c.

Herbaceous Plants, a fine assortment.

Paenias, large tubers; seventy varieties.

Shrubs and Ornamental Trees, fine stock.

Small Fruits, Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, &c.

Fruit Trees, Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach and Quince.

©

## JACKSON & PERKINS Co.

NEWARK, NEW YORK,

## F. H. STANNARD & COMPANY

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD,

PROPRIETORS OF

## THE OTTAWA STAR NURSERIES

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

THIS change in our firm will mean no change in the management, as Mr. Stannard, who has had charge of the business since 1879, will spare no pains to maintain the reputation already established. With twenty-two years experience, we are better equipped than ever before to take care of the business that may be entrusted to us.

===== We have the following to offer: =====

APPLE, PEAR, Std. and Dwf., CHERRY, PLUMS, both JAPAN and EUROPEAN, PEACH, APRICOT, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Osage Hedge, and Evergreens, 18 inches to 3 feet. Also ornamental Trees, Shrubs and vines.

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WE OFFER FOR FALL 1901

APPLE—2 year and 3 year old.

CHERRY—1 year and 2 year old.

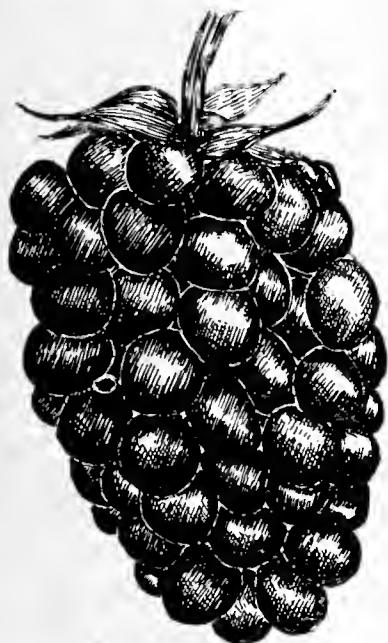
PEACH—1 year.

AM. ARBOR VITÆ—2-3 feet.

Correspondence solicited.

Agents wanted.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**  
VINCENNES, - - - INDIANA.



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

## SURPLUS SPRING

Apple Seedlings, 2000 bushels Natural N. C. Peach Pits—California Privet, Citrus Trifoliata (Japan Hardy Lemon).

Apple, Peach and Standard Pear (Keiffer especially), Norway, Sugar, Silver, Sycamore and Weirs Maple, American Linden, American Elm, American and Japan Chestnut, Teas Weeping Mulberry.

Asparagus all Leading Varieties.

Prices quoted on application.

Shipments can be made at any time during winter.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,**

OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

**Barbier & Co.** (Successors to TRANSON BROS) ORLEANS, FRANCE

Offer in their catalogue

**FRUIT TREE STOCKS, all sizes**

1,200 old and new varieties of fruit trees.

1,100 varieties of young ornamental trees and shrubs, 1 to 3 years.

300 varieties of young Conifers, 1 to 3 years.

1,600 old and new varieties of shrubs and trees, larger plants.

400 varieties of large Conifers, 1 to 3 feet high.

450 varieties of perennials.

800 varieties of old and new roses.

3 new varieties of WICHURIANA hybrids of our own raising are offered this season.

**ALL NOVELTIES ARE DESCRIBED**

For Catalogues apply to

Messrs. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, Bankers  
NEW YORK CITY



1880

## HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

1901

Destroys Pests which prey upon Vegetation in the Greenhouse, or Garden on Currants, Cabbage Etc.

SLUG SHOT is a composite powder not dependent solely upon any one of its parts for effectiveness. For 21 years SLUG SHOT has been used, doing effective work against Leaf Eaters, Juice Suckers, Sow Bugs, Snails or Grubs in the soil. SLUG SHOT is spread by duster or blower. Water will carry it through a sprayer or pump. It destroys in this way elm tree beetles, caterpillars on trees. Where Snails or Sow Bugs are troublesome, dust SLUG SHOT on the soil with a duster. SLUG SHOT rids fowls, calves and dogs of lice and fleas. SLUG SHOT is put up in tin perforated screw-top canisters and cartons holding one pound. The 5-lb. package (see cut) retails at 25 or 30c. each, larger packages at less rate. SLUG SHOT is put up in kegs and barrels in bulk.

Sold by the Seedsmen in all parts of the United States and Canada

GRAPE DUST for mildews and blights

SOLUTION OF COPPER against fungus of all sorts

For pamphlet address B. HAMMOND, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

A NEW INSECTICIDE.

First introduction to America of

## Black Soluble Insecticide Soap

Awarded Grand Prize at Paris Exposition and winner of Gold Medals at International Expositions of Rome, Ville de Dijon and Turin, also Diploma of Honor at Marseilles. Recommended as efficacious by largest European nurserymen and growers, including Messrs. Vilmoren, Andrieux and others. All pests of outdoor or indoor plant life, including San Jose scale, succumb to the effects of this remedy. Fruit growers, superintendents of parks and large estates and horticulturists generally will oblige us by writing for pamphlets, prices and other information.

**V. CASAZZA & BRO.,** 190-192 Prince Street, NEW YORK CITY.

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# APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for  
the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100  
acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.  
Kieffer Pear Stocks.



**F. W. WATSON & CO.,**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## CALIFORNIA

First-Class Sleepers  
Daily between . . .

**CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO**

without change, are carried on the limited trains of the

**Great Rock Island  
Route**

D. & R. G.—R. G. W.—Sou. Pac.

Best Scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada

By Daylight in Both Directions. Best Dining Car service.

Buffet Library Cars. Send for "Chicago to California,"  
describing the journey through.

**Low Rate Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions**

To San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Leave Boston Mondays via Scenic Route. Leave Boston Wednesdays  
via Scenic Route. Leave Boston Mondays via Southern Route.

Improved Tourist Cars—Fast Trains. Write for itinerary and "Tourist  
Dictionary."

W. J. LEAHY, G. E. P. A., - 305 Broadway, New York.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., - Chicago.

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THE

# Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for : :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of : :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named  
Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in : :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

**PIONEER NURSERIES CO.**

**ROSSNEY PEAR.**

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens  
just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**  
**PHOENIX NURSERY CO.,** Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums,  
Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

**ASPARAGUS** *Fine, two year.*

Worden-Seckel Standard Pears, first class,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Sweet Apples,  
first-class,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up, summer and winter varieties. Crab Apples, first-  
class,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up, Martha and Transcendant Wickson Plums, all grades.  
English Hawthorne, Searlet and White. Clematis Paniculata, Heavy  
Plants. An entire unbroken block of 2-year apple. Grown at Geneva,  
N. Y.

**WHITING NURSERY CO. BOSTON, MASS.**

**WANTED.**

A young nurseryman who is sober and energetic desires  
to place life's experience against capital to grow and sell  
stock on a larger scale. He is in no hurry; has a job  
now and owns good stock; knows the business thoroughly  
in every branch. Reference as to character.

Address,

W. T., CARE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

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## Standard Pears

Keiffer, Bartlett, Garber, Etc.

## European Plums

Full assortment varieties and grades, also

Japan Plums, Apples, Cherries,  
Peach, Gooseberries, Small Fruits  
Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs,  
Etc., Etc. . . . .

LARGE STOCK CAROLINA POPLAR. ALSO GOOD  
ASSORTMENT OTHER SHADE TREES, WEEPING  
TREES, ETC. . . . .

## Apple Seedlings (Special prices.)

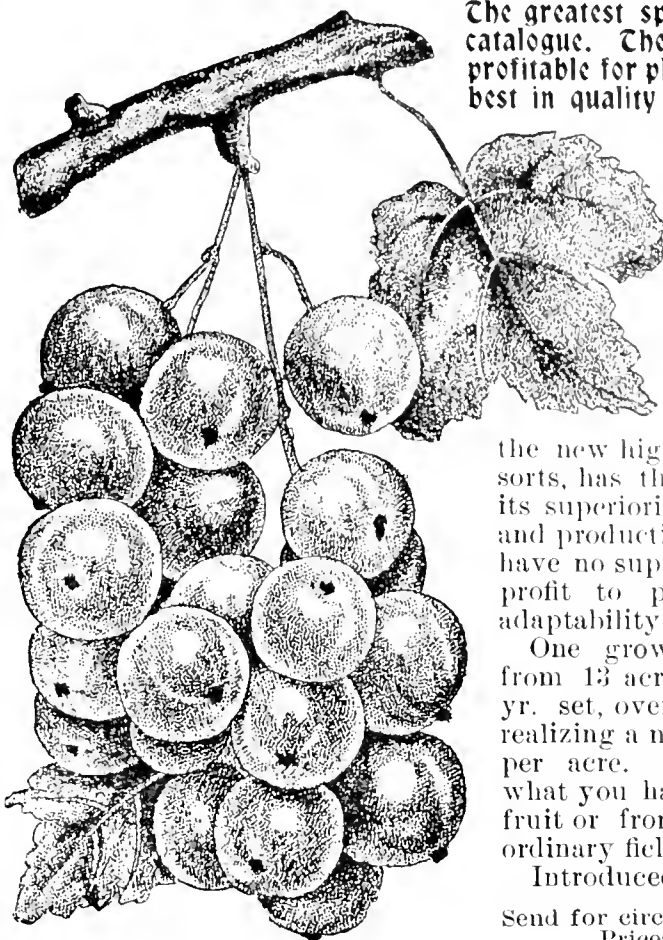
IMPORTED SEEDLINGS.

Order early to secure assortments.

Storage cellar filled with fine lot of stock.  
Spades, Supplies, Excelsior for Packing, Etc.  
Trade list ready February 1st.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT,  
Marion Co., Ind.

## The Pomona Currant



The greatest specialty for agents or catalogue. The most satisfactory and profitable for planter because it is the best in quality and most prolific.

It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside

the new highly praised and older sorts, has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.  
Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc.  
Prices on application.

**Special Prices** FOR EARLY ORDERS FOR SPRING.  
WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK, FINE PLANTS.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

## Snow Hill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors,

Offer for Fall:

P. O. WESLEY, MD.

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.  
50,000 Apple—2 " " "  
100,000 Apple—1 " " "  
130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.  
9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
40 acres in Strawberry Plants.  
Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.  
Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.  
Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Smith Premier Typewriter

AN International Jury  
of twenty-five mem-  
bers at the  
**Paris  
Exposition**  
awarded a Diploma  
of Honor,



## The Grand Prix

—TO THE—  
**Smith Premier Typewriter.**

NO HIGHER AWARD WAS POSSIBLE and, in the language of the Jury's Report, it was given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# SURPLUS—April 25th, 1901.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

### PARSONS.

We have in the Parsons a perfect bloomer, berry equally as large, and very much of the same shape as Tennessee Prolific, firmer and a little darker in color and equally as productive, as they have been thoroughly tested in our vicinity the past season in a piece of land near us, side by side and the Parsons gave more fruit, and sold for more money than the Tennessee Prolific by far. In growing berries for a commercial purpose you should include this variety in every selection. We shall plant it for the fruit and shall expect to be well repaid for the outlay. The plant is a large, strong grower, resembling the Bubach in some respects, having a large, broad leaf, with a strong root. Being a strong, perfect bloomer, it is a desirable variety to plant with pistillate sorts.

30,000 Atlantic	60,000 Sample (i)
4,000 Aroma (p)	10,000 Saunders (p)
30,000 Brandywine (p)	5,000 Senator Dunlap (p)
50,000 Clyde (p)	8,000 Tennessee Prolific (p)
20,000 Cobden Queen (i)	150,000 Warfield (i)
30,000 Dayton (p)	
50,000 Excelsior (p)	
20,000 Gandy (p)	
150,000 Haverland (i)	
15,000 Jerry Rusk (p)	
25,000 Jersey Market (i)	
300,000 Jessie	
200,000 Johnson's Early (p)	
200,000 Lady Thompson (p)	
25,000 Livingston	
300,000 Mitchell's Early (p)	
200,000 Parson's (p)	
20,000 Pride of Cu'berland (p)	

## GRAPE VINES.

1,000 Concord, 1 year No. 1
500 Concord, 2 year No. 1
1,000 Moore's Early, 1 yr. No. 1

## ASPARAGUS.

Columbian Mammoth White
Donald's Elmira
Palmetto
Barr's Mammoth
Conover's Colossal

## KIEFFER PEAR TREES.

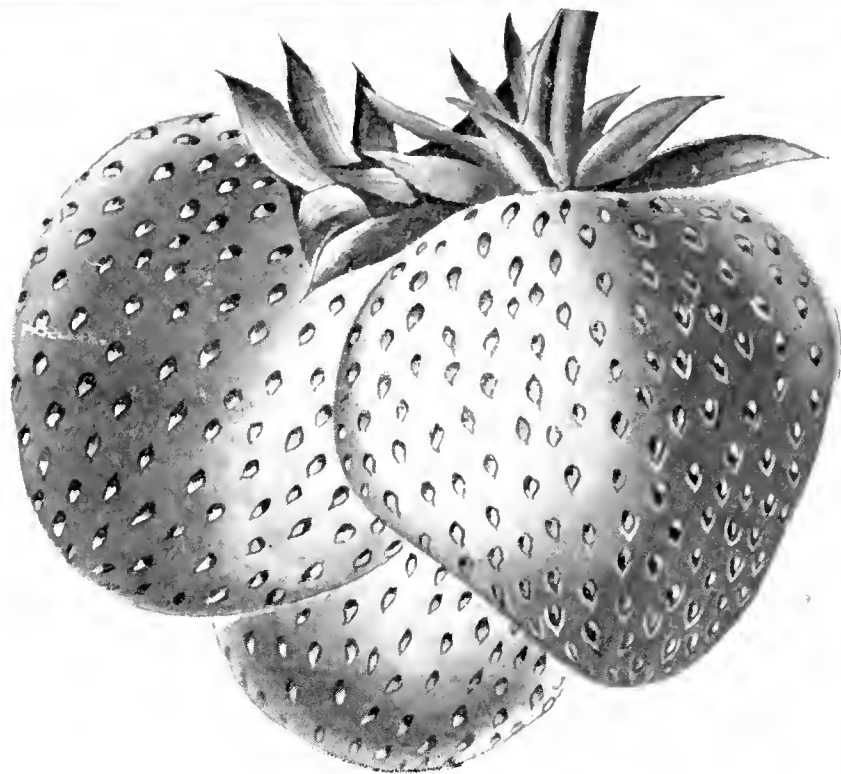
100 Extra, 7 to 8 ft., 2 year $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
500 First class, 4 to 5 ft., 2 year whips
1000 First class, 3 to 4 ft., 1 year whips.

### GENERAL LIST OF PEARS—STANDARD TWO YEAR.

	6 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ & up.	5 to 7 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	5 to 6 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Sheldon.....	132	100	100	100	
Clapps.....		100	100		
Howell.....	50				
Anjou.....		100	200		
Wilder.....		25	50		
Bartlett.....		1400			
Vermont Beauty.....	100		100		
Lawrence.....	100	200	200		
Koonce.....				200	400
Elizabeth.....	100	50	50		

## PEACH TREES—ONE YEAR, FINE.

	3 to 4 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 24 ins.	June Buds.
Alexander.....		150	225	
Foster.....			125	
Greensboro.....	300	150	200	
Bokara.....		500	350	200
Crawford Early.....		600		
Crosby.....		775	501	2000
Connecticut.....			1978	1300
Edgemont Beauty.....		598		400
Crawford Late.....	300	2275	1925	400
Fox Seedling.....		925	525	1000



PARSONS.

	3 to 4 ft., $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 24 ins.	June Buds.
Fitzgerald.....		750	650	1000
Ford's Late White.....	214		478	100
Geary's Hold On.....		1900	900	1000
Gold Drop.....		1250	675	
Globe.....		600	725	
Hill's Chili.....		500	450	3000
Hale's Early.....		225	289	
Jacques R. R.....		700	450	500
Kalamazoo.....		800	375	
Lemon Free.....			497	2000
Lewis.....	100	325	250	
Lovett's White.....		175	275	
Lorentz.....		1025	600	
Mt. Rose.....		500	500	500
New Prolific.....		925	1075	2000
Old Mixon Free.....		1000	1000	1000
Piequet's Late.....				200
Reeves Favorite.....		1500	1000	
Stephen's R. R.....		1050	850	
Smock.....		1000	1025	1000
Snow's Orange.....		500	497	
Stump.....		500	875	2000
Triumph.....			375	2000
Wonderful.....			1125	2000
Wheatland.....	200	1175	400	200
Walker's V. Free.....			2143	1000
Wilkin's Cling.....	300		314	
Ward's Late.....				500
White Heath Cling.....	1000	250	150	
Yellow St. John.....		400	425	500
Chair's Choice.....		500	1250	
Klondike.....				800
Early Rivers.....		300	200	100

### NEW VARIETIES.

	4 to 6 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	3 to 4 ft., $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 24 ins.	June Buds.
Carman.....					
Delaware.....		50	25	30	
Holderbaum.....	214	97	50	1502	500
VanMeteor's L. Oct.		49			
Waddell.....				2975	1000
Victor.....	25	25			200

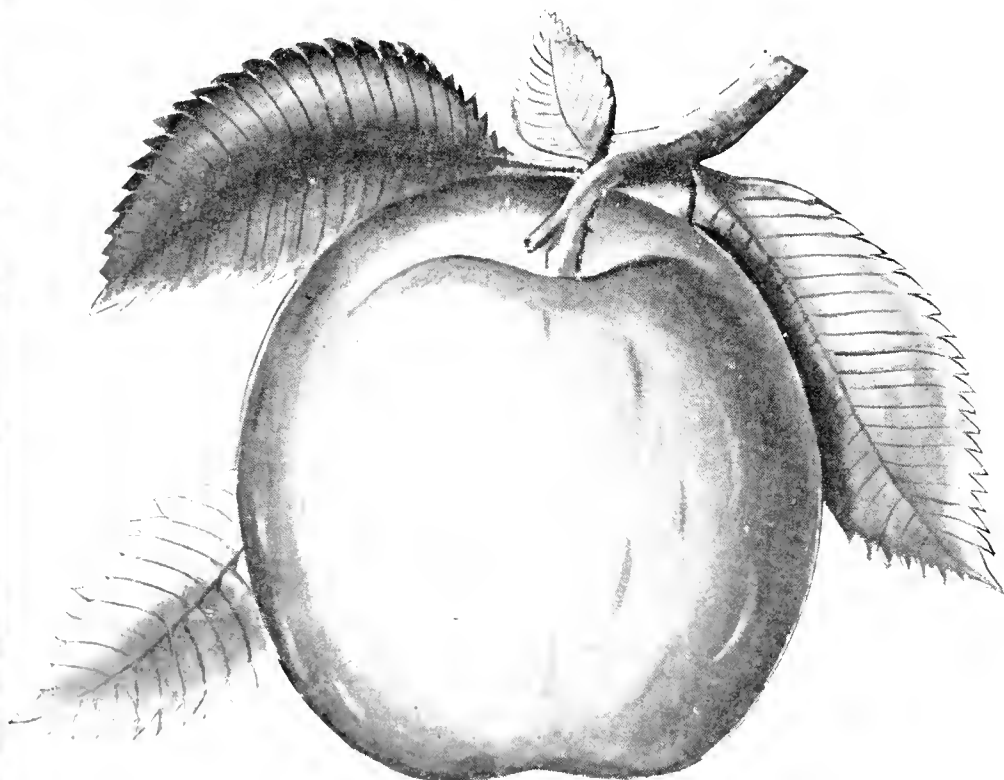
### YORK IMPERIAL.

The best of all the list—Medium size, oval, angular, skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh crisp, tender and juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs well on the tree; it is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this apple. Scarcely second to any now grown as a profitable orchard variety. Be sure to include this. December to April.

	3 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	5 to 6 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	4 to 6 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	3 to 5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	June Buds.
Jonathan.....	90	300	500	500	
Stark.....	150	289	324	298	204
N. W. Greening.....		189	213	173	234
Haines.....		89	103	112	87
Winter Rambo.....			53	46	52
Limbertwig.....			105	109	87
Winesap.....		121	76	85	132
Early Harvest.....	200	420	300	300	89
Fallwater.....			198	206	186
York Imperial.....	500	2500	1000	1000	1000
Yellow Transparent				300	216
Maiden's Blush.....			134	212	196
Red Astrachan.....			400	400	184
Smith's Cider.....			200	257	
Mam'th Black Twig.	200	800	312	1000	291
Early Strawt erry...		93	124	210	178
Wealthy.....	50	50			

### PLUM ON PEACH ROOT.

	5 to 6 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	4 to 6 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	4 to 5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	2 to 3 ft.
Satsuma.....	123	287	286	218	179
Normand.....	113	89	73	126	104
Burbank.....	500	300	200	100	100



YORK IMPERIAL— $\frac{1}{2}$  SIZE.

WRITE FOR PRICES TO-DAY.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, - Berlin, Md.



June, 1901



# Painesville Nurseries

## STAND AT THE HEAD

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses.  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses.  
In Amount of Stock handled.  
In Variety of Stock grown.

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees*  
*Nut Trees, Small Fruits*  
*Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs*  
*Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy*  
*Herbaceous and Greenhouse*  
*Plants*

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES;  
GROWN RIGHT, HANDLED RIGHT.

Home grown two year Roses, superior to imported. Largest and best stock in America. Special rates on large orders for fall delivery.

Well grown blocks Upright and Weeping Deciduous and Evergreen trees, Elms, Teas' Mulberry, Mountain Ash, Grafted Chestnuts, Flowering Cherries and Crabs, Rose Acacia, Oaks, Poplars, etc.

Holland, French and Japan Bulbs. Direct importations from the leading growers.

In our greenhouses, an extra fine assortment of decorative plants, Palms, Araucarias, Rubbers, Azalias.

On your visit to the Pan-American stop and see one of the largest varieties of stock in one establishment in the country. The finest blocks of two year Standard and Dwarf Pears ever grown. Forty acres of field grown low-budded and own root Roses.

Orders for spring delivery stored in frost proof cellars when desired.

Our cellars and packing houses connected by switch with main line L. S. & M. S. R. R. Nearly 250 cars of nursery stock handled on our siding during Spring of 1901.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE. PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Nurserymen, Florists  
and Seedsmen.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed **free** on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES  
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS  
Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS  
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.  
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

is a monthly publication issued by us which contains a complete list of the stock offered by us and much else of interest to the trade.

IT WILL BE MAILED FREE to any member of the trade upon application

FOR 1901-1902

We shall have our usual complete assortments and well grown stocks of

Roses, the J. & P. kind, strong and handsome.

Clematis, field grown and strong.

Climbing Vines, Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Wisteria, &c.

Herbaceous Plants, a fine assortment.

Paeonias, large tubers; seventy varieties.

Shrubs and Ornamental Trees, fine stock.

Small Fruits, Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, &c.

Fruit Trees, Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach and Quince.

©

**JACKSON & PERKINS Co.**

NEWARK, NEW YORK,

**F. H. STANNARD & COMPANY**

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD,

PROPRIETORS OF

**THE OTTAWA STAR NURSERIES**

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

THIS change in our firm will mean no change in the management, as Mr. Stannard, who has had charge of the business since 1879, will spare no pains to maintain the reputation already established. With twenty-two years experience, we are better equipped than ever before to take care of the business that may be entrusted to us.

===== We have the following to offer: =====

APPLE, PEAR, Std. and Dwf., CHERRY, PLUMS, both JAPAN and EUROPEAN, PEACH, APRICOT, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Osage Hedge, and Evergreens, 18 inches to 3 feet. Also ornamental Trees, Shrubs and vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

50TH **KNOX NURSERIES** 50TH  
YEAR YEAR

HEADQUARTERS FOR

**Peach, Apple, Cherry**

AND GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK.

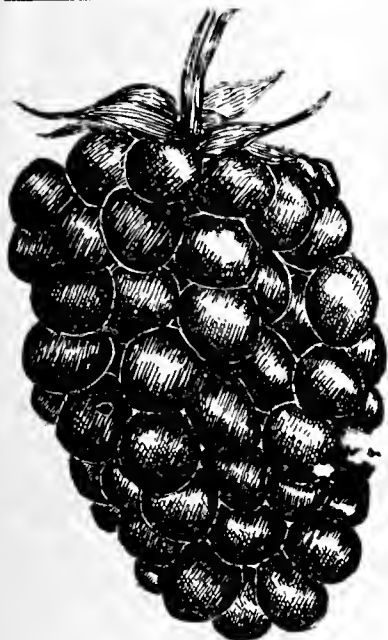
Our trees are grown on rich upland with a heavy clay subsoil.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

Send us a list of your wants and let us price them before you buy.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**

VINCENNES, - - - INDIANA.



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**

BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

**SURPLUS SPRING**

Apple Seedlings, 2000 bushels Natural N. C. Peach Pits-California Privet, Citrus Trifoliata (Japan Hardy Lemon).

Apple, Peach and Standard Pear (Ketffer especially), Norway, Sugar, Silver, Sycamore and Weirs Maple, American Linden, American Elm, American and Japan Chestnut, Teas Weeping Mulberry.

Asparagus all Leading Varieties.

Prices quoted on application.

Shipments can be made at any time during winter.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,**

OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

**RAFFIA** Best quality. Long braids. Good color. Write to headquarters for prices.

Wholesale Dealers in Raffia.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS,** Germantown, Phila, Pa.

**P. Sebire & Sons,** Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO.,** P. O. Box 920 New York



1880 **HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT** 1901

Destroys Pests which prey upon Vegetation in the Greenhouse, or Garden on Currants, Cabbage, Etc.

SLUG SHOT is a composite powder not dependent solely upon any one of its parts for effectiveness. For 21 years SLUG SHOT has been used, doing effective work against Leaf Eaters, Juice Suckers, Sow Bugs, Snails or Grubs in the soil. SLUG SHOT is spread by duster or blower. Water will carry it through a sprayer or pump. It destroys in this way elm tree beetles, caterpillars on trees. Where Snails or Sow Bugs are troublesome, dust SLUG SHOT on the soil with a duster. SLUG SHOT rids fowls, calves and dogs of lice and fleas. SLUG SHOT is put up in tin perforated screw-top canisters and cartons holding one pound. The 5-lb. package (see cut) retails at 25 or 30c. each, larger packages at less rate. SLUG SHOT is put up in kegs and barrels in bulk.

Sold by the Seedsmen in all parts of the United States and Canada

**GRAPE DUST** for mildews and blights

**SOLUTION OF COPPER** against fungus of all sorts

For pamphlet address B. HAMMOND, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

**Warning to all who desire perfect foliage and fruit on plant and tree**

If you want to double your crops, have large healthy trees and sound fruit, spray them with a solution made from

**Black Soluble Insecticide Soap**

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY.

It destroys all insects which infest plant or tree immediately, including the dreaded San Jose Scale, the Downy Mildew of Grape (*Peronospora viticola*), the Black Rot of Grape (*Laestadia bidwellii*), the Grape Root Worm (*Fidia viticida*), etc., recognized by all to be the only efficient, economical and powerful Insecticide ever produced.

Awarded Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition, and Gold Medals at the International Exhibitions of Rome, Dijon and Turin; also, a Diploma of Honor at Marseilles.

Pamphlets, prices and other information furnished promptly on application.

**Y. CASAZZA & BRO.,** GENERAL AGENTS FOR U. S. AND CANADA, 190-192 PRINCE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FOR SALE BY ALL RELIABLE SEEDSMEN.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## THE Andre Leroy Nurseries

OF ANGERS, FRANCE  
BRAULT & SON, DIRECTORS

are now taking orders at very favorable prices  
for delivery next fall, of

### Nursery Stocks

grown by them, guaranteeing first-class quality,  
grading and packing. For quotations, apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE**

Sole Agent

105-107 HUDSON ST.

NEW YORK CITY

## F. & F. NURSERIES,

Springfield, New Jersey.

### SEASON SPECIALTIES:

Carolina Poplars, Silver and Sugar Maples, Elms, California  
Privet, Shrubbery, Tree Hydrangeas, Azalæa Mollis, Clematis.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum  
and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown  
specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS.  
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

## Apple Seedlings

NORTHERN GROWN.

I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings for fall delivery. Will  
make low prices on early orders.

**W. H. Kauffman**, Proprietor Hawkeye Nurseries,  
STRATFORD, IOWA.

## HEDGE PLANTS

California Privet,  
Osage Orange,  
Am. Arbor Vitæ.

We grow them and sell to trade at best offers.

**J. A. Roberts**, Malvern, Pa.

## Osage Orange, Black and Honey Locust

FOR SEEDLINGS AND HEDGES—FOR SPRING 1901

My twenty-six years experience enables me to offer superior stock at right  
prices. SEND ME YOUR WANTS.

**A. E. WINDSOR**

HAVANA, ILL.

## HAVE A GOOD STOCK

of Plums,  
Std. Pears,  
Apple,

Ornamental Trees and Evergreens. Also  
large stock of Jap. Iris, Paeonies, etc.

**GILBERT COSTICH**, Rochester, N. Y.

Prof. Bailey's  
Great Work, the

## "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture"

**J. AUSTIN SHAW**, 271 Broadway, New York

SPECIAL AGENT FOR UNITED STATES

Send him \$2.00 with order, and volumes now ready, shipped AT ONCE, PREPAID.

Terms. \$2.00 monthly. Only 10 payments. Four  
large volumes. Over 2,000 pages and illustrations

**YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE  
WITHOUT IT**

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

## For Fall of 1901

We will have the Largest Stock of Trees,  
Plants, &c. that we HAVE EVER GROWN.

200,000 PEACHES. Leading sorts.

100,000 PLUMS. Mostly Abundance.

100,000 GRAPES.

225,000 Amoor River Privet. Far superior to California Privet  
as a hedge plant.

150,000 Citrus Trifoliata. 2 to 3 years, transplanted.

Figs, Paper Shell Pecans, Japan Walnuts, English Wal-  
nuts, Mulberries.

### Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Biota Aurea Nana, Magnolia Grandiflora, Gardenias,  
Field Grown Roses on own roots and budded on Man-  
etti.

FOUR ACRES IN CANNAS—best named sorts.

CALADIUMS. Fancy leaved. DRY BULBS 1-1¼ in. and 1½-  
2½ in. in diameter—all named. None but desirable varieties.

LATANIAS, KENTIAS and PHŒNIX. In large quantities.

CROTONS, RUBBERS, and other desirable plants for the trade.

OUR STOCK IS WELL GROWN AND FREE FROM ALL  
DISEASES.

Send for TRADE LIST and CATALOGUES.

## Fruitland Nurseries

**P. J. BERCKMANS CO.**, Augusta, Ga.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

## WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

## WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

•———TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

**C. S. CRANE**, G. P. & T. A.,

St. Louis, Mo.

**JAMES GASS**, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**R. F. KELLEY**, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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# FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.

## GRAPE

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock, Warranted True

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.

## VINES

**100,000 PRIVET** 1½ FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

**HIRAM T. JONES,** UNION COUNTY Nurseries. Elizabeth, N. J.

**The Sparta Nurseries** have to offer their usual stock of dry baled Moss, both bulap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckelberry included. Ask for prices and terms.

**Z. K. JEWETT & CO.,** Sparta, Wis.

## Wholesale Nurseries

We have a full line of stock for nurserymen and dealers, including Apple Trees and Apple Seedlings by car load. Apple Grafts put up to order, Piece or Whole Root. Thirty-three years in the business.

The only practical Box Clamp in use—Cheap.

**R. H. Blair & Co.,** PROPRIETORS OF LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.

N. W. Cor. 11th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If you want Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries or Kilmarnock Willows for Fall, get my prices before buying—

By so doing you can save money. Kieffer Pears the same price as other varieties. A fine block of two year Kilmarnock Willows, which I will offer low.

**D. H. PATTY,** Nurseryman, Geneva, N. Y.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**  
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Ornamental Trees

Extra Size, 10 to 20 Feet, 4 to 6 Inches.

ELM, MAPLE, LINDEN, HORSE  
CHESTNUT, CUT-LEAF BIRCH,  
WHITE ASH, CATALPA, OAK.

A Fine Lot of  
**Ornamental  
Shrubs**

Standard and Dwarf Pears  
and Plums, also

Currants and Gooseberries

If you want large trees and fine stock, here they are.

**NELSON BOGUE,** Batavia, N. Y.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER,** East Penfield, N. Y.

**Ornamental** . . . . .  
LARGE **TREES**  
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

**SAMUEL C. MOON,** Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

## WANTED

An experienced nurseryman who can take charge of work in nursery as foreman.

Address Blair & Kaufman, Kansas City, Mo.

## GEO. PETERS & CO.

TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,  
as given below :

## APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,

IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of KIEFFER PEAR.  
PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,  
AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,  
CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL  
ARBOR VITÆ,

AND A

## GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING  
IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

## COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.  
Kieffer Pear Stocks.



**F. W. WATSON & CO.,**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## CALIFORNIA

First-Class Sleepers  
Daily between . . .

**CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO**

without change, are carried on the limited trains of the

**Great Rock Island  
Route**

D. & R. G.—R. G. W.—Sou. Pac.

Best Scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada

By Daylight in Both Directions. Best Dining Car service.

Buffet Library Cars. Send for "Chicago to California," describing the journey through.

**Low Rate Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions**

To San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Leave Boston Mondays via Scenic Route. Leave Boston Wednesdays via Scenic Route. Leave Boston Mondays via Southern Route.

Improved Tourist Cars—Fast Trains. Write for itinerary and "Tourist Dictionary."

W. J. LEAHY, G. E. P. A., - 305 Broadway, New York.  
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., - Chicago.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

# THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

**PIONEER NURSERIES CO.**  
**ROSSNEY PEAR.**

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**  
**PHOENIX NURSERY CO.,** Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

**AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS**

**Raffia** Fiber. Special Nurserymen's quality in choice grade and extra selected grade. Always on hand; furnished in any desired quantity. Write for prices.  
**Sole Agents for** L. J. ENDTZ, Boskoop, Holland, growers of general line of Nursery Stocks.  
JAC. SMITS, Naarden, Holland, Lilacs, Roses and Rhododendrons, his specialty.

Address **52 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.**

**WANTED.**

A young nurseryman who is sober and energetic desires to place life's experience against capital to grow and sell stock on a larger scale. He is in no hurry; has a job now and owns good stock; knows the business thoroughly in every branch. Reference as to character.

Address,

**W. T., CARE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Standard Pears

Reiffer, Bartlett, Garber, Etc.

## European Plums

Full assortment varieties and grades, also

Japan Plums, Apples, Cherries,  
Peach, Gooseberries, Small Fruits  
Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs,  
Etc., Etc. . . . .

LARGE STOCK CAROLINA POPLAR. ALSO GOOD  
ASSORTMENT OTHER SHADE TREES, WEEPING  
TREES, ETC. . . . .

## Apple Seedlings (Special prices.)

IMPORTED SEEDLINGS.

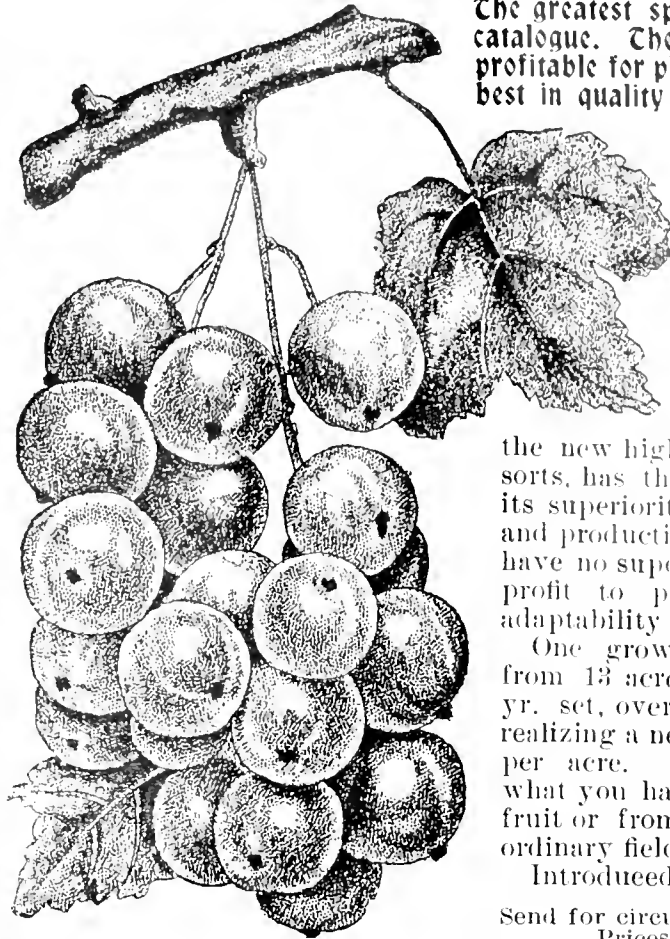
Order early to secure assortments.

Storage cellar filled with fine lot of stock.  
Spades, Supplies, Excelsior for Packing, Etc.

Trade list ready February 1st.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT,  
Marion Co., Ind.

## The Pomona Currant



The greatest specialty for agents or catalogue. The most satisfactory and profitable for planter because it is the best in quality and most prolific.

It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside

the new highly praised and older sorts, has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc.  
Prices on application.

**Special Prices** FOR EARLY ORDERS FOR SPRING  
WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK, FINE PLANTS.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

## Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, MD.

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902.  
Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.  
Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

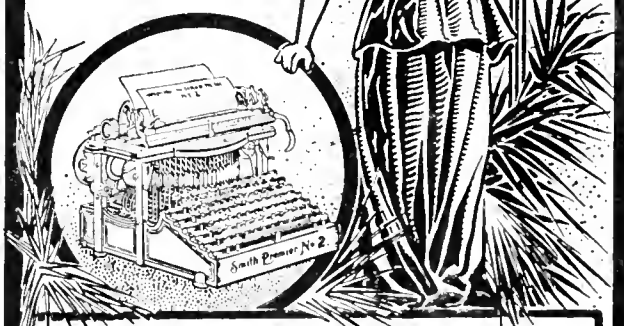
Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by  
Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.

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## Smith Premier Typewriter

AN International Jury  
of twenty-five mem-  
bers at the  
**Paris  
Exposition**  
awarded a Diploma  
of Honor,



## The Grand Prix

—TO THE—

## Smith Premier Typewriter.

NO HIGHER AWARD WAS POSSIBLE and, in  
the language of the Jury's Report, it was  
given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF  
CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Kieffer Pear Trees

One and two-year trees. Handsome, smooth and price is right, also a general list of other varieties of Pears.

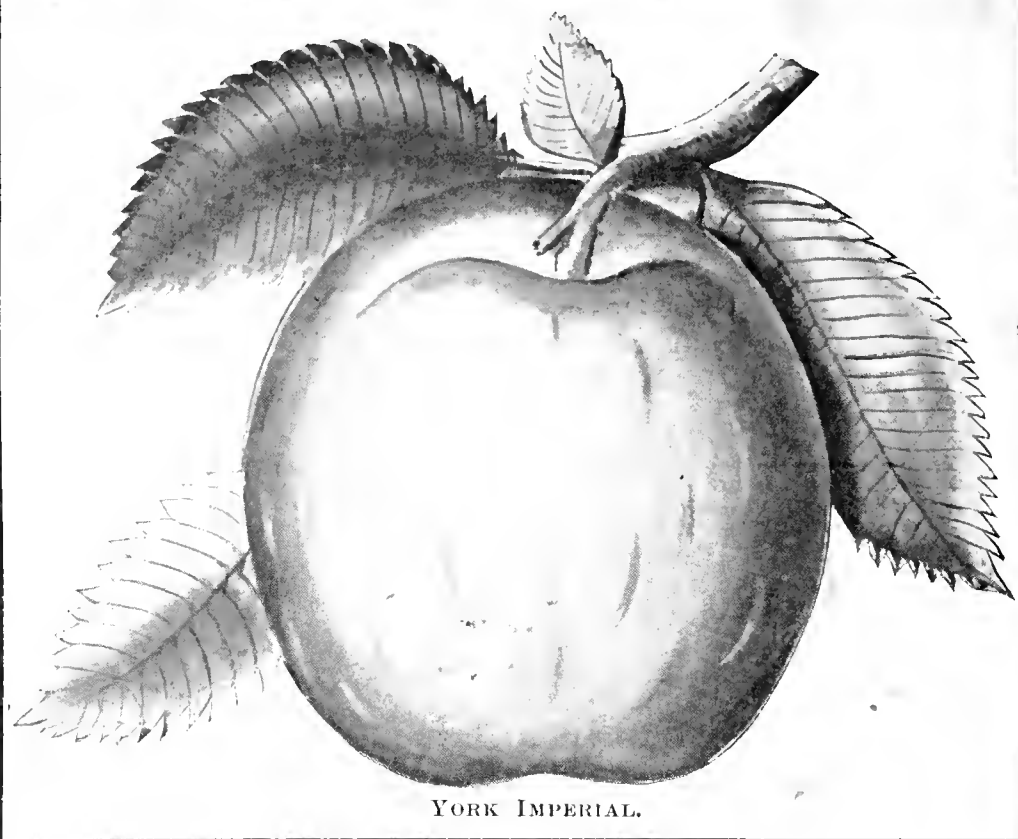
**Half Million Two-year Asparagus Roots, fine.**

**Plum Trees** both on Plum and Peach Root.

**Strawberry Plants in Season.** ❧ ❧ ❧

**Apple Trees** Two-year tops, guaranteed to be as fine as can be grown anywhere. Half million to select from. Principal varieties, York Imperial and Ben Davis among the best winter varieties; also the following list to offer and buds from same:

Autumn Strawberry,	Gravenstein,
Alexander Emperor,	Grindstone,
Apple of Commerce,	Haas
Black Ben Davis,	Jonathan,
Ben Davis,	King,
Baldwin,	Legal Tender,
Bismark,	Lily of Kent,
Delicious,	Lankford Seedling,
Dominee,	Lowell
Duchess of Oldenberg,	Missouri Pippin,
Early Ripe,	Mammoth Black Twig,
Early Harvest,	Maiden's Blush,
Early Strawberry,	Mason Stranger,
Early Colton,	N. W. Greening,
Fallwater,	Northern Spy,
Grimes Golden,	Nero,
Golden Sweet,	Pewaukee,
Gano,	Paradise Winter Sweet,



YORK IMPERIAL.

Red Astrachan,  
Rome Beauty,  
Rhode Island Greening,  
Red June,  
Roxbury Russett,  
Springdale,  
Salome,  
Smith's Cider,  
Stark,

Shackleford,  
Scott's Winter,  
Senator,  
Star,  
Tetofsky,  
Tallman Sweet,  
Wine Sap,  
Wealthy,  
Wolf River,

Willow Twig,  
W. W. Pearmain,  
York Imperial,  
Yellow Transparent,  
Yellow Bellflower,  
Hyslop Crab.

## Peach Trees

Seedlings from natural seed as fine as can be grown. Varieties of Peach to offer and Buds from same.

may be scarce. We have heavy orders already contracted for. We have our usual large stock. Ready to contract to grow June buds and one-year trees. Over one hundred acres in Peach

Arkansas Traveler,  
Alexander,  
Amsden June,  
Allen,  
Admiral Dewey,  
Bilyeu L. Oct.  
Brandywine,  
Barnard's Early,  
Bray's R. R.  
Burke,  
Beauty's Blush,  
Bradford Cling,  
Barber,  
Bronson,  
Belle of Georgia,  
Bokara,  
Bequet Free,  
Buston's Oct.  
Crawford Late,  
Crawford Early,  
Champion,  
Chair's Choice,  
Chinese Cling,  
Crosbey,  
Connecticut,  
Coolridge Fav.  
Capt. Ede,  
Conklin,  
Christiana,  
Carman,  
Cobler,  
Connett's So. Early,

Delaware,  
Denton,  
Dover,  
Elberta,  
Early Heath,  
Emma,  
Early Rivers,  
Eureka,  
Engle's Mammoth,  
Early Davidson,  
Easton Cling,  
Early Toledo,  
Edgemont Beauty,  
Everbearing,  
Early Michigan,  
Fox Seedling,  
Foster,  
Fitzgerald,  
Ford's Late White,  
Frances,  
Geary's Hold On,  
Greensboro,  
Gold Drop,  
Globe,  
Gordon,  
Gold Mine,  
Garfield,  
Haines Surprise,  
Holderbaum,  
Heidelberg,  
Hobson's Choice,  
Horton's Rivers,

Hill's Chili,  
Heards' Beauty,  
Hughes,  
Hale's Early,  
Jennie Worthien,  
Jacques R. R.,  
Kalamazoo,  
Klondike,  
Krummetts Oct.,  
Lemon Free,  
Lemon Cling,  
Lorentz,  
Lewis,  
Large Early York,  
Lodge,  
Levy's Late,  
Mt. Rose,  
McIntosh,  
McCollister,  
Mary's Choice,  
Moore's Favorite,  
Morris White,  
Magnum Bonum,  
Matthew's Beauty,  
Marshall,  
Mrs. Brett,  
Miss Lolo,  
Nicholson's Smock,  
Newington Cling,  
New Prolific,  
Old Mixon Cling,  
Old Mixon Free,

Oscar,  
Piequet's Late,  
Perry's Red Cling,  
Pierces Yellow,  
Reeves Favorite,  
Red Cheek Melocotoon,  
Stephen's R. R.  
Smoek,  
Stump,  
Salway,  
Sneed,  
Shipley's Late Red,  
Silver Medal,

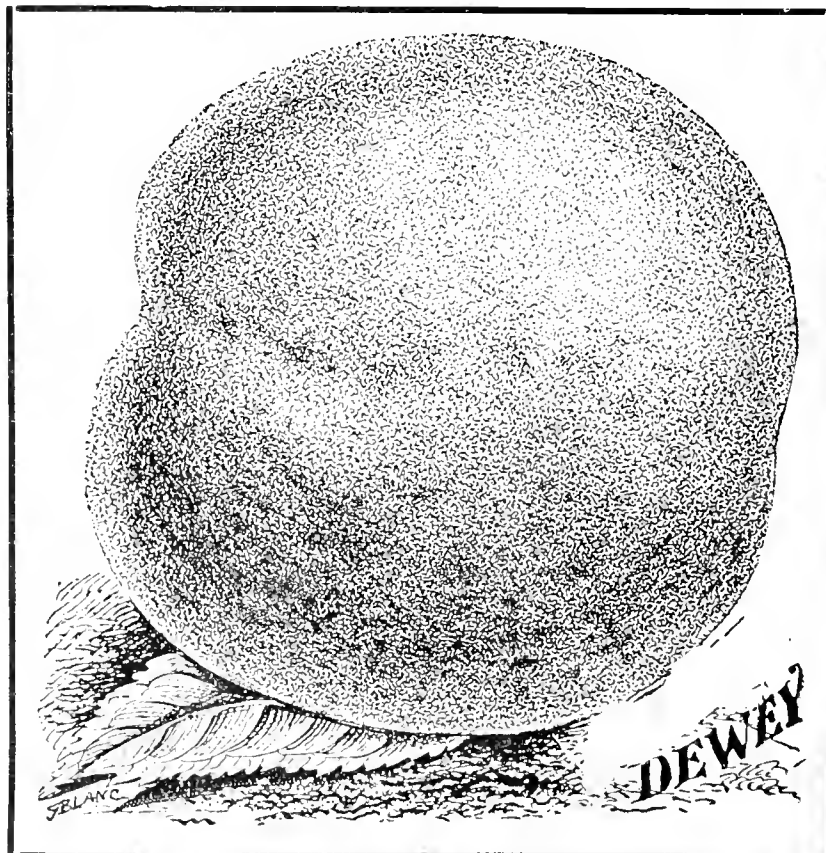
Switzerland,  
Steadley,  
Smoek Cling,  
Schumaker,  
Scotts Nonpareil,  
Seedling No. 1,  
Snow's Orange,  
Stinson,  
Triumph,  
Troth's Early,  
Victor,  
VanMeteor's L. Oct.  
Wheatland,

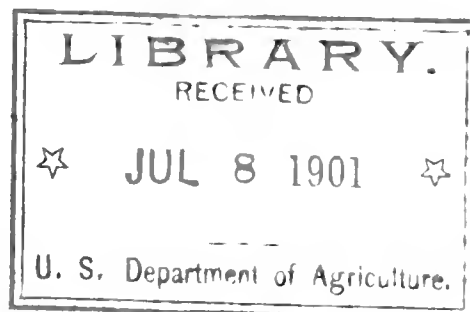
White Heath Cling,  
Wilkin's Cling,  
Wonderful,  
Ward's Late,  
Willett,  
Wager,  
Waddel,  
William's Fav.  
Walker's Var. Free,  
Waterloo,  
Yellow St. John,  
Yellow Rarripe.

Get our prices on Trees and Buds before placing your order.

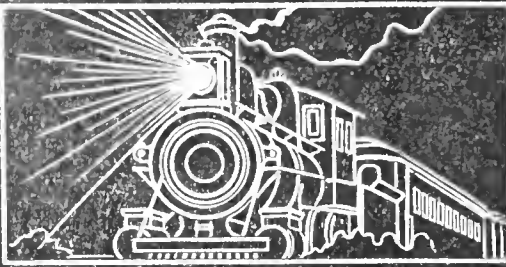
**J.G. Harrison & Sons**  
BERLIN, MD.

Will be represented at American Association of Nurserymen at Niagara Falls. Look us up.

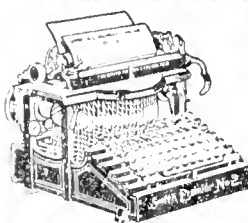




July, 1901



**The Smith Premier  
Typewriter  
Is a Headlight**



**THAT MAKES  
CLEAR THE  
PATH TO  
BUSINESS  
SYSTEM AND SATISFACTORY  
CORRESPONDENCE.**

• • SEND FOR CATALOGUE • •

**The Smith Premier  
Typewriter Co.**

21 SOUTH AVENUE,  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

# Ornamental Trees

Extra Size, 10 to 20 Feet, 4 to 6 Inches.

ELM, MAPLE, LINDEN, HORSE  
CHESTNUT, CUT-LEAF BIRCH,  
WHITE ASH, CATALPA, OAK.

A Fine Lot of  
**Ornamental  
Shrubs**

Standard and Dwarf Pears  
and Plums, also

Currants and Gooseberries

If you want large trees and fine stock, here they are.

NELSON BOGUE.

Batavia, N. Y.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

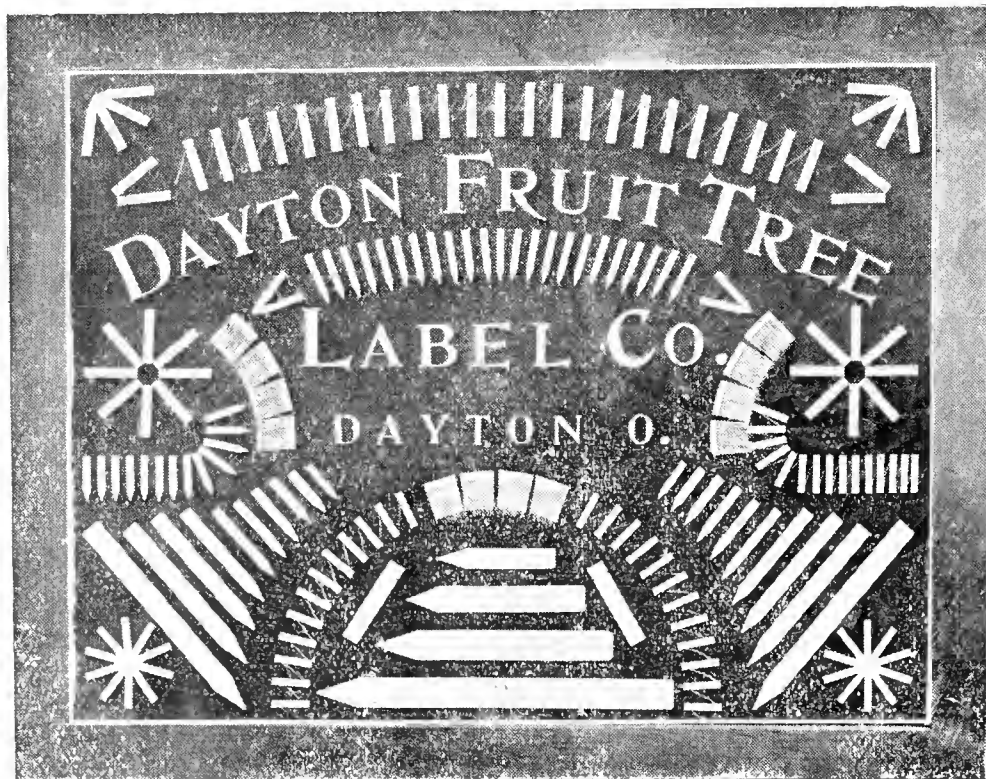
P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

*Ornamental* . . . . .  
LARGE **TREES**  
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue  
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

**WANTED**—PARTNER with seven to ten thousand cash. Present owner in poor health and wishes some one interested with him who can attend to inside work and retail business. A wholesale and retail trade extending over Pacific coast and south-west. Address "PACIFIC COAST," care National Nurseryman.



The increasing popularity of our Labels are too well known to require special description. Samples and prices upon application . . . . .



**DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.,**  
DAYTON, OHIO.

# Painesville Nurseries

## STAND AT THE HEAD

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses.

In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses.

In Amount of Stock handled.

In Variety of Stock grown.

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees*  
*Nut Trees, Small Fruits*  
*Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs*  
*Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy*  
*Herbaceous and Greenhouse*  
*Plants*

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES;  
GROWN RIGHT, HANDLED RIGHT. . . . .

Home grown two year Roses, superior to imported. Largest and best stock in America. Special rates on large orders for fall delivery.

Well grown blocks Upright and Weeping Deciduous and Evergreen trees, Elms, Teas' Mulberry, Mountain Ash, Grafted Chestnuts, Flowering Cherries and Crabs, Rose Acacia, Oaks, Poplars, etc.

Holland, French and Japan Bulbs. Direct importations from the leading growers.

In our greenhouses, an extra fine assortment of decorative plants, Palms, Araucarias, Rubbers, Azalias.

On your visit to the Pan-American stop and see one of the largest varieties of stock in one establishment in the country. The finest blocks of two year Standard and Dwarf Pears ever grown. Forty acres of field grown low-budded and own root Roses.

Orders for spring delivery stored in frost proof cellars when desired.

Our cellars and packing houses connected by switch with main line L. S. & M. S. R. R. Nearly 250 cars of nursery stock handled on our siding during Spring of 1901.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE. PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY  
INVITED. PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS. . . . .

**THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,** Nurserymen, Florists  
and Seedsmen.  
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed free on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES  
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS  
Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS  
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.  
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

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## THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

is a monthly publication issued by us which contains a complete list of the stock offered by us and much else of interest to the trade.

IT WILL BE MAILED FREE to any member of the trade upon application

FOR 1901-1902

We shall have our usual complete assortments and well grown stocks of

Roses, the J. & P. kind, strong and handsome.

Clematis, field grown and strong.

Climbing Vines, Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Wisteria, &c.

Herbaceous Plants, a fine assortment.

Paeonias, large tubers; seventy varieties.

Shrubs and Ornamental Trees, fine stock.

Small Fruits, Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, &c.

Fruit Trees, Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach and Quince.

©

**JACKSON & PERKINS Co.**

NEWARK, NEW YORK,

**F. H. STANNARD & COMPANY**

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD,

PROPRIETORS OF

**THE OTTAWA STAR NURSERIES**

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

THIS change in our firm will mean no change in the management, as Mr. Stannard, who has had charge of the business since 1879, will spare no pains to maintain the reputation already established. With twenty-two years experience, we are better equipped than ever before to take care of the business that may be entrusted to us.

===== We have the following to offer: =====

APPLE, PEAR, Std. and Dwf., CHERRY, PLUMS, both JAPAN and EUROPEAN, PEACH, APRICOT, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Osage Hedge, and Evergreens, 18 inches to 3 feet. Also ornamental Trees, Shrubs and vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## THE Andre Leroy Nurseries

OF ANGERS, FRANCE  
BRAULT & SON, DIRECTORS

are now taking orders at very favorable prices  
for delivery next fall, of

### Nursery Stocks

grown by them, guaranteeing first-class quality,  
grading and packing. For quotations, apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE**

Sole Agent

105-107 HUDSON ST.

NEW YORK CITY

## Mazzard Cherry Seed

FRESH CROP.

BEST QUALITY.

Write for prices on all fruit seeds and Raffia.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Nurserymen and Tree Seedsmen,  
GERMANTOWN, PHILA., PA.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.  
Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum  
and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown  
specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS.  
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

## Apple Seedlings

NORTHERN GROWN.

I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings for fall delivery. Will  
make low prices on early orders.

**W. H. Kauffman**, Proprietor Hawkeye Nurseries,  
STRATFORD, IOWA.

## HEDGE PLANTS

California Privet,  
Osage Orange,  
Am. Arbor Vitæ.

We grow them and sell to trade at best offers.

**J. A. Roberts**, Malvern, Pa.

## Osage Orange, Black and Honey Locust

FOR SEEDLINGS AND HEDGES—FOR SPRING 1901

My twenty-six years experience enables me to offer superior stock at right  
prices. SEND ME YOUR WANTS.

**A. E. WINDSOR**

HAVANA, ILL.

We have an excellent stock of the following Seedlings and Trees to offer.

Should be pleased to quote you favorable prices. We have been  
growing Seedlings for the trade for the past twenty-two years, and our  
stock will be carefully graded as usual.

**Apple Seedlings, Kieffer Pear Seedlings,  
Russian Mulberry Seedlings,  
Black Locust Seedlings.**

**CHERRY TREES**, 2 year. Fifteen to twenty thousand in surplus.  
Good, heavy, well rooted trees.

**J. A. GAGE**,

Formerly at Fairbury, Neb.

**BEATRICE, NEB.**

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

## For Fall of 1901

We will have the Largest Stock of Trees,  
Plants, &c. that we HAVE EVER GROWN.

200,000 PEACHES. Leading sorts.

100,000 PLUMS. Mostly Abundance.

100,000 GRAPES.

225,000 Amoor River Privet. Far superior to California Privet  
as a hedge plant.

150,000 Citrus Trifoliata. 2 to 3 years, transplanted.

Figs, Paper Shell Pecans, Japan Walnuts, English Wal-  
nuts, Mulberries.

### Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Biota Aurea Nana, Magnolia Grandiflora, Gardenias,  
Field Grown Roses on own roots and budded on Man-  
etti.

FOUR ACRES IN CANNAS—best named sorts.

CALADIUMS. Fancy leaved. DRY BULBS 1-1½ in and 1½-  
2½ in. in diameter—all named. None but desirable varieties.

LATANIAS, KENTIAS and PHOENIX. In large quantities.  
CROTONS, RUBBERS, and other desirable plants for the trade.

OUR STOCK IS WELL GROWN AND FREE FROM ALL  
DISEASES.

Send for TRADE LIST and CATALOGUES.

## Fruitland Nurseries

**P. J. BERCKMANS CO.**, Augusta, Ga.

ESTABLISHED 1856

## WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

## WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

●—————TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

**C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,**  
St. Louis, Mo.

**JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,**  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,**  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# 50TH KNOX NURSERIES 50TH YEAR YEAR

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## Peach, Apple, Cherry

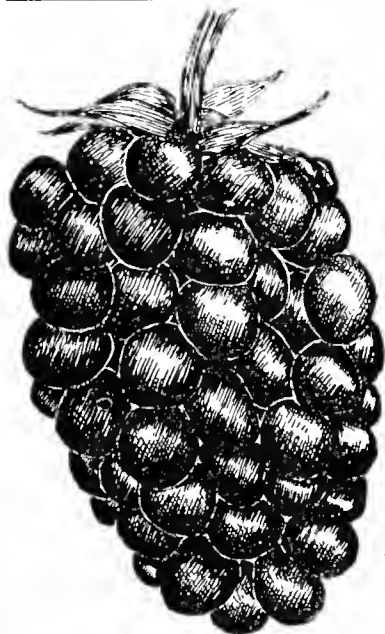
AND GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK.

Our trees are grown on rich upland with a heavy clay subsoil.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

Send us a list of your wants and let us price them before you buy.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**  
VINCENNES, - - - INDIANA.



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

**Snow Hill Nurseries** W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.  
P. O. WESLEY, MD.

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## SURPLUS SPRING

Apple Seedlings, 2000 bushels Natural N. C. Peach Pits—California Privet, Citrus Trifoliata (Japan Hardy Lemon).

Apple, Peach and Standard Pear (Keiffer especially), Norway, Sugar, Silver, Sycamore and Weirs Maple, American Linden, American Elm, American and Japan Chestnut, Teas Weeping Mulberry.

Asparagus all Leading Varieties.

Prices quoted on application.

Shipments can be made at any time during winter.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,**

OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

**WANTED**—NURSEYMEN—First-class budders and grafters; young men preferred.  
**Stark Bro's Nurseries & Orchard Co.**

LOUISIANA, MO. DANVILLE, N. Y. HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York**

**Smith Premier**  
**Typewriter**

AN International Jury of twenty-five members at the  
**Paris Exposition**  
awarded a Diploma of Honor,



**The Grand Prix**

—TO THE—  
**Smith Premier Typewriter.**

NO HIGHER AWARD WAS POSSIBLE and, in the language of the Jury's Report, it was given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for  
the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100  
acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.  
Kieffer Pear Stocks.



**F. W. WATSON & CO.,**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**GEO. PETERS & CO.**  
TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,

as given below :

**APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,**  
IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of **KIEFFER PEAR.**

**PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,  
AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,  
CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL  
ARBOR VITÆ,**

AND A

**GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.**

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING  
IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

**COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR**

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE

# Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
**EVERGREENS.**

Superb Collection of :

**SHRUBS**—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

**ROSES**—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

**RHODODENDRONS** — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named  
Hybrids.

**PÆONIAS**—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

**DAHLIAS**—New Cactus. Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, **CURRANTS**  
**GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.**

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

**PIONEER NURSERIES CO.**  
**ROSSNEY PEAR.**

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens  
just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**  
**PHOENIX NURSERY CO.,** Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums,  
Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

**JAC. SMITS, Naarden and Boskoop, Holland.**

**Specialties** Roses, Lilacs and other forcing plants, pot grown  
and out door stuff; Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Cle-  
matis and other climbing plants; Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Coni-  
fers, Tuberous Begonias, Pæonies, etc. Ask for price list of his agents,

**AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS,**  
59 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**  
ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest  
Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**  
Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or  
papers. When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# GRAPE

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock, Warranted True  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.

# VINES

## Wholesale Nurseries

We have a full line of stock for nurserymen and dealers, including Apple Trees and Apple Seedlings by car load. Apple Grafts put up to order, Piece or Whole Root. Thirty-three years in the business.

The only practical Box Clamp in use—Cheap.

**R. H. Blair & Co.,** PROPRIETORS OF LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.  
N. W. Cor. 11th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## 100,000 PRIVET

1½ FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

**HIRAM T. JONES,** UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

## FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

TITUS NURSERY,

Nemaha, Neb.

**100,000 Barberry Wanted** *In Exchange for EVERGREENS.*

Must be Bottom Prices. State size and number you can offer.

Address, **EVERGREEN NURSERY COMPANY,**  
STURGEON BAY, WIS.

If you want to double your crops, have large healthy trees and sound fruit, spray them with a solution made from

## Black Soluble Insecticide Soap

GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY.

Awarded Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition, and Gold Medals at the International Exhibitions of Rome, Dijon and Turin; also a Diploma of Honor at Marseilles, on its merits. Pamphlets, prices and other information furnished promptly on application.

FOR SALE BY ALL RELIABLE SEEDSMEN.

**Y. CASAZZA & BRO.,** GENERAL AGENTS FOR U. S. AND CANADA.  
190-192 PRINCE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

## ON THE MIDWAY

was where a large majority of the nurserymen who attended the convention were eventually seen.

It is hardly probable that they were looking for labels and we shall expect the usual orders in due time, which should not be set too far ahead.

**BENJAMIN CHASE,** DERRY, N. H.

## LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**  
39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

Apple,  
Peach,  
Standard Pears,  
Plum,  
Apricots,  
Grapes,  
Shade Trees,  
Evergreens,  
Shrubs,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.  
**Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.  
LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Strawberries,  
Nut Trees,  
Japan Pear Seedlings,  
Gooseberries,  
Roses,  
Raffia,  
General Supplies,  
&c., &c.,  
&c.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA.

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

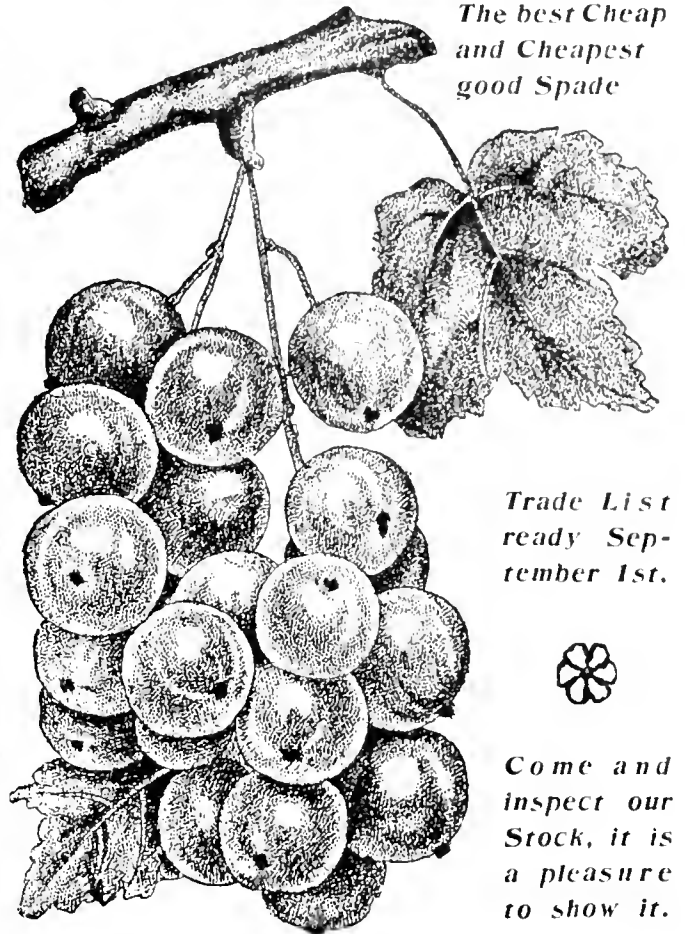
Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

Pomona Current has never been equalled for productiveness, quality or profit.

National Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.



*The best Cheap  
and Cheapest  
good Spade*

*Trade List  
ready Sep-  
tember 1st.*



*Come and  
inspect our  
Stock, it is  
a pleasure  
to show it.*

## FOR OCTOBER 1ST SHIPMENT

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

# APPLE TREES, 3 YEARS

MOSTLY OF FOLLOWING HARDY VARIETIES:

Astrachan Red.	Duchess of Olden-	Hibernal.	Milam.	Roxbury Russett.	Talman's Sweet.
Autumn Strawberry.	burg.	Iowa Blush,	Minkler.	R. I. Greening.	Utter's Large Red.
Arkansas Black.	Delaware Red Win-	Janet.	Mo Pippin.	Rock Pippin.	Wealthy.
Benoni.	ter.	Jonathan.	Northwestern Green-	Roman Stem.	Walbridge.
Bailey's Sweet.	Early Harvest.	King of T. Co.	ing.	Sops of Wine.	Wagner.
Buckingham.	Fameuse.	Lowell.	Northern Spy.	Smokehouse.	Wine Sap.
Baldwin.	Fallowater.	Limbertwig.	Pryor's Red.	Salome.	Willow Twig.
Ben Davis.	Flora Belle.	Longfield.	Prie's Sweet.	Stark.	Winter Banana.
Bellflower Yellow.	Gravenstein.	Maiden's Blush.	Pewaukee.	Smith's Cider.	Wolf River.
Chenango Straw-	Grime's Golden.	Mann.	Rambo.	Tetofsky.	Yellow Transparent.
berry.	Gano.	Mammoth Black	Ramsdell's Sweet.	Twenty Ounce.	York Imperial, Etc.
Carthouse.	Haas.	Twig.			

**CRAB APPLES**—Gen. Grant, Hyslop, Martha, Quaker Beauty, Transcendent, Whitney's No. 20, White Arctic.

Also a full assortment of other varieties of FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES, ROSES ON OWN ROOTS, CLIMBING VINES, SMALL FRUITS, HARDY HERBACEOUS AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

SEND LIST OF WANTS FOR PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY,

P. O. BOX 625.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

# APPLE TREES

Two year. Send your list—they are as fine as can be grown anywhere.  
Buds to offer from the following list:

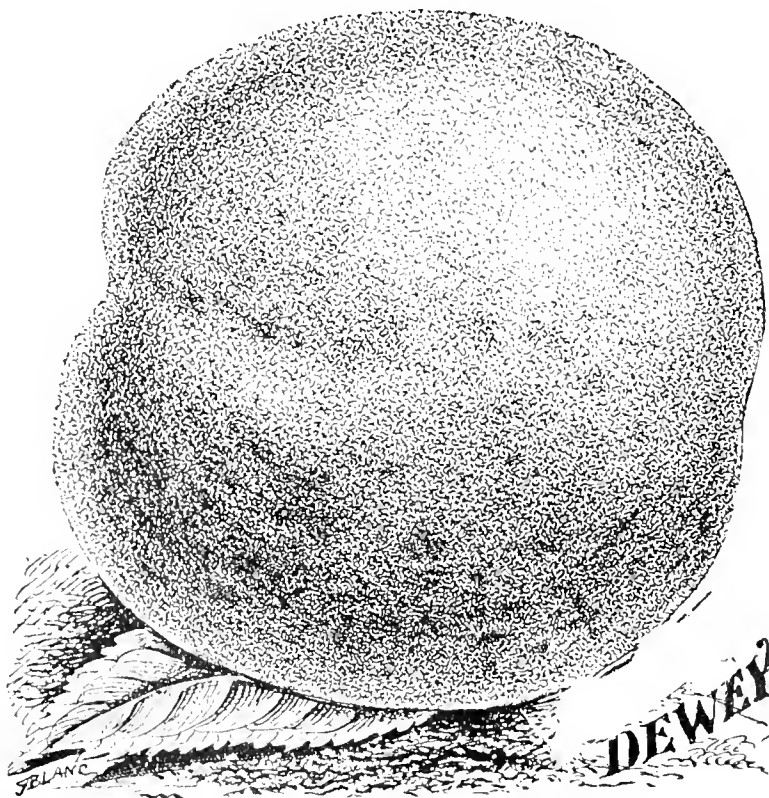
Autumn Strawberry, Alexander Emperor, Apple of Commerce, Black Ben Davis, Ben Davis, Baldwin, Bismark, Delicious, Dominee, Duchess of Oldenberg, Early Ripe, Early Harvest,	Early Strawberry, Early Colton, Fallawater, Grimes Golden, Golden Sweet, Gano, Gravenstein, Grindstone, Haas, Jonathan, King, Legal Tender,	Lily of Kent, Lankford Seedling, Lowell, Missouri Pippin, Mammoth Black Twig, Maiden's Blush, Mason Stranger, N. W. Greening, Northern Spy, Nero, Pewaukee, Paradise Winter Sweet,	Red Astrachan, Rome Beauty, Rhode Island Greening, Red June, Roxbury Russett, Springdale, Salome, Smith's Cider, Stark, Shackleford, Scott's Winter, Senator,	Star, Tetofsky, Tallman Sweet, Wine Sap, Wealthy, Wolf River, Willow Twig, W. W. Pearmain, York Imperial, Yellow Transparent, Yellow Bellflower, Hyslop Crab.
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# TREES (Peach)

Better buy now. Our list is complete—both the old and new varieties,  
and buds to offer of varieties below:

Arkansas Traveler,  
Alexander,  
Amsden June,  
Allen,  
Admiral Dewey,  
Bilyeu L., Oct.  
Brandywine,  
Barnard's Early,  
Bray's R. R.  
Burke,  
Beauty's Blush,  
Bradford Cling,  
Barber,  
Bronson,  
Belle of Georgia,  
Bokara,  
Bequet Free,  
Buston's Oct.  
Crawford Late,  
Crawford Early,  
Champion,  
Chair's Choice,  
Chinese Cling,  
Crosbey,  
Connecticut,  
Coolridge Fav.  
Capt. Ede,  
Conklin,  
Christiana,  
Carman,  
Cobler,  
Connett's So. Early,  
Delaware,  
Denton,

Dover,  
Elberta,  
Early Heath,  
Emma,  
Early Rivers,  
Eureka,  
Engle's Mammoth,  
Early Davidson,  
Easton Cling,  
Early Toledo,  
Edgemont Beauty,  
Everbearing,  
Early Michigan,  
Fox Seedling,  
Foster,  
Fitzgerald,  
Ford's Late White,  
Frances,  
Geary's Hold On,  
Greensboro,  
Gold Drop,  
Globe,  
Gordon,  
Gold Mine,  
Garfield,  
Haines Surprise,  
Holderbaum,  
Heidelberg,  
Hobson's Choice,  
Horton's Rivers,  
Hill's Chili,  
Heards' Beauty,  
Hughes,  
Hale's Early,



Jennie Worthien,  
Jacques R. R.,  
Kalamazoo,  
Klondike,  
Krummetts Oct.,  
Lemon Free,  
Lemon Cling,  
Lorentz,  
Lewis,  
Large Early York,  
Lodge,  
Levy's Late,  
Mt. Rose,  
McIntosh,  
McCollister,  
Mary's Choice,  
Moore's Favorite,  
Morris White,  
Magnum Bonum,  
Matthew's Beauty,  
Marshall,  
Mrs. Brett,  
Miss Lolo,  
Nicholson's Smock,  
Newington Cling,  
New Prolife,  
Old Mixon Cling,  
Old Mixon Free,  
Oscar,  
Picquet's Late,  
Perry's Red Cling,  
Pierces Yellow,  
Reeves Favorite,  
Red C'k Melocooton

Stephen's R. R.  
Smoek,  
Stump,  
Salway,  
Sneed,  
Shipley's Late Red,  
Silver Medal,  
Switzerland,  
Steadley,  
Smoek Cling,  
Schumaker,  
Scotts Nonpareil,  
Seedling No. 1,  
Snow's Orange,  
Stinson,  
Triumph,  
Troth's Early,  
Victor,  
VanMeteor's L. Oct.  
Wheatland,  
White Heath Cling,  
Wilkin's Cling,  
Wonderful,  
Ward's Late,  
Willett,  
Wager,  
Waddel,  
William's Fav.  
Walker's Var. Free,  
Waterloo,  
Yellow St. John,  
Yellow Rarripe.

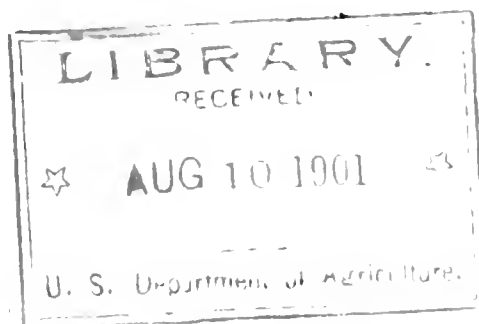
## Kieffer Pear

ONE and TWO year trees—  
as fine as can be grown.

We have buds of  
**Peach, Pear and Plum**  
to offer, and will make price  
low in large quantities.

Will June bud Peach on contract. Write us to-day.

# J. G. Harrison & Sons, BERLIN, MD.



August, 1901.



# Painesville Nurseries

## STAND AT THE HEAD

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses.  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses.  
In Amount of Stock handled.  
In Variety of Stock grown.

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees*  
*Nut Trees, Small Fruits*  
*Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs*  
*Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy*  
*Herbaceous and Greenhouse*  
*Plants*

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES;  
GROWN RIGHT, HANDLED RIGHT.

Home grown two year Roses, superior to imported. Largest and best stock in America. Special rates on large orders for fall delivery.

Well grown blocks Upright and Weeping Deciduous and Evergreen trees, Elms, Teas' Mulberry, Mountain Ash, Grafted Chestnuts, Flowering Cherries and Crabs, Rose Acacia, Oaks, Poplars, etc.

Holland, French and Japan Bulbs. Direct importations from the leading growers.

In our greenhouses, an extra fine assortment of decorative plants, Palms, Araucarias, Rubbers, Azalias.

On your visit to the Pan-American stop and see one of the largest varieties of stock in one establishment in the country. The finest blocks of two year Standard and Dwarf Pears ever grown. Forty acres of field grown low-budded and own root Roses.

Orders for spring delivery stored in frost proof cellars when desired.

Our cellars and packing houses connected by switch with main line L. S. & M. S. R. R. Nearly 250 cars of nursery stock handled on our siding during Spring of 1901.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE. PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY  
INVITED. PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Nurserymen, Florists  
and Seedsmen.  
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed free on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.*

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—1 and 2 years.

**FOREST TREES**  
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**  
Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

**PEAR SEEDLINGS**  
**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**  
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

is a monthly publication issued by us which contains a complete list of the stock offered by us and much else of interest to the trade.

IT WILL BE MAILED FREE to any member of the trade upon application

**FOR 1901-1902**

We shall have our usual complete assortments and well grown stocks of

Roses, the J. & P. kind, strong and handsome.

Clematis, field grown and strong.

Climbing Vines, Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Wisteria, &c.

Herbaceous Plants, a fine assortment.

Paeonias, large tubers; seventy varieties.

Shrubs and Ornamental Trees, fine stock.

Small Fruits, Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, &c.

Fruit Trees, Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach and Quince.



**JACKSON & PERKINS Co.**

NEWARK, NEW YORK,

**F. H. STANNARD & COMPANY**

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD,

PROPRIETORS OF

**THE OTTAWA STAR NURSERIES**

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

THIS change in our firm will mean no change in the management, as Mr. Stannard, who has had charge of the business since 1879, will spare no pains to maintain the reputation already established. With twenty-two years experience, we are better equipped than ever before to take care of the business that may be entrusted to us.

===== We have the following to offer: =====

APPLE, PEAR, Std. and Dwf., CHERRY, PLUMS, both JAPAN and EUROPEAN, PEACH, APRICOT, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Osage Hedge, and Evergreens, 18 inches to 3 feet. Also ornamental Trees, Shrubs and vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**NEW YORK CITY**

**When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

50TH KNOX NURSERIES 50TH  
YEAR YEAR

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## Peach, Apple, Cherry

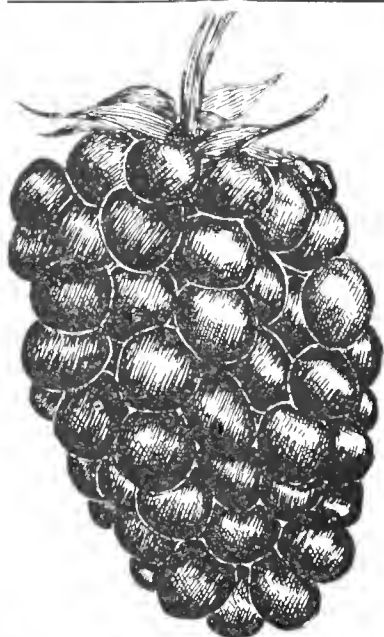
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AGENTS WANTED.

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H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,  
VINCENNES, - - - INDIANA.



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

MYER & SONS,  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

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Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
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Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.

Snow Hill Nurseries W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
P. O. WESLEY, MD. Proprietors.

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## NATURAL PEACH PITS

CROP OF 1900

Our pits are gathered for us from the mountains of Western North Carolina, near the Tennessee line, by collectors who have been collecting them for us for years, and who have always given us good satisfaction.

Large and Fine Stock  
Samples and Prices on  
application.

We may be able to use some nursery stock in exchange.

W. T. HOOD & CO. OLD DOMINION  
NURSERIES  
RICHMOND, VA.

WANTED —NURSEYMEN—First-class budders and grafters; young men preferred.  
Stark Bro's Nurseries & Orchard Co.  
LOUISIANA, MO. DANVILLE, N. Y. HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York

Smith Premier  
Typewriter

AN International Jury of twenty-five members at the  
Paris  
Exposition  
awarded a Diploma of Honor,



The Grand Prix

—TO THE—  
Smith Premier Typewriter.

NO HIGHER AWARD WAS POSSIBLE and, in the language of the Jury's Report, it was given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for  
the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100  
acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.  
Kieffer Pear Stocks.



**F. W. WATSON & CO.,**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**GEO. PETERS & CO.**  
TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,  
as given below :

**APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,**  
IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of **KIEFFER PEAR.**

**PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,  
AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,  
CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL  
ARBOR VITÆ,**

AND A

**GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.**

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING  
IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

**COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR**

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE

## Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named  
Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus. Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.

Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

**PIONEER NURSERIES CO.**  
**ROSSNEY PEAR.**

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens  
just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**  
**PHOENIX NURSERY CO.,** Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums,  
Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

**AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS**

**RAFFIA**

**Sole Agents**

Fiber. Special Nurserymen's quality in choice grade  
and extra selected grade. Always on hand; furnish in  
any desired quantity. Write for prices.

for **L. J. ENDTZ,** Boskoop, Holland, growers of  
general line of nursery stocks.

**JAC. SMITS,** Naarden, Holland, Lilacs, Roses and  
Rhododendrons, his specialty.

Address, 52 DEV STREET, NEW YORK.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**  
ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest  
Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or  
papers.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

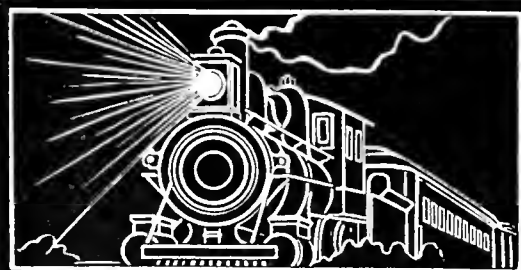
*Evergreen*  
—AND—  
*Forest Tree*  
*Seedlings*  
*Ornamental*  
*Trees, Shrubs*  
*Etc., Etc.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**R. DOUGLAS' SONS**

*Waukegan Nurseries*

**WAUKEGAN, ILL.**



**The Smith Premier  
Typewriter  
Is a Headlight**



**THAT MAKES  
CLEAR THE  
PATH TO  
BUSINESS**

**SYSTEM AND SATISFACTORY  
CORRESPONDENCE.**

.. SEND FOR CATALOGUE ..

**The Smith Premier  
Typewriter Co.**

21 SOUTH AVENUE,  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.



The increasing popu-  
larity of our Labels  
are too well known to  
require special de-  
scription Samples  
and prices upon ap-  
plication . . . . .



**DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO :**  
DAYTON, OHIO.

# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA.

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

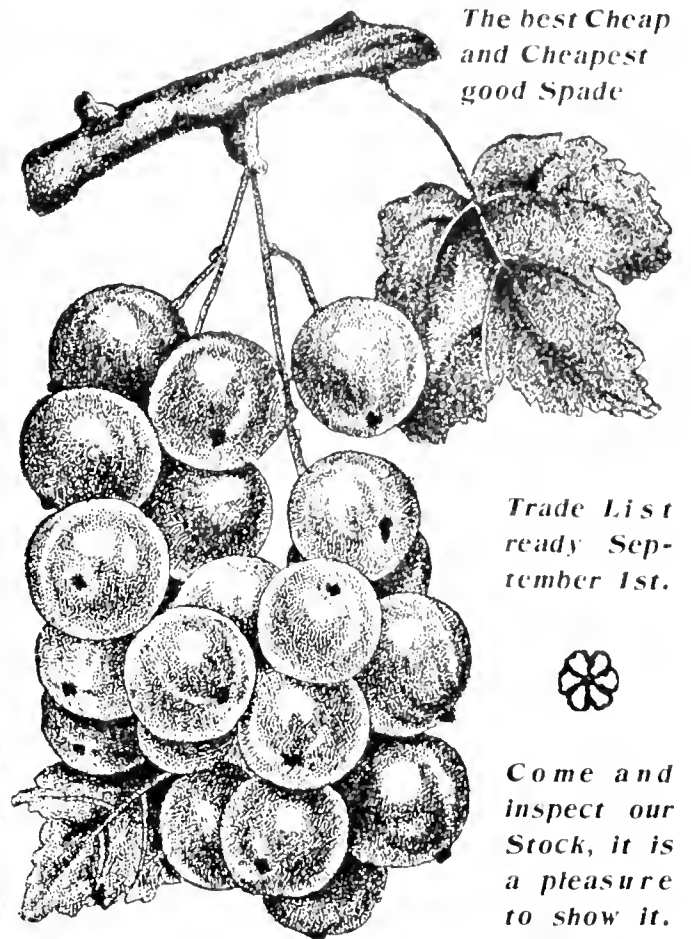
Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

Pomona Current has never been equalled for productiveness, quality or profit.

National Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.



*The best Cheap  
and Cheapest  
good Spade*

*Trade List  
ready Sep-  
tember 1st.*



*Come and  
inspect our  
Stock, it is  
a pleasure  
to show it.*

## FOR OCTOBER 1ST SHIPMENT

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

# APPLE TREES, 3 YEARS

### MOSTLY OF FOLLOWING HARDY VARIETIES:

Astrachan Red,	Duchess of Olden-	Hibernal,	Milam,	Roxbury Russett,	Talman's Sweet,
Autumn Strawberry,	burg,	Iowa Blush,	Minkler,	R. I. Greening,	Utter's Large Red,
Arkansas Black,	Delaware Red Win-	Janet,	Mo. Pippin,	Roek Pippin,	Wealthy,
Benoni,	ter,	Jonathan,	Northwestern Green-	Roman Stem,	Walbridge,
Bailey's Sweet,	Early Harvest,	King of T. Co.	ing,	Sops of Wine,	Wagner,
Buckingham,	Fameuse,	Lowell,	Northern Spy,	Smokehouse,	Wine Sap,
Baldwin,	Fallowater,	Limbertwig,	Pryor's Red,	Salome,	Willow Twig,
Ben Davis,	Flora Belle,	Longfield,	Price's Sweet,	Stark,	Winter Banana,
Bellflower Yellow,	Gravenstein,	Maiden's Blush,	Pewaukee,	Smith's Cider,	Wolf River,
Chenango Straw-	Grime's Golden,	Mann,	Rambo,	Tetofsky,	Yellow Transparent,
berry,	Gano,	Mammoth Black	Ramsdell's Sweet,	Twenty Ounce,	York Imperial, Etc.
Carthouse,	Haas,	Twig,			

**CRAB APPLES**—Gen. Grant, Hyslop, Martha, Quaker Beauty, Transcendent, Whitney's No. 20, White Arctic.

Also a full assortment of other varieties of FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES, ROSES ON OWN ROOTS, CLIMBING VINES, SMALL FRUITS, HARDY HERBACEOUS AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

SEND LIST OF WANTS FOR PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY,

P. O. BOX 625.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

# APPLE TREES

Two year. Send your list—they are as fine as can be grown anywhere.  
Buds to offer from the following list :

Autumn Strawberry,  
Alexander Emperor,  
Apple of Commerce,  
Black Ben Davis,  
Ben Davis,  
Baldwin,  
Bismark,  
Delicious,  
Dominee,  
Duchess of Oldenberg,  
Early Ripe,  
Early Harvest,

Early Strawberry,  
Early Colton,  
Fallawater,  
Grimes Golden,  
Golden Sweet,  
Gano,  
Gravenstein,  
Grindstone,  
Haas  
Jonathan,  
King,  
Legal Tender,

Lily of Kent,  
Lankford Seedling,  
Lowell,  
Missouri Pippin,  
Mammoth Black Twig,  
Maiden's Blush,  
Mason Stranger,  
N. W. Greening,  
Northern Spy,  
Nero,  
Pewaukee,  
Paradise Winter Sweet,

Red Astrachan,  
Rome Beauty,  
Rhode Island Greening,  
Red June,  
Roxbury Russett,  
Springdale,  
Salome,  
Smith's Cider,  
Stark,  
Shackleford,  
Scott's Winter,  
Senator,

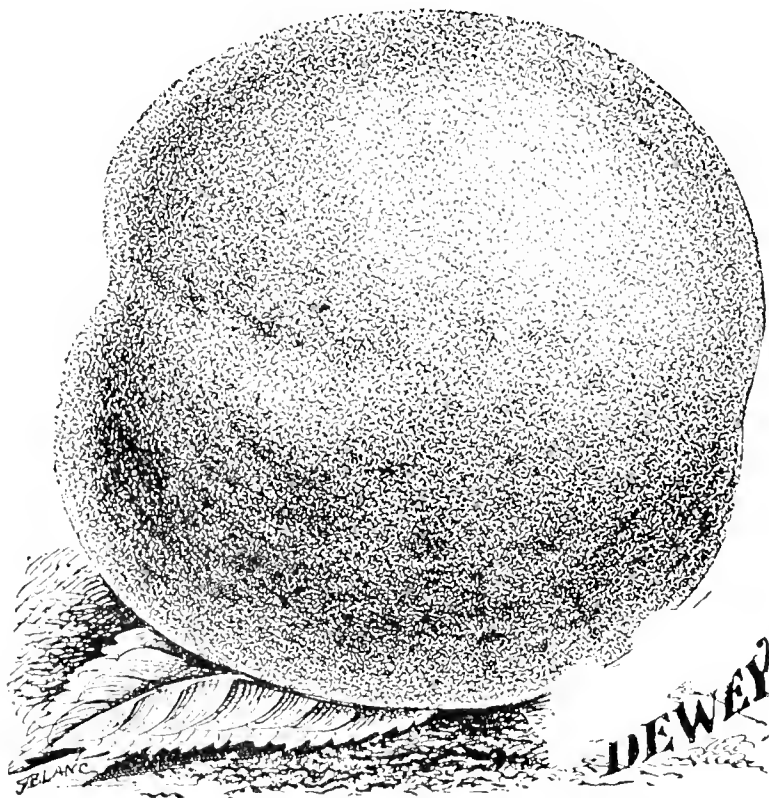
Star,  
Tetofsky,  
Tallman Sweet,  
Wine Sap,  
Wealthy,  
Wolf River,  
Willow Twig,  
W. W. Pearmain,  
York Imperial,  
Yellow Transparent,  
Yellow Bellflower,  
Hyslop Crab.

## TREES (Peach)

Better buy now. Our list is complete—both the old and new varieties,  
and buds to offer of varieties below :

Arkansas Traveler,  
Alexander,  
Amsden June,  
Allen,  
Admiral Dewey,  
Bilyeu L., Oct.  
Brandywine,  
Barnard's Early,  
Bray's R. R.  
Burke,  
Beauty's Blush,  
Bradford Cling,  
Barber,  
Bronson,  
Belle of Georgia,  
Bokara,  
Bequet Free,  
Buston's Oct.  
Crawford Late,  
Crawford Early,  
Champion,  
Chair's Choice,  
Chinese Cling,  
Crosbey,  
Connecticut,  
Coolridge Fav.  
Capt. Ede,  
Conklin,  
Christiana,  
Carman,  
Cobler,  
Connett's So. Early,  
Delaware,  
Denton,

Dover,  
Elberta,  
Early Heath,  
Emma,  
Early Rivers,  
Eureka,  
Engle's Mammoth,  
Early Davidson,  
Easton Cling,  
Early Toledo,  
Edgemont Beauty,  
Everbearing,  
Early Michigan,  
Fox Seedling,  
Foster,  
Fitzgerald,  
Ford's Late White,  
Frances,  
Geary's Hold On,  
Greensboro,  
Gold Drop,  
Globe,  
Gordon,  
Gold Mine,  
Garfield,  
Haines Surprise,  
Holderbaum,  
Heidelberg,  
Hobson's Choice,  
Horton's Rivers,  
Hill's Chili,  
Heards' Beauty,  
Hughes,  
Hale's Early,



Jennie Worthien,  
Jacques R. R.,  
Kalamazoo,  
Klondike,  
Krummetts Oct.,  
Lemon Free,  
Lemon Cling,  
Lorentz,  
Lewis,  
Large Early York,  
Lodge,  
Levy's Late,  
Mt. Rose,  
McIntosh,  
McCollister,  
Mary's Choice,  
Moore's Favorite,  
Morris White,  
Magnum Bonum,  
Matthew's Beauty,  
Marshall,  
Mrs. Brett,  
Miss Lolo,  
Nicholson's Smoek,  
Newington Cling,  
New Prolife,  
Old Mixon Cling,  
Old Mixon Free,  
Oscar,  
Picquet's Late,  
Perry's Red Cling,  
Pierces Yellow,  
Reeves Favorite,  
Red C'k Melocotoon

Stephen's R. R.  
Smoek,  
Stump,  
Salway,  
Sneed,  
Shipley's Late Red,  
Silver Medal,  
Switzerland,  
Steadley,  
Smoek Cling,  
Schumaker,  
Scotts Nonpareil,  
Seedling No. 1,  
Snow's Orange,  
Stinson,  
Triumph,  
Troth's Early,  
Victor,  
VanMeteor's L. Oct.  
Wheatland,  
White Heath Cling,  
Wilkin's Cling,  
Wonderful,  
Ward's Late,  
Willett,  
Wager,  
Waddell,  
William's Fav.  
Walker's Var. Free,  
Waterloo,  
Yellow St. John,  
Yellow Rarieripe.

### Kieffer Pear

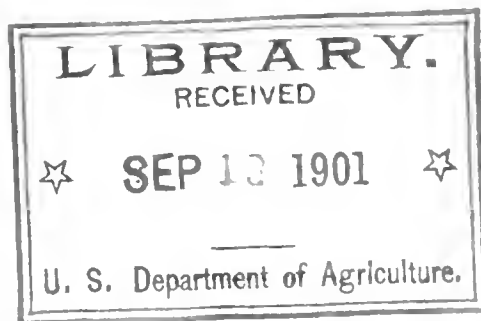
ONE and TWO year trees—  
as fine as can be grown.

### We have buds of Peach, Pear and Plum

to offer, and will make price  
low in large quantities.

Will June bud Peach on contract. Write us to-day.

# J. G. Harrison & Sons, BERLIN, MD.



September, 1901.



# Painesville Nurseries

## STAND AT THE HEAD

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses.  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses.  
In Amount of Stock handled.  
In Variety of Stock grown.

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees*  
*Nut Trees, Small Fruits*  
*Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs*  
*Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy*  
*Herbaceous and Greenhouse*  
*Plants*

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES;  
GROWN RIGHT, HANDLED RIGHT.

Home grown two year Roses, superior to imported. Largest and best stock in America. Special rates on large orders for fall delivery.

Well grown blocks Upright and Weeping Deciduous and Evergreen trees, Elms, Teas' Mulberry, Mountain Ash, Grafted Chestnuts, Flowering Cherries and Crabs, Rose Acacia, Oaks, Poplars, etc.

Holland, French and Japan Bulbs. Direct importations from the leading growers.

In our greenhouses, an extra fine assortment of decorative plants, Palms, Araucarias, Rubbers, Azalias.

On your visit to the Pan-American stop and see one of the largest varieties of stock in one establishment in the country. The finest blocks of two year Standard and Dwarf Pears ever grown. Forty acres of field grown low-budded and own root Roses.

Orders for spring delivery stored in frost proof cellars when desired.

Our cellars and packing houses connected by switch with main line L. S. & M. S. R. R. Nearly 250 cars of nursery stock handled on our siding during Spring of 1901.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE. PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

## THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

Nurserymen, Florists  
and Seedsmen.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed **free** on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES  
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS  
Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.  
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

is a monthly publication issued by us which contains a complete list of the stock offered by us and much else of interest to the trade.

IT WILL BE MAILED FREE to any member of the trade upon application

**FOR 1901-1902**

We shall have our usual complete assortments and well grown stocks of

Roses, the J. & P. kind, strong and handsome.

Clematis, field grown and strong.

Climbing Vines, Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Wisteria, &c.

Herbaceous Plants, a fine assortment.

Paeonias, large tubers; seventy varieties.

Shrubs and Ornamental Trees, fine stock.

Small Fruits, Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, &c.

Fruit Trees, Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach and Quince.

**JACKSON & PERKINS Co.**

NEWARK, NEW YORK,

**F. H. STANNARD & COMPANY**

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD,

PROPRIETORS OF

**THE OTTAWA STAR NURSERIES**

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

THIS change in our firm will mean no change in the management, as Mr. Stannard, who has had charge of the business since 1879, will spare no pains to maintain the reputation already established. With twenty-two years experience, we are better equipped than ever before to take care of the business that may be entrusted to us.

===== We have the following to offer: =====

APPLE, PEAR, Std. and Dwf., CHERRY, PLUMS, both JAPAN and EUROPEAN, PEACH, APRICOT, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Osage Hedge, and Evergreens, 18 inches to 3 feet. Also ornamental Trees, Shrubs and vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Largest Grower in America of

# Grape Vines

Other Specialties :  
CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Introducer of  
CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE  
JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY  
FAY CURRANT

Over 22 years with no change  
in ownership or management

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no uniform standard for grading above kind of stock every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading, and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants

**GEO. S. JOSSELYN**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## FALL BULBS AND PLANTS

Tulips

TENDER  
PLANTS

Hyacinths

*Carnations*

Crocus

*Chrysanthemums*

Etc.

*Roses, Etc.*

HARDY PLANTS AND SMALL FRUITS—all varieties

Write for Copy of our Wholesale  
and Retail CATALOGUES

**JAMES VICK'S SONS**  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Xenia Star Nurseries

We have for Fall and Spring a  
Complete General Line of Stock

all of a superior quality, smooth bodies, and with the abundance of fibrous roots for which trees grown in this locality are already becoming famous. We grow for the wholesale trade—that is our business. We understand its requirements, we strive to please, and guarantee a satisfactory deal.

Give us an estimate of your probable wants; we will make you a *special offer*, which may save you money.

Our Special Lines are as follows :

- Apple** 2 and 3 year grafts and bnds. These apples are a choice lot. Fine, well rooted trees, not excelled anywhere, moreover, they ripen up early and will be in good condition for early shipments.
- Pear** All the leading sorts, including Kieffer, in both Standard and Dwarf. Very fine trees.
- Cherry** We have the largest block of 2 year cherry (now so scarce) growing in the United States, and they are also the best. This is not vain boasting—they are unequalled. We mean what we say. The trees are here to prove it.
- Plum** European, Japan and native kinds in general assortment on plum and peach roots.
- Peach** We have fifty-one varieties, including all the leading and best newer kinds. Full assortment in all grades.

We will have our usual supply of other stock, including Quince, Apricot, Grape, Small Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines and **APPLE SEEDLINGS**.

**McNARY & GAINES,**

**XENIA, OHIO**

1866

1901

## Maple Grove Nurseries

WATERLOO, N. Y.

We have an extra fine  
lot of

**APPLES  
PEARS  
PLUMS  
CHERRIES  
PEACHES**

and a general line of nursery stock including

**BUDDED ROSES  
CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES**

Also especially fine

**Apple Seedlings**

which are grown in rich land and are very healthy, with branched roots.

Send List of Wants for  
Lowest Market Prices

**PEIRSON BROS.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# APPLE

A large surplus of Apple, all grades, of all the leading varieties, including a fine lot of

N. W. Greening, Iowa Blush, Ben Davis, Gano, Winesap, M. B. Twig, Baldwin, G. G. Pippin, Jonathan, Mo. Pippin, Wealthy, Duchess, Martha, etc.

AMERICANA AND JAPANESE PLUM, fine stock of 1 and 2 year, also a good assortment of European Varieties.

CHERRY, 2 year, general assortment.

KIEFFER PEAR, PEACH, SMALL FRUITS, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds.

ROSES, VINES, SHRUBS, ETC. FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS, OSAGE ORANGE.

Apple Seedlings

## GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER

We have one of the most complete lines of general nursery stock west of the Mississippi. Our stock has made an excellent growth the past season, is in first-class condition, and will be graded to the highest standard of excellence.

Send us a list of your wants for prices.

## MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor  
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

### Grape Vines

Highest Standard of Grades

### AND Currant Plants

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

## Wholesale Nurseries

We have a full line of stock for nurserymen and dealers, including Apple Trees and Apple Seedlings by car load. Apple Grafts put up to order, Piece or Whole Root. Thirty-three years in the business.

The only practical Box Clamp in use—Cheap.

**R. H. Blair & Co.,** PROPRIETORS OF LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.

N. W. Cor. 11th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

# 100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

**HIRAM T. JONES,** UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

## Columbian Raspberries

250,000 strong sets, grown from one year plants.

F. H. TEATS, Williamson, N. Y.

## I HAVE TO OFFER FOR FALL 1901

All the leading varieties

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM AND PEACH.

Keiffer Pear a specialty. Also a few Cherry and a choice lot of Climbing Roses.

My stock is as fine as any grown in the United States and I guarantee it free from insects or disease. Write for prices. Address

**H. B. KEMP,** Nurseryman, EAST FREEDOM, PENNSYLVANIA.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Apple,  
Peach,  
Standard Pears,  
Plum,  
Apricots,  
Grapes,  
Shade Trees,  
Evergreens,  
Shrubs,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.

### Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,

BALTIMORE, MD.

### FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

**LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.**

Strawberries,  
Nut Trees,  
Japan Pear Seedlings,  
Gooseberries,  
Roses,  
Raffia,  
General Supplies,  
&c., &c.,  
&c.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

## Kieffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

## Japan Pear Seedlings

Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

## Apple Seedlings

Well grown. High grades.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

# F. W. Watson & Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## GEO. PETERS & CO.

TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,

as given below :

## APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,

IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of KIEFFER PEAR.

PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,  
AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,  
CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL  
ARBOR VITÆ,

AND A

## GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING

IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

## COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

THE

# Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for : :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of : :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named  
Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in : :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

# W. & T. Smith Co.,

GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

## PIONEER NURSERIES CO.

### ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens  
just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

### WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums,  
Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

## AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS

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### Sole Agents

Fiber. Special Nurserymen's quality in choice grade  
and extra selected grade. Always on hand; furnish in  
any desired quantity. Write for prices.

for L. J. ENDTZ, Boskoop, Holland, growers of  
general line of nursery stocks.

JAC. SMITS, Naarden, Holland, Lilacs, Roses and  
Rhododendrons, his specialty.

Address, 52 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

## CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,

ANGERS, FRANCE,

### Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

## JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or  
papers.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

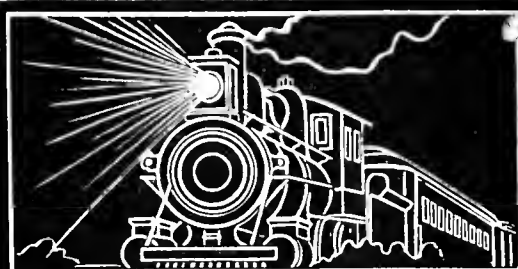
*Evergreen*  
—AND—  
*Forest Tree*  
*Seedlings*  
*Ornamental*  
*Trees, Shrubs*  
*Etc., Etc.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

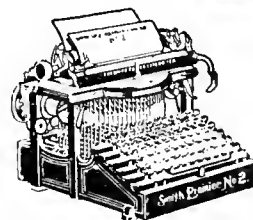
**R. DOUGLAS' SONS**

*Waukegan Nurseries*

**WAUKEGAN, ILL.**



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Typewriter  
Is a Headlight**



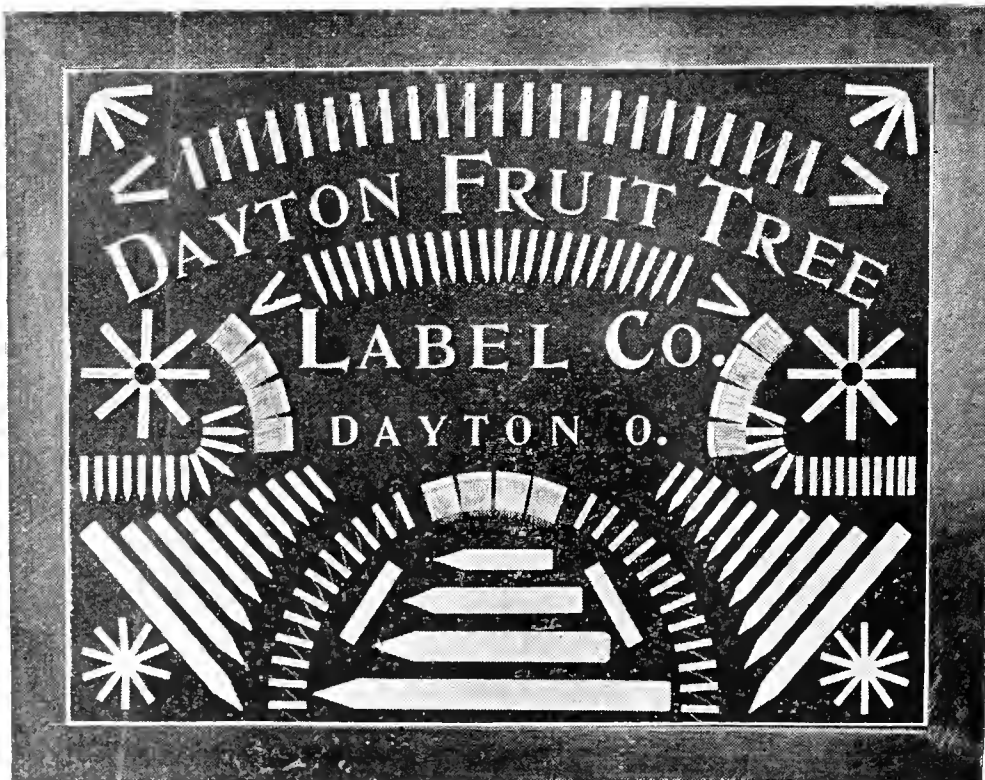
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**SYSTEM AND SATISFACTORY  
CORRESPONDENCE.**

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21 SOUTH AVENUE,  
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The increasing popu-  
larity of our Labels  
are too well known to  
require special de-  
scription Samples  
and prices upon ap-  
plication . . . . .



**DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.,  
DAYTON, OHIO.**

I HAVE TO OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902,  
THE FOLLOWING CHOICE STOCK:

Cherry, 2 yrs., on Mazzard stock.  
Cherry, 1 yr.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up and  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , well headed, 4 to 6 ft.  
Plum on Plum, 2 yrs., European and Japan.  
Plum on Plum, 1 yr., European and Japan, 4 to 6 ft.  
Kieffer Pear, 1 yr.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , well headed, 4 to 6 ft.  
Duchess Dwf., 1 yr.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , well headed, 3 to 5 ft.  
Apple, 1 yr.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , well headed, 4 to 6 ft.

Will be glad to quote you prices on any of above stock and will send you samples if requested.

JAMES M. KENNEDY, Dansville, N. Y.

# GRAPE

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock Warranted True.  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.

# VINES

## Ornamental Trees

Extra Size, 10 to 20 Feet, 4 to 6 Inches.

ELM, MAPLE, LINDEN, HORSE  
CHESTNUT, CUT-LEAF BIRCH,  
WHITE ASH, CATALPA, OAK.

A Fine Lot of  
Ornamental  
Shrubs

Standard and Dwarf Pears  
and Plums, also  
Currants and Gooseberries

If you want large trees and fine stock, here they are.

NELSON BOGUE, Batavia, N. Y.

## FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.

## Ornamental . . . . . LARGE . . . . . SMALL **TREES**

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue  
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

California Privet  
Asparagus Roots  
Apple Trees, 2 and 3 yr.  
Japan Plum, 1 and 2 yr.  
Peach, fine, 1 yr.  
Golden Glow also  
Marianna Plum Stock

West Jersey Nursery Co

STANTON B. COLE

Bridgeton, - N. J.

## 100,000 PEACH TREES

2,000 IRISH JUNIPER, very fine

## 2,000 PLUM TREES

1,000 NORWAY MAPLE

C. L. LONGSDORF,

Floradale, Adams Co. Pa.

## 2,000,000 Peach Trees

Largest Peach Tree Nursery in the world. Don't buy until you get a hearing from me. Write for prices and catalogue. Trees well graded, free from diseases of all kinds. Address

J. C. HALE

Prop. Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries Winchester, Tenn.

## APPLE, PEAR, PEACH AND PLUM TREES.

York Imperial, Ben Davis, Gano and Baldwin by the Thousand.  
Trees two and three year, No. 1. Correspondence solicited.  
Write for prices.

VILLAGE NURSERIES,  
HARNEDSVILLE, PA.

I have to Offer for Fall, 1901, and Spring, 1902,

The following choice

PLUMS, European and Japan. CHERRIES, Sweet and Sour.  
PEARS, Standard and Dwarf.

This is the finest stock that I have ever grown. Send me your list of wants before placing your order elsewhere.

F. M. HARTMAN, Dansville, N. Y.

## ==LAST CALL FOR THE SEASON==

The rush time for Labels is nigh at hand. Nothing like being well towards the head of the procession. Our customary prompt attention given to all orders.

BENJAMIN CHASE, DERRY, N. H.

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1851

KNOX NURSERIES

1901

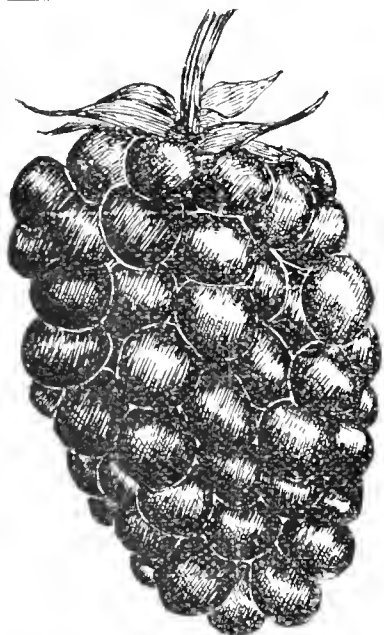
## ==CHERRY TREES==

We have our usual line of nursery stock for Fall, and we shall be pleased to greet all our old customers and hope to meet some new ones.

We wish to call particular attention to our 1 yr. Cherry which are exceptionally fine--some being an inch in caliper

We also have two year CHERRY, two and three year APPLE and one year PEACH in quantity. Also a few hundred A.M. ARBOR VITÆ, 2½ to 3 ft. high, which we offer at a bargain. We feel confident we can interest you if you want CHERRY TREES. Correspondence solicited.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**  
VINCENNES, IND.



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

## Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, MD.

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

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## NATURAL PEACH PITS

CROP OF 1900

Our pits are gathered for us from the mountains of Western North Carolina, near the Tennessee line, by collectors who have been collecting them for us for years, and who have always given us good satisfaction.

*Large and Fine Stock*  
*Samples and Prices on*  
*application.*

We may be able to use some nursery stock in exchange.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.** OLD DOMINION  
NURSERIES  
RICHMOND, VA.

## 20,000 Peach Trees

I have about 20,000 very fine, hardy, Northern grown Peach Trees for the coming Fall and Spring trade.

*EUGENE COVEY, Penfield, N. Y.*

## P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada

## C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York

**Smith Premier**  
**Typewriter**

AN International Jury of twenty-five members at the  
**Paris Exposition**  
awarded a Diploma of Honor,



**The Grand Prix**  
—TO THE—  
**Smith Premier Typewriter.**

NO HIGHER AWARD WAS POSSIBLE and, in the language of the Jury's Report, it was given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind. **BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA.**

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

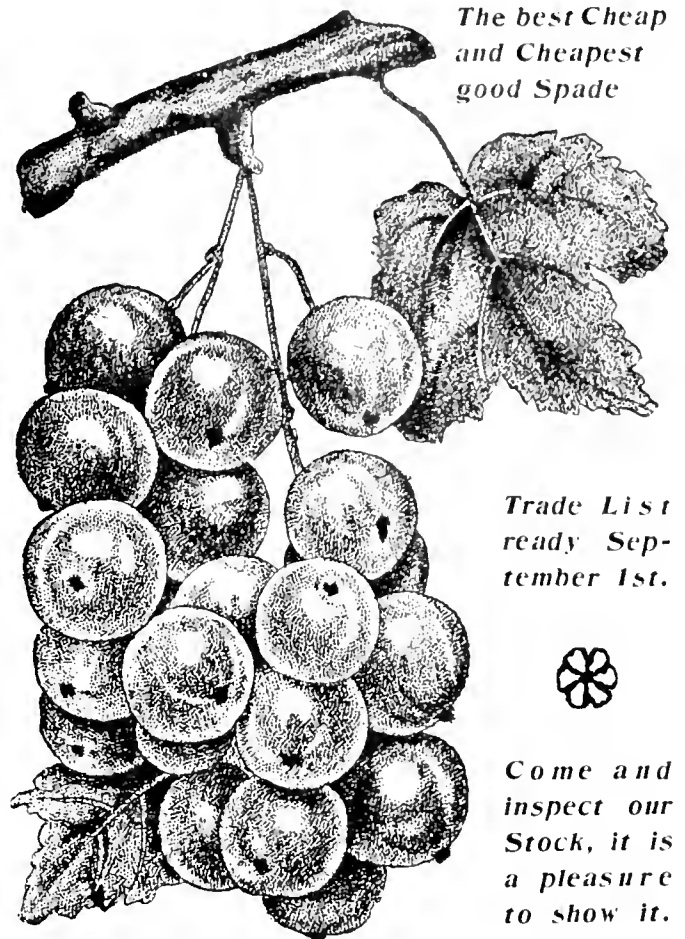
Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

Pomona Current has never been equalled for productiveness, quality or profit.

Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.



*The best Cheap  
and Cheapest  
good Spade*

*Trade List  
ready Sep-  
tember 1st.*



*Come and  
inspect our  
Stock, it is  
a pleasure  
to show it.*

## FOR OCTOBER 1ST SHIPMENT

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

# APPLE TREES, 3 YEARS

MOSTLY OF FOLLOWING HARDY VARIETIES:

Astrachan Red,	Duchess of Olden-	Hibernal,	Milam,	Roxbury Russett,	Talman's Sweet.
Autumn Strawberry,	burg,	Iowa Blush,	Minkler,	R. I. Greening,	Utter's Large Red.
Arkansas Black,	Delaware Red Win-	Janet,	Mo. Pippin,	Rock Pippin,	Wealthy,
Benoni,	ter,	Jonathan,	Northwestern Green-	Roman Stem,	Walbridge,
Bailey's Sweet,	Early Harvest,	King of T. Co.	ing,	Sops of Wine,	Wagner,
Buckingham,	Fameuse,	Lowell,	Northern Spy,	Smokehouse,	Wine Sap,
Baldwin,	Fallowater,	Limbertain,	Pryor's Red,	Salome,	Willow Twig.
Ben Davis,	Flora Belle,	Longfield,	Price's Sweet,	Stark,	Winter Banana.
Bellflower Yellow,	Gravenstein,	Maiden's Blush,	Pewaukee,	Smith's Cider,	Wolf River,
Chenango Straw-	Grime's Golden,	Mann,	Rambo,	Tetofsky,	Yellow Transparent,
berry,	Gano,	Mammoth Black	Ramsdell's Sweet.	Twenty Ounce,	York Imperial, Etc.
Carthouze,	Haas,	Twig,			

**CRAB APPLES**—Gen. Grant, Hyslop, Martha, Quaker Beauty, Transcendent, Whitney's No. 20, White Arctic.

Also a full assortment of other varieties of **FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES, ROSES ON OWN ROOTS, CLIMBING VINES, SMALL FRUITS, HARDY HERBACEOUS AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.**

SEND LIST OF WANTS FOR PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

**PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY,**

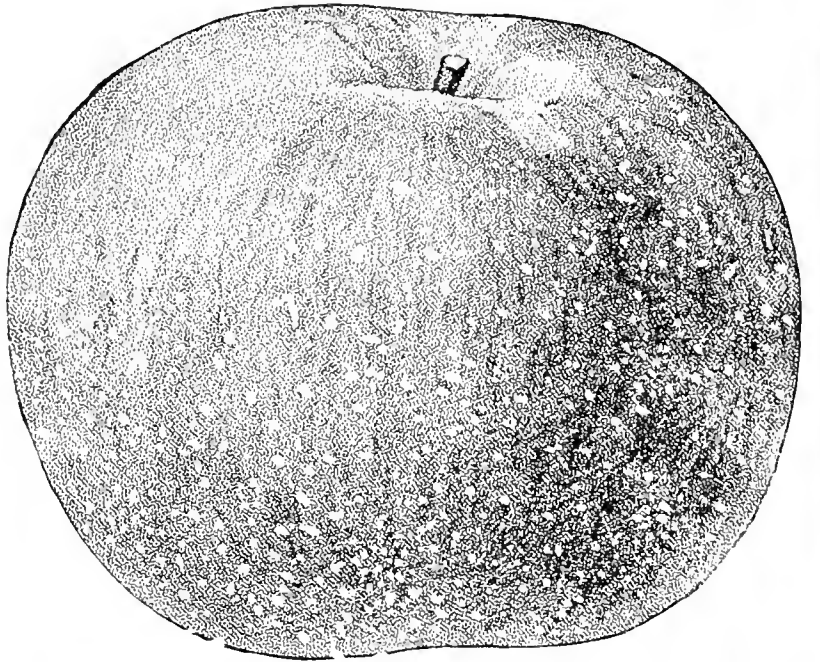
P. O. BOX 625.

**BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.**

# APPLE TREES

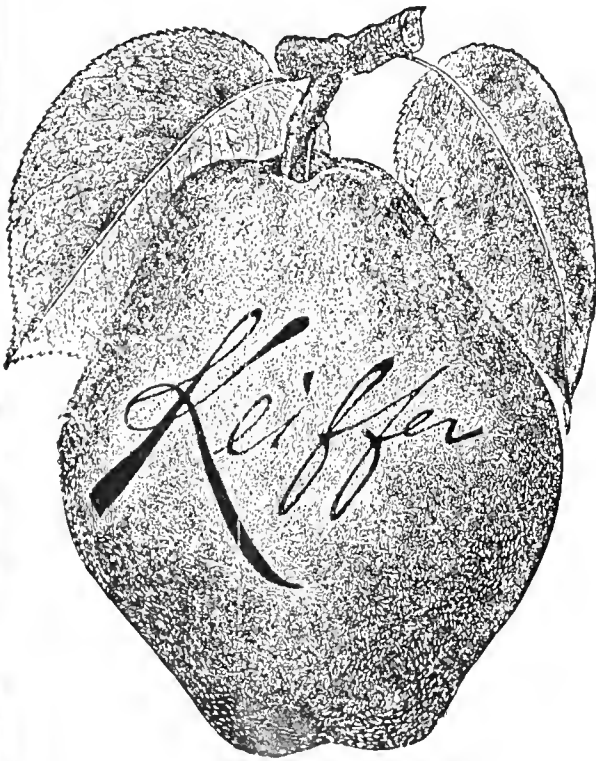
Two year. Send your list—they are as fine as can be grown anywhere. Buds to offer from the following list:

Autumn Strawberry,	King,	Springdale,
Alexander Emperor,	Legal Tender,	Salome,
Ben Davis,	Lily of Kent,	Smith's Cider,
Baldwin,	Lankford Seedling,	Stark,
Bismark,	Lowell,	Shackleford,
Dominee,	Missouri Pippin,	Scott's Winter,
Duchess of Oldenberg,	Mammoth Black Twig,	Star,
Early Ripe,	Maiden's Blush,	Tetofsky,
Early Harvest,	Mason Stranger,	Tallman Sweet,
Early Strawberry,	N. W. Greening,	Wine Sap,
Early Colton,	Northern Spy,	Wealthy,
Fallowater,	Nero,	Wolf River,
Grimes Golden	Pcwaukce,	Willow Twig,
Golden Sweet,	Paradise Winter Sweet,	W. W. Pearmain,
Gano,	Red Astrachan,	York Imperial,
Gravenstein,	Rome Beauty,	Yellow Transparent,
Grindstone,	Rhode Island Greening,	Yellow Bellflower,
Haas,	Red June,	Hyslop Crab.
Jonathan,	Roxbury Russett,	



# TREES (Peach)

Better buy now. Our list is complete—both the old and new varieties, and buds to offer of varieties below: . . . . .



Arkansas Traveler,	Conklin,	Gold Drop,	McIntosh,	Silver Medal,
Alexander,	Christiana,	Globe,	McCollister,	Switzerland,
Amsden June,	Carman,	Gordon,	Mary's Choice,	Steadley,
Allen,	Cobler,	Gold Mine,	Moore's Favorite,	Smock Cling,
Admiral Dewey,	Connett's So. Early,	Garfield,	Morris White,	Schumaker,
Bilyeu L., Oct.	Delaware,	Haines Surprise,	Magnum Bonum,	Scotts Nonpareil,
Brandywine,	Denton,	Holderbaum,	Matthew's Beauty,	Seedling No. 1,
Barnard's Early,	Dover,	Heidelberg,	Marshall,	Snow's Orange,
Bray's R. R.	Elberta,	Hobson's Choice,	Mrs. Brett,	Stinson,
Burke,	Early Heath,	Horton's Rivers,	Miss Lolo,	Triumph,
Beauty's Blush,	Emma,	Hill's Chili,	Nicholson's Smock,	Troth's Early,
Bradford Cling,	Early Rivers,	Heards' Beauty,	Newington Cling,	Victor,
Barber,	Eureka,	Hughes,	New Prolific,	VanMeteor's L. Oct.
Bronson,	Engle's Mammoth,	Hale's Early,	Old Mixon Cling,	Wheatland,
Belle of Georgia,	Early Davidson,	Jennie Worthien,	Old Mixon Free,	White Heath Cling,
Bokara	Easton Cling,	Jacques R. R.,	Oscar,	Wilkin's Cling,
Bequet Free,	Early Toledo,	Kalamazoo,	Picquet's Late,	Wonderful,
Buston's Oct.	Edgemont Beauty,	Klondike,	Perry's Red Cling,	Ward's Late,
Crawford Late,	Everbearing,	Krummetts Oct.,	Pierces Yellow,	Willett,
Crawford Early,	Early Michigan,	Lemon Free,	Reeves Favorite,	Wager,
Champion,	Fox Seedling,	Lemon Cling,	Red C'k Melocotoon,	Waddel,
Chair's Choice,	Foster,	Lorentz,	Stephen's R. R.	William's Fav.
Chinese Cling,	Fitzgerald,	Lewis,	Smock,	Walker's Var. Free,
Crosbey,	Ford's Late White,	Large Early York,	Stump,	Waterloo,
Connecticut,	Frances,	Lodge,	Salway,	Yellow St. John,
Coolridge Fav.	Geary's Hold On,	Levy's Late,	Sneed,	Yellow Rarcripe.
Capt. Ede,	Greensboro,	Mt. Rose,	Shipley's Late Red,	

## Keiffer Pear

ONE and TWO year trees—  
as fine as can be grown. . .

We have buds of  
**Peach, Pear and Plum**  
to offer, and will make price  
low in large quantities. . .

Will June bud Peach on contract. Write us to-day.

# J. G. Harrison & Sons, BERLIN, MD.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



October, 1901.



# Painesville Nurseries

## STAND AT THE HEAD

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses.

In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses.

In Amount of Stock handled.

In Variety of Stock grown.

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees*  
*Nut Trees, Small Fruits*  
*Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs*  
*Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy*  
*Herbaceous and Greenhouse*  
*Plants*

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES;  
GROWN RIGHT, HANDLED RIGHT. . . . .

Home grown two year Roses, superior to imported. Largest and best stock in America. Special rates on large orders for fall delivery.

Well grown blocks Upright and Weeping Deciduous and Evergreen trees, Elms, Teas' Mulberry, Mountain Ash, Grafted Chestnuts, Flowering Cherries and Crabs, Rose Acacia, Oaks, Poplars, etc.

Holland, French and Japan Bulbs. Direct importations from the leading growers.

In our greenhouses, an extra fine assortment of decorative plants, Palms, Araucarias, Rubbers, Azalias.

On your visit to the Pan-American stop and see one of the largest varieties of stock in one establishment in the country. The finest blocks of two year Standard and Dwarf Pears ever grown. Forty acres of field grown low-budded and own root Roses.

Orders for spring delivery stored in frost proof cellars when desired.

Our cellars and packing houses connected by switch with main line L. S. & M. S. R. R. Nearly 250 cars of nursery stock handled on our siding during Spring of 1901.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE. PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY  
INVITED. PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS. . . . .

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Nurserymen, Florists  
and Seedsmen.  
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed free on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—1 and 2 years.

**FOREST TREES**  
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**  
Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

**PEAR SEEDLINGS**  
**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**  
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

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## THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

is a monthly publication issued by us which contains a complete list of the stock offered by us and much else of interest to the trade.

IT WILL BE MAILED FREE to any member of the trade upon application

**FOR 1901-1902**

We shall have our usual complete assortments and well grown stocks of

Roses, the J. & P. kind, strong and handsome.

Clematis, field grown and strong.

Climbing Vines, Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Wisteria, &c.

Herbaceous Plants, a fine assortment.

Paeonias, large tubers; seventy varieties.

Shrubs and Ornamental Trees, fine stock.

Small Fruits, Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, &c.

Fruit Trees, Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach and Quince.

©

**JACKSON & PERKINS Co.**

NEWARK, NEW YORK,

**F. H. STANNARD & COMPANY**

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD,

PROPRIETORS OF

**THE OTTAWA STAR NURSERIES**

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

THIS change in our firm will mean no change in the management, as Mr. Stannard, who has had charge of the business since 1879, will spare no pains to maintain the reputation already established. With twenty-two years experience, we are better equipped than ever before to take care of the business that may be entrusted to us.

===== We have the following to offer: =====

APPLE, PEAR, Std. and Dwf., CHERRY, PLUMS, both JAPAN and EUROPEAN, PEACH, APRICOT, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Osage Hedge, and Evergreens, 18 inches to 3 feet. Also ornamental Trees, Shrubs and vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# THE Andre Leroy Nurseries

OF ANGERS, FRANCE  
BRAULT & SON, DIRECTORS

are now taking orders at very favorable prices  
for delivery next fall, of

## Nursery Stocks

grown by them, guaranteeing first-class quality,  
grading and packing. For quotations, apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE**

Sole Agent

105-107 HUDSON ST.

NEW YORK CITY

# Columbian Raspberry Sets

EXTRA STRONG

From One Year Plants

SPECIAL PRICE ON APPLICATION

C. L. YATES

Rochester, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,

GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear Apple Plum  
and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown  
specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS.  
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# Apple Seedlings

NORTHERN GROWN.

I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings for fall delivery. Will  
make low prices on early orders.

**W. H. Kauffman**, Proprietor Hawkeye Nurseries,  
STRATFORD, IOWA.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

**Apple Seedlings** on new land.  
Honey and Black Locust  
Two and three year  
Osage Orange  
One and two year

A. E. WINDSOR, HAVANA, ILL.

# CHERRY TREES Apple Seedlings

Pear Seedlings, Mulberry Seedlings, Osage  
Orange Seedlings, Ash Seedlings, Box Elder  
Seedlings, Asparagus, 1 year heavy, Rhu-  
barb, 1 year heavy.

All heavy, well graded stock. We have just returned this 21st of August  
from a tour of inspection of all the Seedlings of consequence in the West and  
it is our opinion that next November N. T. Apple Seedlings will be the real  
thing. We have been very fortunate with our plan this season and can supply  
fine 1/4 inch grades as well as all other sizes.

GET OUR PRICES

**J. A. GAGE**,

Beatrice, Nebr.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# We Offer for Fall of 1901

STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES AND  
GRAPES . . . . .

**7,000 Everbearing Peach.** A valuable novelty. Our bearing trees  
now loaded with fruit of various sizes. Has never failed to fruit.

**225,000 Amoor River Privet.** The best evergreen hedge plant.  
Superior to California Privet.

**150,000 Citrus Trifoliata.** (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive  
hedge.

**Strong Field Grown Roses.** Standard varieties.

Try our **NEW CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**  
a novelty of great merit . . . . .

**Biota Aurea Nana.** The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was  
not injured when mercury was 3° below, while the old Biota Aurea  
(its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock 10 to 30 inches.

**200,000 Palms.** Latanias, Phoenix and Kentias.

**25,000 Caladiums.** Fancy leaved, **dry Bulbs**, 1 to 2 1/2 inches in diam-  
eter. 50 best named sorts.

**Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos.** (Grafted on Citrus  
Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year.  
Unsurpassed for conservatory purposes.

**Cannas, Camphors, Guavas.** Sub-tropical Trees and Plants and a gen-  
eral line of nursery stock.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. Berckmans Co.,**  
**Fruitland Nurseries,**  
**AUGUSTA—GEORGIA.**

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

●●●●● **WEST** ●●●●●

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

●—————TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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1851

KNOX NURSERIES

1901

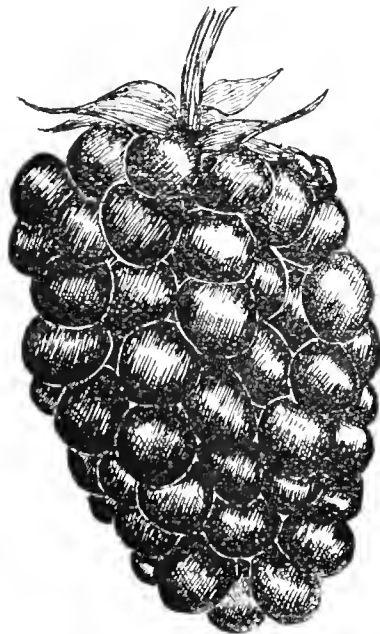
## ==CHERRY TREES==

We have our usual line of nursery stock for Fall, and we shall be pleased to greet all our old customers and hope to meet some new ones.

We wish to call particular attention to our 1 yr. Cherry which are exceptionally fine--some being an inch in caliper

We also have two year CHERRY, two and three year APPLE and one year PEACH in quantity. Also a few hundred AM. ARBOR VITAE, 2½ to 3 ft. high, which we offer at a bargain. We feel confident we can interest you if you want CHERRY TREES. Correspondence solicited.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**  
VINCENNES, IND.



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

**Snow Hill Nurseries** W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.  
P. O. WESLEY, MD.

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902.  
Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.  
Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.  
Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by  
Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION  
NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.

## 20,000 Peach Trees

I have about 20,000 very fine, hardy, Northern grown Peach Trees for the coming Fall and Spring trade. —

**EUGENE COVEY, Penfield, N. Y.**

**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York**

FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

**TITUS NURSERY,** Nemaha, Neb.

**Vincennes Nurseries** VINCENNES,  
INDIANA.  
W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**  
by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits. Correspondence solicited.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Ornamental

LARGE  
SMALL **TREES**

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

California Privet  
Asparagus Roots  
Apple Trees, 2 and 3 yr.  
Japan Plum, 1 and 2 yr.  
Peach, fine, 1 yr.  
Golden Glow also  
Marianna Plum Stock

West Jersey Nursery Co

STANTON B. COLE

Bridgeton, - N. J.

## 100,000 PEACH TREES

2,000 IRISH JUNIPER, very fine

2,000 PLUM TREES

1,000 NORWAY MAPLE

C. L. LONGSDORF,

Floradale, Adams Co. Pa.

## 2,000,000 Peach Trees

Largest Peach Tree Nursery in the world. Don't buy until you get a hearing from me. Write for prices and catalogue. Trees well graded, free from diseases of all kinds. Address

J. C. HALE

Prop. Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries Winchester, Tenn.

### APPLE, PEAR, PEACH AND PLUM TREES.

York Imperial, Een Davis, Gano and Baldwin by the Thousand.  
Trees two and three year, No 1. Correspondence solicited.  
Write for prices.

VILLAGE NURSERIES,  
HARNEDSVILLE, PA.

I have to Offer for Fall, 1901, and Spring, 1902,

The following choice

PLUMS, European and Japan. CHERRIES, Sweet and Sour.  
PEARS, Standard and Dwarf.

This is the finest stock that I have ever grown. Send me your list of wants before placing your order elsewhere.

F. M. HARTMAN, Dansville, N. Y.

1,200,000 Black-Locust Seedlings, 800,000 Ash Seedlings,  
400,000 Box Elder Seedlings, 300,000 Osage Seedlings,  
200,000 White Elm Seedlings.

We also have a surplus of Apple, 5 to 6 feet, 3/4 inch and up. All stock will be first-class and well graded. Prices very low.

GERMAN NURSERIES.

Carl Sonderegger, Proprietor, - Beatrice, Nebr.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman,

I HAVE TO OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902,  
THE FOLLOWING CHOICE STOCK:

Cherry, 2 yrs., on Mazzard stock.  
Cherry, 1 yr., 3/4 and up and 2 to 3, well headed, 4 to 6 ft.  
Plum on Plum, 2 yrs., European and Japan.  
Plum on Plum, 1 yr., European and Japan, 4 to 6 ft.  
Kieffer Pear 1 yr., 2 to 3, well headed, 4 to 6 ft.  
Duchess Dwf., 1 yr., 2 to 3, well headed, 3 to 5 ft.  
Apple, 1 yr., 5/8 to 3/4, well headed, 4 to 6 ft.

Will be glad to quote you prices on any of above stock and will send you samples if requested.

JAMES M. KENNEDY, Dansville, N. Y.

# GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock Warranted True.  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

# VINES

## Ornamental Trees

Extra Size, 10 to 20 Feet, 4 to 6 Inches.

ELM, MAPLE, LINDEN, HORSE  
CHESTNUT, CUT-LEAF BIRCH,  
WHITE ASH, CATALPA, OAK.

A Fine Lot of  
Ornamental  
Shrubs

Standard and Dwarf Pears  
and Plums, also  
Currants and Gooseberries

If you want large trees and fine stock, here they are.

NELSON BOGUE, Batavia, N. Y.

## The Syracuse Nurseries

A General Assortment of

BUDDER APPLES, STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS  
an extra choice lot of

PEACHES

also, a fine assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We issue no trade list, but will be pleased to make low prices by letter. Send your want list. We also have a fine assortment of extra size Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries which we offer at low prices in order to clear the ground.

SMITHS & POWELL CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

### CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Two years, extra bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft.; one year, strong, and two year, 15 in. to 2 ft. All are well branched.

Osage Orange, in quantity, low prices, one and two years.  
Seckle, Kieffer and Bartlett Pears, fine two and three years.  
Lombardy Poplar, 6 ft., fine; also 10 ft. and 14 ft.  
Carolina Poplar, 6 ft., 7 ft., 8, 10 and 14 ft.  
Norway Maples, 4 ft., 6 ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 and 11 ft., stocky.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - Malvern, Pa.

# WANTED

To sell our Nursery and trade, or one half interest in same. Address,  
Emporia Nurseries, Emporia, Va.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

## Kieffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

## Japan Pear Seedlings

Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

## Apple Seedlings

Well grown. High grades.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**F. W. WATSON & CO.**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## GEO. PETERS & CO.

TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,

as given below :

## APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,

IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of KIEFFER PEAR.

PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,  
AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,  
CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL  
ARBOR VITÆ,

AND A

## GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING  
IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

## COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

THE

# Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

## Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
EVERGREENS.

## Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named  
Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

## full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

## PIONEER NURSERIES CO.

### ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens  
just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

### WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums,  
Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

## AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS

**RAFFIA** Fiber. Special Nurserymen's quality in choice grade  
and extra selected grade. Always on hand; furnish in  
any desired quantity. Write for prices.

**Sole Agents** for L. J. ENDTZ, Boskoop, Holland, growers of  
general line of nursery stocks.  
JAC. SMITS, Naarden, Holland, Lilacs, Roses and  
Rhododendrons, his specialty.

Address, 52 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**  
ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest  
Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or  
papers.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# APPLE



A large surplus of Apple, all grades, of all the leading varieties, including a fine lot of

N. W. Greening, Iowa Blush, Ben Davis, Gano, Winesap, M. B. Twig, Baldwin, G. G. Pippin, Jonathan, Mo. Pippin, Wealthy, Duchess, Martha, etc.

AMERICANA AND JAPANESE PLUM, fine stock of 1 and 2 year, also a good assortment of European Varieties.

CHERRY, 2 year, general assortment.

KIEFFER PEAR, PEACH, SMALL FRUITS, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds.

ROSES, VINES, SHRUBS, ETC. FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS, OSAGE ORANGE.

Apple

Seedlings

## GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER

We have one of the most complete lines of general nursery stock west of the Mississippi. Our stock has made an excellent growth the past season, is in first-class condition, and will be graded to the highest standard of excellence.

Send us a list of your wants for prices.

## MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor

SHENANDOAH,

IOWA.

## Grape Vines AND Currant Plants

Highest  
Standard  
of Grades

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

## Wholesale Nurseries

We have a full line of stock for nurserymen and dealers, including Apple Trees and Apple Seedlings by car load order, Piece or Whole Root. Thirty-three years in the business.

The only practical Box Clamp in use—Cheap.

R. H. Blair & Co., PROPRIETORS OF LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.

N. W. Cor. 11th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## 100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.

2-3 FEET.

3-4 FEET.

4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

## Columbian Raspberries

250,000 strong sets, grown from one year plants.

F. H. TEATS, Williamson, N. Y.

## I HAVE TO OFFER FOR FALL 1901

All the leading varieties

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM AND PEACH.

Keiffer Pear a specialty. Also a few Cherry and a choice lot of Climbing Roses.

My stock is as fine as any grown in the United States and I guarantee it free from insects or disease. Write for prices. Address

H. B. KEMP, Nurseryman, EAST FREEDOM, PENNSYLVANIA.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Apple,  
Peach,  
Standard Pears,  
Plum,  
Apricots,  
Grapes,  
Shade Trees,  
Evergreens,  
Shrubs,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.  
**Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**  
50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.  
**LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.**

Strawberries,  
Nut Trees,  
Japan Pear Seedlings,  
Gooseberries,  
Roses,  
Raffia,  
General Supplies,  
&c., &c.,  
&c.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Largest Grower in America of

# Grape Vines

Other Specialties :  
CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Introducer of  
CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE  
JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY  
FAY CURRANT

Over 22 years with no change  
in ownership or management

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no uniform standard for grading above kind of stock every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading, and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants

GEO. S. JOSSELYN,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## FALL BULBS AND PLANTS

Tulips

TENDER  
PLANTS

Hyacinths



Carnations

Crocus

Chrysanthemums

Etc.

Roses, Etc.

HARDY PLANTS AND SMALL FRUITS—all varieties

Write for Copy of our Wholesale  
and Retail CATALOGUES

JAMES VICK'S SONS  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Xenia Star Nurseries

We have for Fall and Spring a  
Complete General Line of Stock

all of a superior quality, smooth bodies, and with the abundance of fibrous roots for which trees grown in this locality are already becoming famous. We grow for the wholesale trade—that is our business. We understand its requirements, we strive to please, and guarantee a satisfactory deal.

Give us an estimate of your probable wants; we will make you a *special offer*, which may save you money.

Our Special Lines are as follows :

- Apple** 2 and 3 year grafts and buds. These apples are a choice lot. Fine, well rooted trees, not excelled anywhere, moreover, they ripen up early and will be in good condition for early shipments.
- Pear** All the leading sorts, including Kieffer, in both Standard and Dwarf. Very fine trees.
- Cherry** We have the largest block of 2 year cherry (now so scarce) growing in the United States, and they are also the best. This is not vain boasting—they are unequalled. We mean what we say. The trees are here to prove it.
- Plum** European, Japan and native kinds in general assortment on plum and peach roots.
- Peach** We have fifty-one varieties, including all the leading and best newer kinds. Full assortment in all grades.

We will have our usual supply of other stock, including Quince, Apricot, Grape, Small Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs. Vines and **APPLE SEEDLINGS**.

McNARY & GAINES,

XENIA, OHIO

## I OFFER THIS FALL BARGAINS IN

Norway Maples,

Magnolia Acuminata, 10 to 12 ft.

Oriental Buttonwood,

Carolina Poplars,

American Lindens.

Osage Orange, 2 years,

American Arbor Vitas, 3 to 4 ft.

Irish Junipers, 3 to 4 ft.

Norway Spruce, 2 to 4 ft.

Japan Snowball,

2 to 3 ft.

Besides a full line of Fruit Trees and  
other Trees and Shrubs.

GEORGE ACHELIS,

MORRIS NURSERIES,

WEST CHESTER, Chester County, PA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA.

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

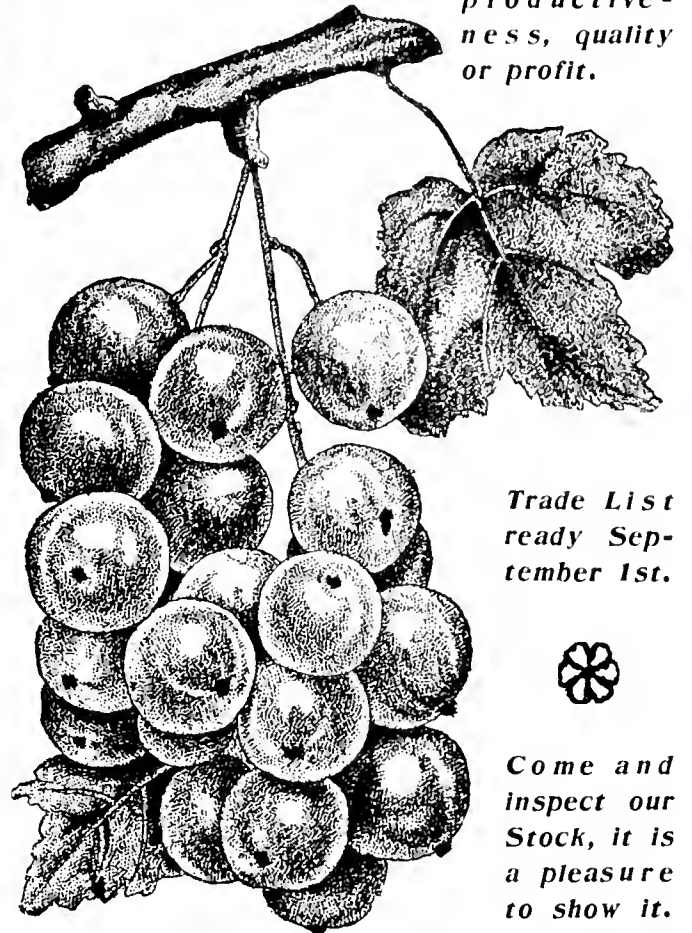
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for productive-ness, quality or profit.*



*Trade List ready September 1st.*



*Come and inspect our Stock, it is a pleasure to show it.*

## FOR OCTOBER 1ST SHIPMENT

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

# APPLE TREES, 3 YEARS

MOSTLY OF FOLLOWING HARDY VARIETIES:

Astrachan Red,	Duchess of Oldenburg,	Hibernal,	Milam,	Roxbury Russett,	Talman's Sweet,
Autumn Strawberry,	Delaware Red Winter,	Iowa Blush,	Minkler,	R. I. Greening,	Utter's Large Red,
Arkansas Black,	Early Harvest,	Janet,	Mo. Pippin,	Rock Pippin,	Wealthy,
Benoni,	Fameuse,	Jonathan,	Northwestern Greening,	Roman Stem,	Walbridge,
Bailey's Sweet,	Fallowater,	King of T. Co.	Northern Spy,	Sops of Wine,	Wagner,
Buckingham,	Flora Belle,	Lowell,	Pryor's Red,	Smokehouse,	Wine Sap,
Baldwin,	Gravenstein,	Limburtwig,	Price's Sweet,	Salome,	Willow Twig,
Ben Davis,	Grime's Golden,	Longfield,	Pewaukee,	Stark,	Winter Banana,
Bellflower Yellow,	Gano,	Maiden's Blush,	Rambo,	Smith's Cider,	Wolf River,
Chenango Strawberry,	Haas,	Mann,	Ramsdell's Sweet,	Tetofsky,	Yellow Transparent,
Carthouse,		Mammoth Black Twig,		Twenty Ounce,	York Imperial, Etc.

**Kieffer Pears, Standard, 2 and 3 years, and unusually fine stock at low prices.**

**CRAB APPLES**—Gen. Grant, Hyslop, Martha, Quaker Beauty, Transcendent, Whitney's No. 20, White Arctic.

Also a full assortment of other varieties of **FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES, ROSES ON OWN ROOTS, CLIMBING VINES, SMALL FRUITS, HARDY HERBACEOUS AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.**

SEND LIST OF WANTS FOR PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1852

**PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY,**

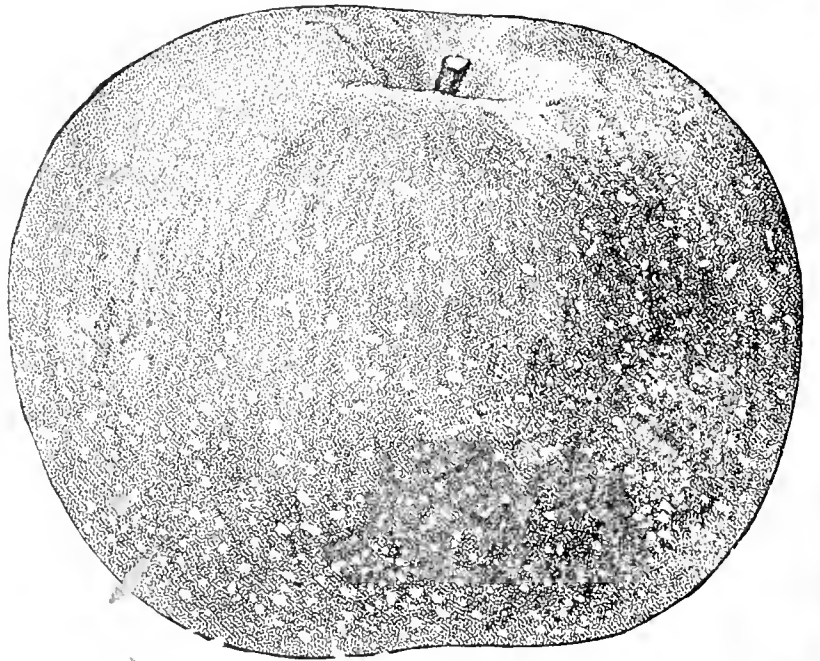
P. O. BOX 625.

**BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.**

# APPLE TREES

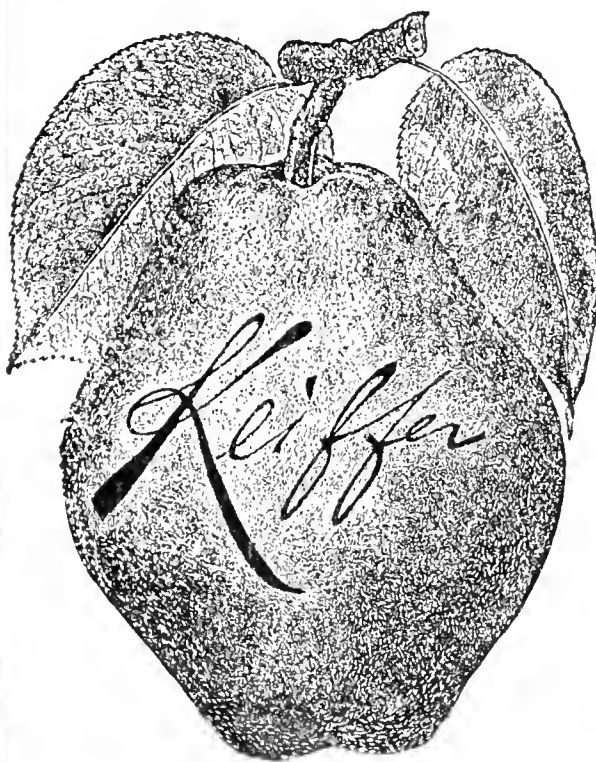
Two year. Send your list—they are as fine as can be grown anywhere. Buds to offer from the following list :

Autumn Strawberry.	King.	Springdale,
Alexander Emperor,	Legal Tender,	Salome,
Ben Davis,	Lily of Kent,	Smith's Cider,
Baldwin,	Lankford Seedling,	Stark,
Bismark,	Lowell,	Shackleford,
Dominee,	Missouri Pippin,	Scott's Winter,
Duchess of Oldenberg,	Mammoth Black Twig,	Star,
Early Ripe,	Maiden's Blush,	Tetofsky,
Early Harvest,	Mason Stranger,	Tallman Sweet,
Early Strawberry,	N. W. Greening,	Wine Sap,
Early Colton,	Northern Spy,	Wealthy,
Fallowater,	Nero,	Wolf River,
Grimes Golden,	Pewaukee,	Willow Twig,
Golden Sweet,	Paradise Winter Sweet,	W. W. Pearmain,
Gano,	Red Astrachan,	York Imperial,
Gravenstein,	Rome Beauty,	Yellow Transparent,
Grindstone,	Rhode Island Greening,	Yellow Bellflower,
Haas,	Red June,	Hyslop Crab.
Jonathan,	Roxbury Russett,	



## TREES (Peach)

Better buy now. Our list is complete—both the old and new varieties, and buds to offer of varieties below :



Arkansas Traveler,	Conklin,	Gold Drop,	McIntosh,	Silver Medal,
Alexander,	Christiana,	Globe,	McCollister,	Switzerland,
Amsden June,	Carman,	Gordon,	Mary's Choice,	Steadley,
Allen,	Cobler,	Gold Mine,	Moore's Favorite,	Smock Cling,
Admiral Dewey,	Connett's So. Early,	Garfield,	Morris White,	Schumaker,
Bilyeu L., Oct.	Delaware,	Haines Surprise.	Magnum Bonum,	Scotts Nonpareil,
Brandywine,	Denton,	Holderbaum,	Matthew's Beauty,	Seedling No. 1,
Barnard's Early,	Dover,	Heidelberg,	Marshall,	Snow's Orange,
Bray's R. R.	Elberta.	Hobson's Choice,	Mrs. Brett,	Stinson,
Burke,	Early Heath,	Horton's Rivers,	Miss Lolo,	Triumph,
Beauty's Blush,	Emma,	Hill's Chili,	Nicholson's Smock,	Troth's Early,
Bradford Cling,	Early Rivers,	Heards' Beauty,	Newington Cling,	Victor,
Barber,	Eureka.	Hughes,	New Prolific,	VanMeteor's L. Oct.
Bronson,	Engle's Mammoth,	Hale's Early.	Old Mixon Cling,	Wheatland,
Belle of Georgia,	Early Davidson,	Jennie Worthien,	Old Mixon Free,	White Heath Cling,
Bokara.	Easton Cling,	Jacques R. R.,	Oscar,	Wilkin's Cling,
Bequet Free,	Early Toledo,	Kalamazoo,	Picquet's Late,	Wonderful,
Buston's Oct.	Edgemont Beauty,	Klondike,	Perry's Red Cling,	Ward's Late,
Crawford Late.	Everbearing,	Krummetts Oct.,	Pierces Yellow,	Willett,
Crawford Early,	Early Michigan,	Lemon Free,	Reeves Favorite,	Wager,
Champion,	Fox Seedling,	Lemon Cling,	Red C'k Melocotoon	Waddel,
Chair's Choice,	Foster,	Lorentz,	Stephen's R. R.	William's Fav.
Chinese Cling,	Fitzgerald,	Lewis,	Smock,	Walker's Var. Free,
Crosbey,	Ford's Late White,	Large Early York,	Stump,	Waterloo,
Connecticut,	Frances,	Lodge,	Salway,	Yellow St. John,
Coolridge Fav.	Geary's Hold On,	Levy's Late,	Sneed,	Yellow Rareripec.
Capt. Ede,	Greensboro,	Mt. Rose,	Shipley's Late Red,	

### Keiffer Pear

ONE and TWO year trees—  
as fine as can be grown. . .

We have buds of  
**Peach, Pear and Plum**  
to offer, and will make price  
low in large quantities. . .

Will June bud Peach on contract. Write us to-day.

# J. G. Harrison & Sons, BERLIN, MD.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



November, 1901.



# Painesville Nurseries

## STAND AT THE HEAD

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses.  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses.  
In Amount of Stock handled.  
In Variety of Stock grown.

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees*  
*Nut Trees, Small Fruits*  
*Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs*  
*Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy*  
*Herbaceous and Greenhouse*  
*Plants*

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES;  
GROWN RIGHT, HANDLED RIGHT.

Home grown two year Roses, superior to imported. Largest and best stock in America. Special rates on large orders for fall delivery.

Well grown blocks Upright and Weeping Deciduous and Evergreen trees, Elms, Teas' Mulberry, Mountain Ash, Grafted Chestnuts, Flowering Cherries and Crabs, Rose Acacia, Oaks, Poplars, etc.

Holland, French and Japan Bulbs. Direct importations from the leading growers.

In our greenhouses, an extra fine assortment of decorative plants, Palms, Araucarias, Rubbers, Azalias.

On your visit to the Pan-American stop and see one of the largest varieties of stock in one establishment in the country. The finest blocks of two year Standard and Dwarf Pears ever grown. Forty acres of field grown low-budded and own root Roses.

Orders for spring delivery stored in frost proof cellars when desired.

Our cellars and packing houses connected by switch with main line L. S. & M. S. R. R. Nearly 250 cars of nursery stock handled on our siding during Spring of 1901.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE. PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Nurserymen, Florists  
and Seedsmen.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed **free** on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—1 and 2 years.

**FOREST TREES**  
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**  
Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

**PEAR SEEDLINGS**  
**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**  
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# LIST OF SPECIAL SURPLUS

Bargain Prices Quoted on Application.

The following list consists of some few items of which we have large supplies and which we desire to reduce. The stock is of our best grade and quality.

## ROSES

2 years, strong. On own roots except as noted.

**RAMBLERS**—Crimson Rambler, Helene (new), Pink Rambler.

**PENZANCE SWEET BRIARS**—Anne of Gierstein, crimson; Brenda, white; Rose Bradwardine, pink.

**WICHURIANA HYBRIDS**—Pink Roamer, S. Orange Perfection, Universal Favorite.

**MOSS ROSES**—Blanche Morreau, Blanche Robert, Crimson Globe, Princess Adelaide, Salet (budded).

**SHRUBS, VINES, &c**—Akebia Quinata, 3 years, XX; Clematis Panieu-lata, 2 years, XX; Berberry Purple, 2-3 ft.; Halesia Tetraptera, 2-3 ft.; Hedy-sarum Multijugum (new), 18-24 in.; Spirea Alba, 3-4 ft.; Spirea Bumalda, 2-3 ft.; Spirea Bumalda, 18-24 in.; Spirea Callosa Alba, 2-3 ft.; Spirea Callosa Alba, 18-24 in.; Spirea Douglasi, 2-3 ft.; Spirea Reevesii, 2-3 ft.; Sumac, Cut Leaved, 3-4 ft.; Xanthoceras Sorbifolia, 2-3 ft.; Xanthoceras Sorbifolia, 18-24 in.

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—Alder, European, 8-10 ft.; Ash, European, 8-10 ft.; Cytissus Laburnum, 5-6 ft.; Elm, American, 8-10 ft.; Elm, English, 8-10 ft.; Maple, Ash-leaved, 8-10 ft.; Maple, Weir's Cut-leaved, 6-8 ft.; Paulownia Imperialis, 6-8 ft.; Poplar, Carolina, 8-10 ft.; Poplar, Van Geert's Golden, 8-10 ft.; Poplar, Lombardy, 8-10 ft.; Strawberry Tree, 5-6 ft.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS, STRONG STOCK**—Achillea "The Pearl," Anthemis Tinctoria, Coreopsis Laneolata, Coreopsis Roseus, Helianthus Maximiliana, Heliopsis Pitcheriana, Rudbeckia Golden Glow, Iris, German, large clumps.

**CURRENTS, 2 YEARS, No. 1**—Cherry, La Versailles, Victoria.

**CURRENTS, 2 YEARS, GOOD, MEDIUM GRADE**—Cherry, La Versailles, Victoria.

**PEACHES**— $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{9}{16}$ ths in., 3-4 ft., nice stock. Alexander, Bernard's Early, Bokara, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Elberta, Fitzgerald, Foster, Globe, Greensboro, Hill's Chili, Smock, Sneece, Stump the World, Wheat-land.

Our Complete Price-List will be found in the

**HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN,**

a monthly publication issued by us, and which will be mailed free to the trade on application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS Co.**

NEWARK, NEW YORK,

**F. H. STANNARD & COMPANY**

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD,

PROPRIETORS OF

**THE OTTAWA STAR NURSERIES**

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

**T**HIS change in our firm will mean no change in the management, as Mr. Stannard, who has had charge of the business since 1879, will spare no pains to maintain the reputation already established. With twenty-two years experience, we are better equipped than ever before to take care of the business that may be entrusted to us.

— We have the following to offer: —

**APPLE, PEAR, Std. and Dwf., CHERRY, PLUMS, both JAPAN and EUROPEAN, PEACH, APRICOT, Goose-berries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Black-berries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Osage Hedge, and Evergreens, 18 inches to 3 feet. Also ornamental Trees, Shrubs and vines.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# ==CHERRY TREES==

We have our usual line of nursery stock for Fall, and we shall be pleased to greet all our old customers and hope to meet some new ones.

We wish to call particular attention to our 1 yr. Cherry which are exceptionally fine--some being an inch in caliper

We also have two year CHERRY, two and three year APPLE and one year PEACH in quantity. Also a few hundred ATL. ARBOR VITÆ, 2½ to 3 ft. high, which we offer at a bargain. We feel confident we can interest you if you want CHERRY TREES. Correspondence solicited.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**  
VINCENNES, IND.



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

## Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, MD.

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

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## W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.

**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO.,** P. O. Box 920 New York

## FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

TITUS NURSERY,

Nemaha, Neb.

## Vincennes Nurseries

VINCENNES,  
INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar

by the carload. Also good stock of

CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.

General assortment of small fruits.

Correspondence solicited.

Apple Seedlings  
Pear Seedlings

ALL GRADES

Thirty-Third Year in Business.

**A. C. GRIESA & BRO.,** Mt. Hope Nurseries  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

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# APPLE



A large surplus of Apple, all grades, of all the leading varieties, including a fine lot of

N. W. Greening, Iowa Blush, Ben Davis, Gano, Winesap, M. B. Twig, Baldwin, G. G. Pippin, Jonathan, Mo. Pippin, Wealthy, Duchess, Martha, etc.

AMERICANA AND JAPANESE PLUM, fine stock of 1 and 2 year, also a good assortment of European Varieties.

CHERRY, 2 year, general assortment.

KIEFFER PEAR, PEACH, SMALL FRUITS, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds.

ROSES, VINES, SHRUBS, ETC. FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS, OSAGE ORANGE.

Apple Seedlings

## GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER

We have one of the most complete lines of general nursery stock west of the Mississippi. Our stock has made an excellent growth the past season, is in first-class condition, and will be graded to the highest standard of excellence.

Send us a list of your wants for prices

## MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor  
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

# Grape Vines

Highest Standard of Grades

## AND Currant Plants

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

## Wholesale Nurseries

Apple Trees and Apple Seedlings by car load. order, Piece or Whole Root. Thirty-three years in the business.

We have a full line of stock for nurserymen and dealers, including Apple Grafts put up to order.

The only practical Box Clamp in use—Cheap.

**R. H. Blair & Co.,** PROPRIETORS OF LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.

N. W. Cor. 11th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

# 100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

**HIRAM T. JONES,** UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

# GRAPE

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES. Immense Stock Warranted True. QUALITY UNSURPASSED. A fine stock of Campbell's Early. Catalogue and Price List Free. Send list of wants for prices.

# VINES

## Ornamental Trees

Extra Size, 10 to 20 Feet, 4 to 6 Inches.

ELM, MAPLE, LINDEN, HORSE CHESTNUT, CUT-LEAF BIRCH, WHITE ASH, CATALPA, OAK.

A Fine Lot of  
Ornamental  
Shrubs

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Plums, also  
Currants and Gooseberries

If you want large trees and fine stock, here they are.

**NELSON BOGUE,** Batavia, N. Y.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

## Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.

## Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,

BALTIMORE, MD.

### FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.

# THE Andre Leroy Nurseries

OF ANGERS, FRANCE  
BRAULT & SON, DIRECTORS

are now taking orders at very favorable prices  
for delivery next fall, of

## Nursery Stocks

grown by them, guaranteeing first-class quality,  
grading and packing. For quotations, apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE**

Sole Agent

105-107 HUDSON ST. NEW YORK CITY

# Columbian Raspberry Sets

EXTRA STRONG

From One Year Plants

SPECIAL PRICE ON APPLICATION

C. L. YATES

Rochester, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,

GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear Apple Plum  
and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown  
specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS.  
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# Apple Seedlings

NORTHERN GROWN.

I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings for fall delivery. Will  
make low prices on early orders.

**W. H. Kauffman**, Proprietor Hawkeye Nurseries,  
STRATFORD, IOWA.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

**Apple Seedlings** on new land.  
Honey and Black Locust  
Two and three year  
Osage Orange  
One and two year

A. E. WINDSOR, HAVANA, ILL.

# PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens  
just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums,  
Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

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We Offer for Fall of **1901**

STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES AND  
GRAPES . . . . .

7,000 **Everbearing Paach**. A valuable novelty. Our bearing trees  
now loaded with fruit of various sizes. Has never failed to fruit.

225,000 **Amoor River Privet**. The best evergreen hedge plant.  
Superior to California Privet.

150,000 **Citrus Trifoliata**. (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive  
hedge.

**Strong Field Grown Roses**. Standard varieties.

Try our **NEW CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**  
a novelty of great merit . . . . .

**Biota Aurea Nana**. The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was  
not injured when mercury was 3° below, while the old Biota Aurea  
(its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock 10 to 30 inches.

200,000 **Palms**. Latanias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 **Caladiums**. Fancy leaved, **dry Bulbs**, 1 to 2 1/2 inches in diam-  
eter. 50 best named sorts.

**Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos**. (Grafted on Citrus  
Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year.  
Unsurpassed for conservatory purposes.

**Cannas, Camphors, Guavas**, Sub-tropical Trees and Plants and a gen-  
eral line of nursery stock.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. Berckmans Co.,**  
**Fruitland Nurseries,**  
**AUGUSTA—GEORGIA.**

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

●●●●● **WEST** ●●●●●

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

●—————TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

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St. Louis, Mo.

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287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA.

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

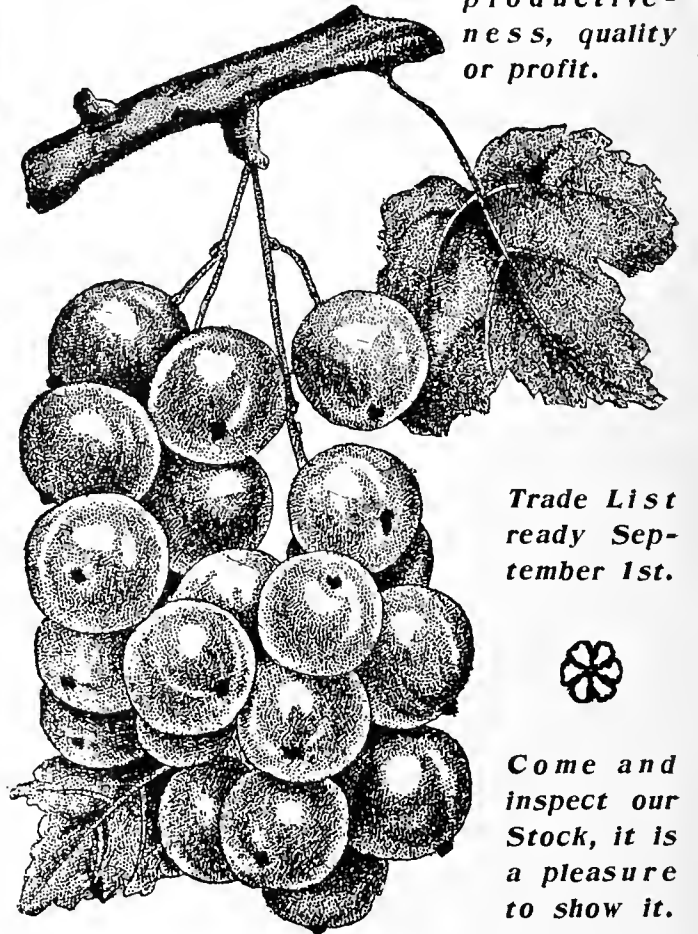
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for  
productive-  
ness, quality  
or profit.*



*Trade List  
ready Sep-  
tember 1st.*



*Come and  
inspect our  
Stock, it is  
a pleasure  
to show it.*

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

### Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
EVERGREENS.

### Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.  
ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.  
RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named  
Hybrids.  
PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.  
DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

### full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

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## GEO. PETERS & CO.

TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,

as given below :

## APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,

IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of KIEFFER PEAR.

PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,  
AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS  
CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL  
ARBOR VITÆ,

AND A

## GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING

IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

## COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# **DIGGING NEBRASKA NORTHERN GROWN APPLE SEEDLINGS.**

We use eight horses hitched abreast and cut under the long straight Seedlings.



Apple Seedlings,                      Keiffer Pear Seedlings,  
Cherry Trees, one and two Year.

Mulberry Black Locus Ash, Osage Seedlings, Asparagus and Rhubarb.  
Good Plants.

Remember we can supply good heavy Northern grown, branched or straight root

$\frac{1}{4}$  inch Apple Seedlings, one year,

AT FAVORABLE PRICES, as well as all other grades.

**We Guarantee** our Seedlings to be up to the best standard grades, and to arrive in good condition and be entirely free from Aphis or other insect pests. No San Jose scale has yet been discovered in this State. We make any style of graft wanted to your order. Let us know.

We are better prepared than ever to execute orders, having just completed our new commodious cellar, also packing house, with an excellently well lighted, grading and grafting room.

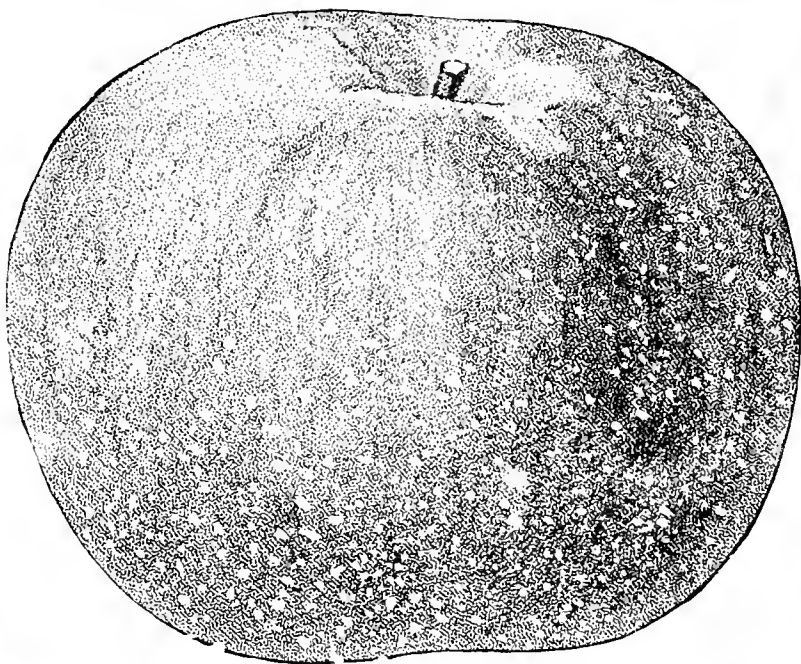
## **J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Neb.**

FORMERLY AT FAIRBURY, NEB.

# APPLE TREES

Two year. Send your list—they are as fine as can be grown anywhere. Buds to offer from the following list:

Autumn Strawberry,	King,	Springdale,
Alexander Emperor,	Legal Tender,	Salome,
Ben Davis,	Lily of Kent,	Smith's Cider,
Baldwin,	Lankford Seedling,	Stark,
Bismark,	Lowell,	Shackleford,
Dominee,	Missouri Pippin,	Scott's Winter,
Duchess of Oldenberg,	Mammoth Black Twig,	Star,
Early Ripe,	Maiden's Blush,	Tetofsky,
Early Harvest,	Mason Stranger,	Tallman Sweet,
Early Strawberry,	N. W. Greening,	Wine Sap,
Early Colton,	Northern Spy,	Wealthy,
Fallawater,	Nero,	Wolf River,
Grimes Golden,	Pewaukee,	Willow Twig,
Golden Sweet,	Paradise Winter Sweet,	W. W. Pearmain,
Gano,	Red Astrachan,	York Imperial,
Gravenstein,	Rome Beauty,	Yellow Transparent,
Grindstone,	Rhode Island Greening,	Yellow Bellflower,
Haas,	Red June,	Hyslop Crab.
Jonathan,	Roxbury Russett,	



## TREES (Peach)

Better buy now. Our list is complete—both the old and new varieties, and buds to offer of varieties below: . . . . .

Arkansas Traveler,	Conklin,	Gold Drop,	McIntosh,	Silver Medal,
Alexander,	Christiana,	Globe,	McCollister,	Switzerland,
Amsden June,	Carman,	Gordon,	Mary's Choice,	Steadley,
Allen,	Cobler,	Gold Mine,	Moore's Favorite,	Smock Cling,
Admiral Dewey,	Connett's So. Early,	Garfield,	Morris White,	Schumaker,
Bilyeu L., Oct.	Delaware,	Haines Surprise,	Magnum Bonum,	Scotts Nonpareil,
Brandywine,	Denton,	Holderbaum,	Matthew's Beauty,	Seedling No. 1,
Barnard's Early,	Dover,	Heidelberg,	Marshall,	Snow's Orange,
Bray's R. R.	Elberta,	Hobson's Choice,	Mrs. Brett,	Stinson,
Burke,	Early Heath,	Horton's Rivers,	Miss Lolo,	Triumph,
Beauty's Blush,	Emma,	Hill's Chili,	Nicholson's Smock,	Troth's Early,
Bradford Cling,	Early Rivers,	Heards' Beauty,	Newington Cling,	Victor,
Barber,	Eureka,	Hughes,	New Prolific,	Van Meteor's L. Oct.
Bronson,	Engle's Mammoth,	Hale's Early,	Old Mixon Cling,	Wheatland,
Belle of Georgia,	Early Davidson,	Jennie Worthien,	Old Mixon Free,	White Heath Cling,
Bokara,	Easton Cling,	Jacques R. R.,	Oscar,	Wilkin's Cling,
Bequet Free,	Early Toledo,	Kalamazoo,	Picquet's Late,	Wonderful,
Buston's Oct.	Edgemont Beauty,	Klondike,	Perry's Cling,	Ward's Late,
Crawford Late,	Everbearing,	Krummetts Oct.,	Pierces Cling,	Willett,
Crawford Early,	Early Michigan,	Lemon Free,	Reeves Favorite,	Wager,
Champion,	Fox Seedling,	Lemon Cling,	Red C'k Mocotoon,	Waddel,
Chair's Choice,	Foster,	Lorentz,	Stephen's R. R.	William's Fav.
Chinese Cling,	Fitzgerald,	Lewis,	Smock,	Walker's Var. Free,
Crosbey,	Ford's Late White,	Large Early York,	Stump,	Waterloo,
Connecticut,	Frances,	Lodge,	Salway,	Yellow St. John,
Coolridge Fav.	Geary's Hold On,	Levy's Late,	Sneed,	Yellow Rarripe.
Capt. Ede,	Greensboro,	Mt. Rose,	Shipley's Late Red,	

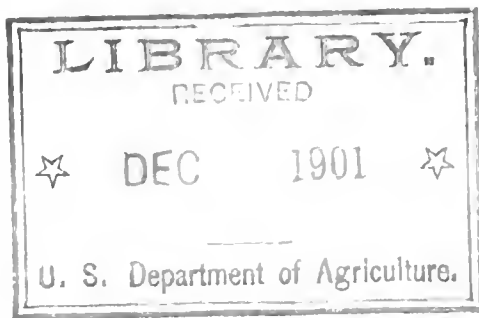
### Keiffer Pear

ONE and TWO year trees—  
as fine as can be grown.

We have buds of  
**Peach, Pear and Plum**  
to offer, and will make price  
low in large quantities.

Will June bud Peach on contract. Write us to-day.

# J. G. Harrison & Sons, BERLIN, MD.



December, 1901



# Painesville Nurseries

## STAND AT THE HEAD

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses.

In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses.

In Amount of Stock handled.

In Variety of Stock grown.

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees*  
*Nut Trees, Small Fruits*  
*Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs*  
*Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy*  
*Herbaceous and Greenhouse*  
*Plants*

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES;  
GROWN RIGHT, HANDLED RIGHT.

Home grown two year Roses, superior to imported. Largest and best stock in America. Special rates on large orders for fall delivery.

Well grown blocks Upright and Weeping Deciduous and Evergreen trees, Elms, Teas' Mulberry, Mountain Ash, Grafted Chestnuts, Flowering Cherries and Crabs, Rose Acacia, Oaks, Poplars, etc.

Holland, French and Japan Bulbs. Direct importations from the leading growers.

In our greenhouses, an extra fine assortment of decorative plants, Palms, Araucarias, Rubbers, Azalias.

On your visit to the Pan-American stop and see one of the largest varieties of stock in one establishment in the country. The finest blocks of two year Standard and Dwarf Pears ever grown. Forty acres of field grown low-budded and own root Roses.

Orders for spring delivery stored in frost proof cellars when desired.

Our cellars and packing houses connected by switch with main line L. S. & M. S. R. R. Nearly 250 cars of nursery stock handled on our siding during Spring of 1901.

ENCATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE. PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY  
INVITED. PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,  
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

Nurserymen, Florists  
and Seedsmen.

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed free on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—1 and 2 years.

**FOREST TREES**  
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**  
Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

**PEAR SEEDLINGS**  
**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**  
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# LIST OF SPECIAL SURPLUS

Bargain Prices Quoted on Application.

The following list consists of some few items of which we have large supplies and which we desire to reduce. The stock is of our best grade and quality.

## ROSES

2 years, strong. On own roots except as noted.

**RAMBLERS**—Crimson Rambler, Helene (new), Pink Rambler.

**PENZANCE SWEET BRIARS**—Anne of Gierstein, crimson; Brenda, white; Rose Bradwardine, pink.

**WICHURIANA HYBRIDS**—Pink Roamer, S. Orange Perfection, Universal Favorite.

**MOSS ROSES**—Blanche Morreau, Blanche Robert, Crimson Globe, Princess Adelaide, Salet (budded).

**SHRUBS, VINES, &c**—Akebia Quinata, 3 years, XX; Clematis Paniculata, 2 years, XX; Berberry Purple, 2-3 ft.; Hedysarum Multijugum (new), 18-24 in.; Spirea Alba, 3-4 ft.; Spirea Bumalda, 2-3 ft.; Spirea Bumalda, 18-24 in.; Spirea Callosa Alba, 2-3 ft.; Spirea Callosa Alba, 18-24 in.; Spirea Douglasi, 2-3 ft.; Spirea Reevesii, 2-3 ft.; Sumac, Cut Leaved, 3-4 ft.; Xanthoceras Sorbifolia, 2-3 ft.; Xanthoceras Sorbifolia, 18-24 in.

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—Alder, European, 8-10 ft.; Ash, European, 8-10 ft.; Cytissus Laburnum, 5-6 ft.; Elm, American, 8-10 ft.; Elm, English, 8-10 ft.; Maple, Weir's Cut-leaved, 6-8 ft.; Paulownia Imperialis, 6-8 ft.; Poplar, Carolina, 8-10 ft.; Poplar, Van Geert's Golden, 8-10 ft.; Poplar, Lombardy, 8-10 ft.; Strawberry Tree, 5-6 ft.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS, STRONG STOCK**—Achillea "The Pearl," Anthemis Tinctoria, Coreopsis Lanceolata, Coreopsis Roseus, Helianthus Maximiliana, Heliopsis Pitcheriana, Rudbeckia Golden Glow, Iris, German, large clumps.

## Our Complete Price-List

will be found in the

**HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN,**

a monthly publication issued by us, and which will be mailed free to the trade on application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.**

NEWARK, NEW YORK,

**F. H. STANNARD & COMPANY**

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD,

PROPRIETORS OF

**THE OTTAWA STAR NURSERIES**

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

THIS change in our firm will mean no change in the management, as Mr. Stannard, who has had charge of the business since 1879, will spare no pains to maintain the reputation already established. With twenty-two years experience, we are better equipped than ever before to take care of the business that may be entrusted to us.

— We have the following to offer: —

APPLE, PEAR, Std. and Dwf., CHERRY, PLUMS, both JAPAN and EUROPEAN, PEACH, APRICOT, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Osage Hedge, and Evergreens, 18 inches to 3 feet. Also ornamental Trees, Shrubs and vines.

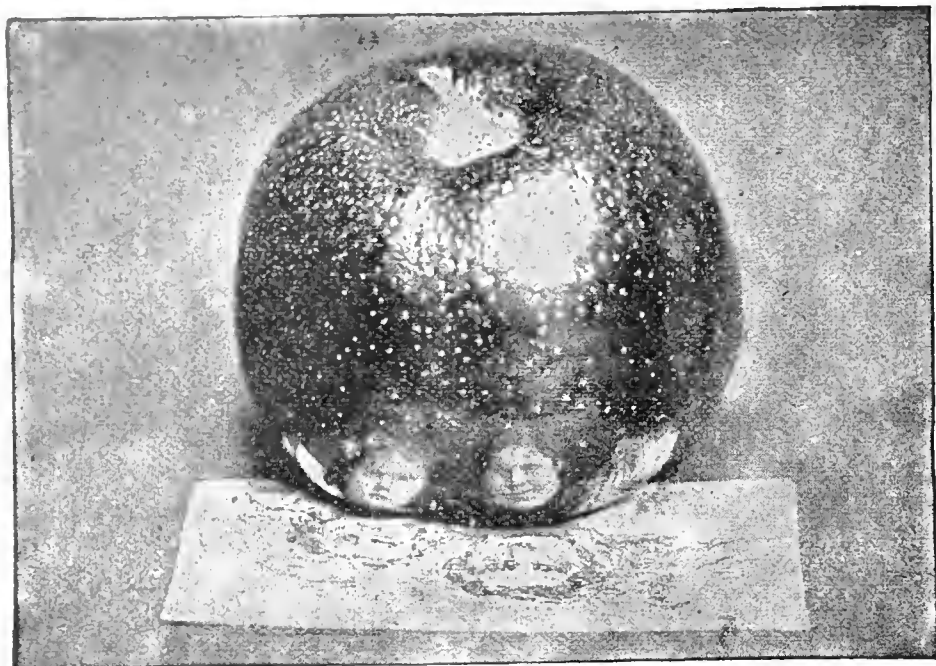
When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**NEW YORK CITY**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

**OPALESCENT,** THE NEW CENTURY  
APPLE.



"THE OPALESCENT."

A Photograph Reflected on its Polished Surface

The OPALESCENT apple is the best selling specialty now offered. Nurserymen and dealers supplied. Plates free.



Registered Label (U. S. Patent Office, No. 8132) on all Opalescent trees, none genuine without it. For description and prices address the introducers.

**McNARY & GAINES,**  
Xenia Star Nurseries, XENIA, OHIO.

## APPLE TREES.

150,000 fine two year old trees.

## CHERRY TREES.

20,000 very fine one year and two year old trees.

## KEIFFER PEAR TREES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, JAPAN AND  
FRENCH PEAR SEEDLINGS.

## FORESTRY TREES, ALL SIZES.

GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

All orders put up separate.

Write for Prices.

**A. L. BROOKE,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Largest Grower in America of

# Grape Vines

Other Specialties:

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Introducer of

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE  
JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY  
FAY CURRANT

Over 22 years with no change  
in ownership or management

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no uniform standard for grading above kind of stock every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading, and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants

**GEO. S. JOSSELYN,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

## Keiffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

## Japan Pear Seedlings

Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

## Apple Seedlings

Well grown. High grades.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**F. W. WATSON & CO.**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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# Willis Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

50,000 Apples, No. 1, 2 years.

10,000 Cherrys, No. 1, 2 “

2,500 Keiffer Pears, No. 1, 2 “

The above is all choice No. 1 stock and will be graded to suit customers. Especially favorable prices made on carload lots.

In addition to the above we offer a general assortment of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,**

Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

## Grape Vines AND Currant Plants

Highest  
Standard  
of Grades

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

## Wholesale Nurseries

Apple Trees and Apple Seedlings by car load.  
order, Piece or Whole Root.

We have a full line of stock for nurserymen and dealers, including Apple Grafts put up to Thirty-three years in the business.

The only practical Box Clamp in use—Cheap.

**R. H. Blair & Co.,** PROPRIETORS OF LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.

N. W. Cor. 11th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**100,000 PRIVET** 1 1/2 FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

**HIRAM T. JONES,** UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

## GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock Warranted True  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## VINES

## CONTRACT WITH US TO GROW YOUR ROSES

Our favorable soil and long growing season enables us to produce large plants from spring to fall. Correspondence solicited.

### SURPLUS

Of Cannas; Silver Maples, 5 to 8 ft., and well rooted; Clematis; Paniculata.

**H. J. & O. BRABHAMS,**  
BAMBERG, S. C.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Apple,  
Peach,  
Standard Pears,  
Plum,  
Apricots,  
Grapes,  
Shade Trees,  
Evergreens,  
Shrubs,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.  
**Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Strawberries,  
Nut Trees,  
Japan Pear Seedlings,  
Gooseberries,  
Roses,  
Raffia,  
General Supplies,  
&c., &c.,  
&c.

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1851

KNOX NURSERIES

1901

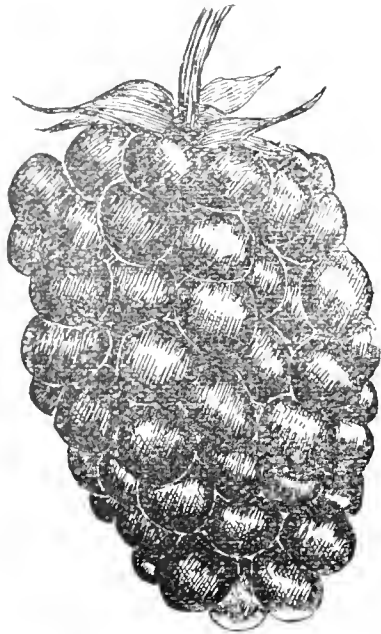
# CHERRY TREES

We have our usual line of nursery stock for Fall, and we shall be pleased to greet all our old customers and hope to meet some new ones.

We wish to call particular attention to our 1 yr. Cherry which are exceptionally fine--some being an inch in caliper

We also have two year CHERRY, two and three year APPLE and one year PEACH in quantity. Also a few hundred AM. ARBOR VITAE, 2½ to 3 ft. high, which we offer at a bargain. We feel confident we can interest you if you want CHERRY TREES. Correspondence solicited.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**  
VINCENNES, IND.



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

**Snow Hill Nurseries** W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
P. O. WESLEY, MD. Proprietors.

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.

**P. Sebire & Sons,** Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO.,** P. O. Box 920 New York

# FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

TITUS NURSERY,

Nemaha, Neb.

**Vincennes Nurseries** VINCENNES,  
INDIANA. W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar

by the carload. Also good stock of

CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.

General assortment of small fruits. Correspondence solicited.

Apple Seedlings  
Pear Seedlings

ALL GRADES

Thirty-Third Year in Business.

**A. C. GRIESA & BRO.,** Mt. Hope Nurseries  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

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# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

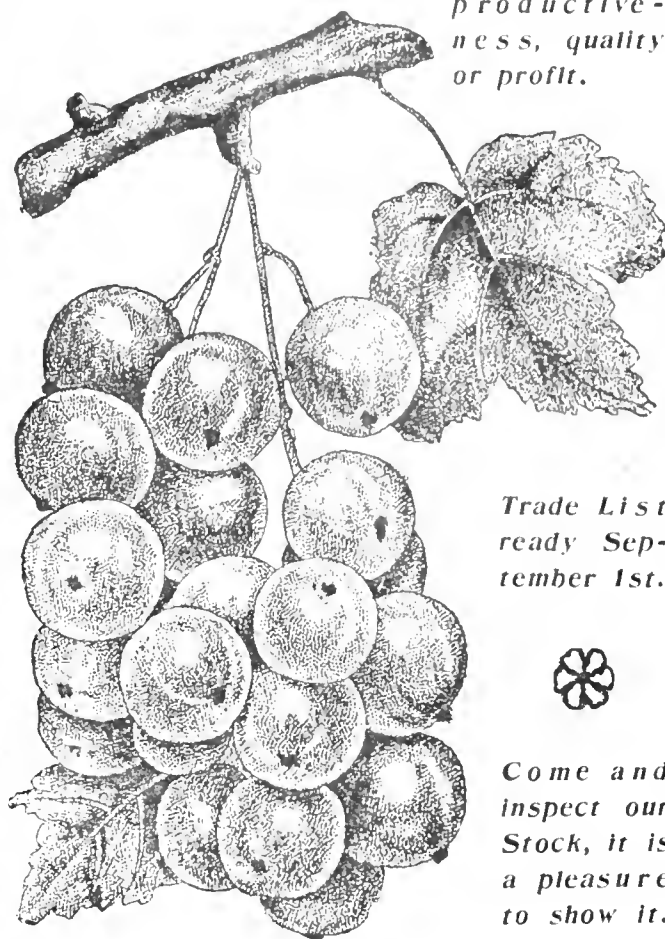
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for  
productiveness, quality  
or profit.*



*Trade List  
ready Sep-  
tember 1st.*



*Come and  
inspect our  
Stock, it is  
a pleasure  
to show it.*

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

### Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
EVERGREENS.

### Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named  
Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

### full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA OF

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Graded to the highest standard; either straight or branched  
roots for budding or grafting.

## GRAFTS.

We are now booking orders for Apple and Crab Grafts,  
any style desired; send in your list early and secure  
varieties desired.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

We are long on Downing & Houghton. Grades are up,  
and Prices down.

## APPLE, CHERRY, PLUM

GRAPES AND SHADE TREES

By the carload.

A full line of stock at wholesale for Spring 1902.

Correspondence solicited. Address,

**SHENANDOAH NURSERIES,**

D. S. LAKE, - PROPRIETOR,

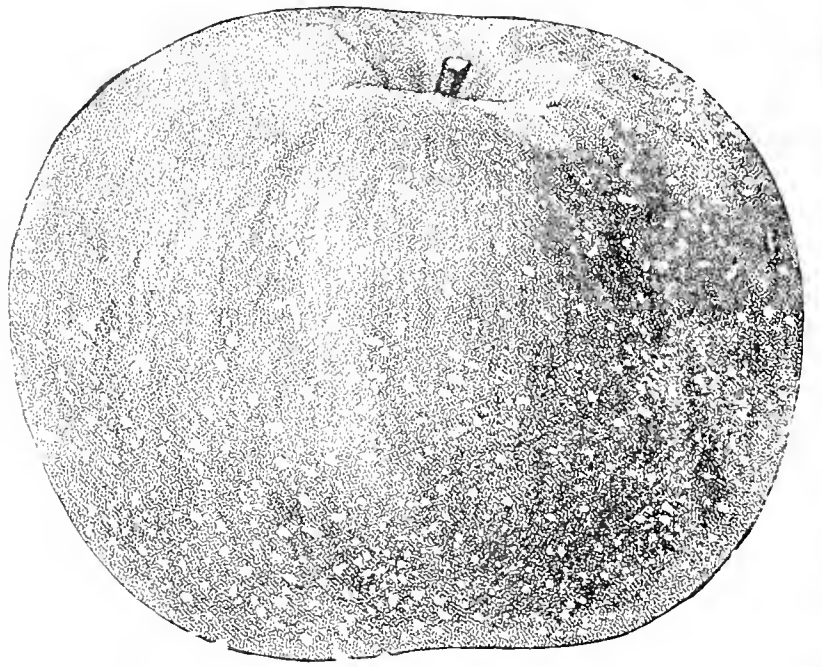
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# APPLE TREES

Two year. Send your list—they are as fine as can be grown anywhere. Buds to offer from the following list :

Autumn Strawberry,	King,	Springdale,
Alexander Emperor,	Legal Tender,	Salome,
Ben Davis,	Lily of Kent,	Smith's Cider,
Baldwin,	Lankford Seedling,	Stark,
Bismark,	Lowell,	Shackleford,
Dominee,	Missouri Pippin,	Scott's Winter,
Duchess of Oldenberg,	Mammoth Black Twig,	Star,
Early Ripe,	Maiden's Blush,	Tetofsky,
Early Harvest,	Mason Stranger,	Tallman Sweet,
Early Strawberry,	N. W. Greening,	Wine Sap,
Early Colton,	Northern Spy,	Wealthy,
Fallawater,	Nero,	Wolf River,
Grimes Golden,	Pewaukee,	Willow Twig,
Golden Sweet,	Paradise Winter Sweet,	W. W. Pearmain,
Gano,	Red Astrachan,	York Imperial,
Gravenstein,	Rome Beauty,	Yellow Transparent,
Grindstone,	Rhode Island Greening,	Yellow Bellflower,
Haas,	Red June,	Hyslop Crab.
Jonathan,	Roxbury Russett,	



## TREES (Peach)

Better buy now. Our list is complete—both the old and new varieties, and buds to offer of varieties below : . . . . .

Arkansas Traveler.	Conklin,	Gold Drop,	McIntosh,	Silver Medal,
Alexander,	Christiana,	Globe,	McCollister,	Switzerland,
Amsden June,	Carman,	Gordon,	Mary's Choice,	Steadley,
Allen,	Cobler,	Gold Mine,	Moore's Favorite,	Smock Cling,
Admiral Dewey,	Connett's So. Early,	Garfield,	Morris White,	Schumaker,
Bilyeu L., Oct.	Delaware,	Haines Surprise.	Magnum Bonum,	Scotts Nonpareil,
Brandywine,	Denton,	Holderbaum,	Matthew's Beauty,	Seedling No. 1,
Barnard's Early,	Dover,	Heidelberg,	Marshall,	Snow's Orange,
Bray's R. R.	Elberta,	Hobson's Choice,	Mrs. Brett,	Stinson,
Burke,	Early Heath,	Horton's Rivers,	Miss Lolo,	Triumph,
Beauty's Blush,	Emma,	Hill's Chili,	Nicholson's Smock,	Troth's Early,
Bradford Cling,	Early Rivers,	Heards' Beauty,	Newington Cling,	Victor,
Barber,	Eureka,	Hughes,	New Prolific,	Van Meteor's L. Oct.
Bronson,	Engle's Mammoth,	Hale's Early,	Old Mixon Cling,	Wheatland,
Belle of Georgia,	Early Davidson,	Jennie Worthien,	Old Mixon Free,	White Heath Cling,
Bokara,	Easton Cling,	Jacques R. R.,	Oscar,	Wilkin's Cling,
Bequet Free,	Early Toledo,	Kalamazoo,	Picquet's Late,	Wonderful,
Buston's Oct.	Edgemont Beauty,	Klondike,	Perry's Red Cling,	Ward's Late,
Crawford Late,	Everbearing,	Krummetts Oct.,	Pierces Yellow,	Willett,
Crawford Early,	Early Michigan,	Lemon Free,	Reeves Favorite,	Wager,
Champion,	Fox Seedling,	Lemon Cling,	Red C'k Melocotoon	Waddel,
Chair's Choice,	Foster,	Lorentz,	Stephen's R. R.	William's Fav.
Chinese Cling,	Fitzgerald,	Lewis,	Smock,	Walker's Var. Free,
Crosbey,	Ford's Late White,	Lodge,	Stump,	Waterloo,
Connecticut,	Frances,	Levy's Late,	Salway,	Yellow St. John,
Coolridge Fav.	Geary's Hold On,	Mt. Rose.	Sneed,	Yellow Rarripe.
Capt. Ede,	Greensboro,		Shipley's Late Red,	

### Keiffer Pear

ONE and TWO year trees—  
as fine as can be grown. .

We have buds of  
**Peach, Pear and Plum**  
to offer, and will make price  
low in large quantities. . .

Will June bud Peach on contract. Write us to-day.

# J. G. Harrison & Sons, BERLIN, MD.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



January, 1902.



# Painesville Nurseries

## STAND AT THE HEAD

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses.  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses.  
In Amount of Stock handled.  
In Variety of Stock grown.

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees*  
*Nut Trees, Small Fruits*  
*Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs*  
*Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy*  
*Herbaceous and Greenhouse*  
*Plants*

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES;  
GROWN RIGHT, HANDLED RIGHT.

Home grown two year Roses, superior to imported. Largest and best stock in America. Special rates on large orders for fall delivery.

Well grown blocks Upright and Weeping Deciduous and Evergreen trees, Elms, Teas' Mulberry, Mountain Ash, Grafted Chestnuts, Flowering Cherries and Crabs, Rose Acacia, Oaks, Poplars, etc.

Holland, French and Japan Bulbs. Direct importations from the leading growers.

In our greenhouses, an extra fine assortment of decorative plants, Palms, Araucarias, Rubbers, Azalias.

On your visit to the Pan-American stop and see one of the largest varieties of stock in one establishment in the country. The finest blocks of two year Standard and Dwarf Pears ever grown. Forty acres of field grown low-budded and own root Roses.

Orders for spring delivery stored in frost proof cellars when desired.

Our cellars and packing houses connected by switch with main line L. S. & M. S. R. R. Nearly 250 cars of nursery stock handled on our siding during Spring of 1901.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE. PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,  
Nurserymen, Florists  
and Seedsmen.  
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed free on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
*Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.*

## Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—1 and 2 years.

**FOREST TREES**  
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**  
Fine Grades. Special prices on early orders.

**PEAR SEEDLINGS**  
**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**  
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Muiberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## THERE ARE BARGAINS

in the January issue of our monthly publication,

### THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

If you have not received it write for a copy to day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application.

Our cellar counts have just been completed, and we find we can still offer in considerable assortment, splendid stocks of

Roses, Clematis, Climbing Vines,  
Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees,  
including Cut-leaved Birch.  
Conifers, Herbaceous Plants, Florists' Stock,  
Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears.  
including Bartlett.  
Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums.

Send at once for the "Bulletin"; use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK,  
New York.

## F. H. STANNARD & COMPANY

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD,

PROPRIETORS OF

### THE OTTAWA STAR NURSERIES

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

THIS change in our firm will mean no change in the management, as Mr. Stannard, who has had charge of the business since 1879, will spare no pains to maintain the reputation already established. With twenty-two years experience, we are better equipped than ever before to take care of the business that may be entrusted to us.

===== We have the following to offer: =====

APPLE, PEAR, Std. and Dwf., CHERRY, PLUMS, both JAPAN and EUROPEAN, PEACH, APRICOT, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Osage Hedge, and Evergreens, 18 inches to 3 feet. Also ornamental Trees, Shrubs and vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILSAINE, Nurseryman

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 52 Dey Street.

## First Class Office Man

Competent and experienced, is open for engagement; thoroughly familiar agency and mail-order business; 15 years experience; book-keeper; type-writer; can take entire charge inside; references furnished. Address "OFFICE MAN," care National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

## WANTED

A young, energetic man that thoroughly understands every part of the Nursery business and can help in office when required. Will sell an interest in the business if the party likes the situation after he has looked over the business. I have the finest soil for growing Nursery stock in the southwest. Can do a large wholesale as well as a retail business. Oldest Nursery in either Oklahoma or Ind. Ter. Congress is now working on a bill to bring this country in with Oklahoma, and the land is being allotted in parts of the Ter, now and will soon be finished. When this is done there will be a large demand for stock as this is proving a fine fruit country. Have plenty of water for irrigating purposes which is needed some years. This is the chance of a life time for the right party. Write me, giving full particulars as to who you have worked with and how long.

J. A. TAYLOR, Wynnewood, Ind. Ter.

## 50,000 Crimson Ramblers.

STRONG FIELD-GROWN PLANTS  
ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.

2-3, 3-4 AND 4-6 FEET.

Plants are well ripened, have good tops and splendid roots.

We Ship all Winter in Paper Lined Boxes. Write for Prices

**W. E. WALLAGE, (Rose Grower)**

RIDGELAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.

## CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,

ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

## HARDY BORDER PLANTS

Great Sellers for Agents.

Golden Glow—Yellow.

Boltonia Asteroides—White.

Boltonia Latisquami—Pink.

Oriental Poppy (Papaver)—Crimson.

We will make a very low price upon application.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN NURSERY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

## FOR SALE

3000 IRISH JUNIPER. Any size from 2½ to 6 feet.

1800 NORWAY MAPLE. 8 to 10 feet.

10000 ASSORTED PEACH TREES.

C. L. LONGSDORF

PRICES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

Adams Co.

FLORADALE PA.

## The Martin Nurseries

CHARLES F. MARTIN PROP.

WINFIELD,

KANSAS

Offers to the trade

KANSAS GROWN  
MAHALEB CHERRY SEEDLINGS

of the following grades

No. 1. 5 to 8 m. m. No. 3. 2 to 3 m. m.

No. 2. 3 to 5 m. m. No. 4. Below 2 m. m.

at reasonable prices. Our stock is well rooted and up to grade.

SAMPLES SENT UPON APPLICATION.

Correspondence Solicited.

### SALZER'S SEEDS



**Beardless Barley**  
is prodigiously prolific, yielding in 1901 for Mr. Wells, Orleans Co., New York, 109 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere. **That pays.**

**20th Century Oats.**  
The oat marvel, producing from 200 to 300 bus. per acre. Salzer's Oats are warranted to produce great yields. The U. S. Ag. Dept. calls them the very best! **That pays.**

**Three Eared Corn.**  
200 to 250 bus. per acre, is extremely profitable at present prices of corn. Salzer's seeds produce everywhere.

**Marvel Wheat**  
yielded in 20 States last year over 40 bus. per acre. We also have the celebrated **Macaroni Wheat**, which yielded on our farms 63 bus. per acre. **That pays.**

**Speltz.**  
Greatest cereal food on earth—80 bus. grain and 4 tons magnificent hay per acre. **That pays.**

**Victoria Rape**  
makes it possible to grow hogs, sheep and cattle at a cost of but 1c a lb. Marvelously prolific, does well everywhere. **That pays.**

**Bromus Inermis.**  
Most wonderful grass of the century. Produces 6 tons of hay and lots of pasture besides per acre. Grows wherever soil is found. Salzer's seed is warranted. **That pays.**

**\$10.00 for 10c.**  
We wish you to try our great farm seeds, hence offer to send 10 farm seed samples containing Thousand Headed Kale, Teosinte, Rape, Alfalfa, Speltz, etc. (fully worth \$10.00) to get a start together with our great catalog, for 10c postage.

**John A. Salzer Seed Co. LA CROSSE WIS.**

# WANTED

Young man who understands bookkeeping and stenography. A good opening for the right party to learn nursery office work. Applicants send references and state salary expected at start.

THE ELM CITY NURSERY COMPANY  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.



**MAKE YOUR ORCHARD PAY**  
This is easy to do if you spray your trees. Now a word about sprayers. Get the best when you buy.

**THE HARDIE SPRAY PUMPS**  
are the best, because they have brass ball valves, patent agitator, an adjustable plunger that will never leak. No leather nor rubber about them. That's why they work so easy, give such a fine spray and cost nothing for repairs. We make them all sizes, to supply from one to eight nozzles. Our catalog tells the whole story. It's free. Ask for it.

THE HARDIE SPRAY PUMP MFG. CO.,  
56 Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

## For Spring Shipment

### APPLE TREES PLUM TREES

Fine two and three year old trees

One and two year. Japan and European sorts.

### PEACH TREES SUGAR MAPLE


Extra fine of all the leading varieties, by the 1000 or car load.

Any size you may want and very fine, also Lombardy poplar.

#### EARLY HARVEST AND ERIE BLACKBERRIES.

Best of attention given orders and shipments made promptly. Write for list of varieties and prices. Boxes and packing done free of charge. Address

**Village Wholesale Nurseries**  
HARNEDSVILLE, PA.



**SPRAYING**  
Start Right.  
Success depends upon it.  
With the "incomparable"

**Bordeaux NOZZLE,**  
and one of our "World's best" spraying outfits, you will save 75 per cent of the usual loss from insects and disease. We save money for you. Makes Emulsion while pumping. Kills insects and lice on chickens and animals. Made only by

THE DEMING CO., SALEM, OHIO.  
Twelve varieties of sprayers. Write for our booklet treating of all kinds of diseases and insects. Sent free. Write us or our Western Agents.  
Hendon & Hubbell, Chicago, Ill.

## GRAPE CUTTINGS

We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for spring 1903 delivery. **WANTED**—Cut Leaf Weeping Birches. **LEWIS ROESCH**, Fredonia, N. Y.

## 25,000 OCTOBER PURPLE —PLUM TREES—

These trees are very handsome and are from 1 to 3 years old. Also 15,000 Green Mt Grape Vines 2 to 3 years old, all splendidly rooted. Those in want of this kind of stock should not fail to address

**STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS** **NEW CANAAN, CONN.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Evergreen Seedlings

## Evergreen Seedlings

WE GROW THEM BY THE MILLION

These seedlings grown in Northern Iowa are better rooted than transplanted trees from France or Germany.

We also have a surplus of  
**2-YEAR GRAPE**  
and HARDY FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL STOCK adapted to the North. Correspondence Solicited.

**THE SHERMAN NURSERY CO.**  
CHARLES CITY, IOWA

## Apple Seedlings.

Fine, heavy, carefully graded stocks. All grades, branched or straight roots as wanted.

Packed to carry safely anywhere in any kind of weather.

## APPLE GRAFTS

Made to order, in any style wanted, at very reasonable prices.

**We Grow a Large Lot of Scions for Our Own Grafting.**

These with our new, commodious, well lighted grafting room and experienced help we are better prepared than ever to execute orders satisfactorily.

We can still offer

**Cherry, 1 and 2 yr., Black Locust and Ash Seedlings and heavy 1 yr. Asparagus.**

Address—

**J. A. GAGE,**  
**BEATRICE, - - NEB.**

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# Willis Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

50,000 Apples, No. 1, 2 years.

10,000 Cherrys, No. 1, 2 “

2,500 Keiffer Pears, No. 1, 2 “

The above is all choice No. 1 stock and will be graded to suit customers. Especially favorable prices made on carload lots.

In addition to the above we offer a general assortment of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,**

Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

## Grape Vines AND Currant Plants

Highest  
Standard  
of Grades

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

## Wholesale Nurseries

We have a full line of stock for nurserymen and dealers, including Apple Trees and Apple Seedlings by car load. Apple Grafts put up to order, Piece or Whole Root. Thirty-three years in the business.

The only practical Box Clamp in use—Cheap.

**R. H. Blair & Co.,** PROPRIETORS OF LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.

N. W. Cor. 11th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

# 100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

**HIRAM T. JONES,** UNION COUNTY NURSERIES, Elizabeth, N. J.

# GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock Warranted True.  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

# VINES

## Hybrid Perpetual and Climbing Roses

on own roots

The undersigned have a general assortment of strong 2 year plants, also a quantity of

### Wickson Plums

2 and 3 years old, and would be pleased to furnish prices on any of the above.

**MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON**  
Fonthill, Ontario, Canada

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Apple,  
Peach,  
Standard Pears,  
Plum,  
Apricots,  
Grapes,  
Shade Trees,  
Evergreens,  
Shrubs,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.  
**Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Strawberries,  
Nut Trees,  
Japan Pear Seedlings,  
Gooseberries,  
Roses,  
Raffia,  
General Supplies,  
&c., &c.,  
&c.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# 200,000 APPLE

For Spring Delivery

All Grades. Strong on Commercial Varieties

## KEIFFER PEAR

CHERRY, PLUM, PEACH, SMALL FRUITS, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, ETC., FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

## APPLE AND CRAB GRAFTS

Any Style Made to Order

One of the largest and most complete lines of General Nursery Stock on the market.

Send us your list of wants. Correspondence and inspection invited.

## MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. WELCH, Prop.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA

## APPLE TREES.

150,000 fine two year old trees.

## CHERRY TREES.

20,000 very fine one year and two year old trees.

## KEIFFER PEAR TREES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, JAPAN AND FRENCH PEAR SEEDLINGS.

## FORESTRY TREES, ALL SIZES.

## GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

All orders put up separate.

Write for Prices.

A. L. BROOKE,

NORTH TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Largest Grower in America of

# Grape Vines

Other Specialties :

CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Introducer of

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE  
JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY  
FAY CURRANT

Over 22 years with no change in ownership or management

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no uniform standard for grading above kind of stock every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading, and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants

GEO. S. JOSSELYN,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

## Keiffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

## Japan Pear Seedlings

Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

## Apple Seedlings

Well grown. High grades.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

F. W. WATSON & CO.  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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1851

**KNOX NURSERIES**

1902

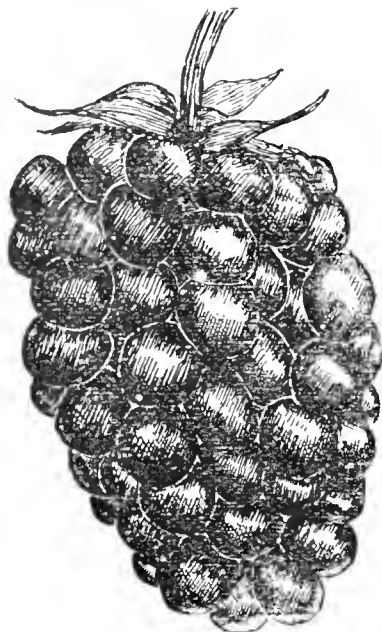
We offer for SPRING, 1902, the following well grown, thrifty stock.

APPLE. 2 year, first-class and medium.  
 APPLE. 3 year, first-class and medium, but most all first-class. Good lot of Ben Davis and Wine Sap.  
 PEACH. In limited numbers.  
 CHERRY. 1 year and 2 year in limited numbers. Pretty good lot of 1 year E. Richmond.  
 KEIFFER. 2 year medium.  
 A.M. ARBOR VITAE. 3 feet.  
 SCIONS. Y, Imperial and Jonathan.  
 RED RASPBERRIES. Turner.

**WANTED. Strawberry Plants for Spring**

We shall be pleased to correspond with any who are in need of any of the above stock.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.**



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
 BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
 American and Japanese Plums,  
 Shade Trees,  
 Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

## Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
 Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, MD.

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
 Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

**RICHMOND, VA.**

### OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,**  
**RICHMOND, VA.**

### P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York**

## FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
 PEAR FOREST TREE  
 R. MULBERRY  
 OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

**TITUS NURSERY,**

**Nemaha, Neb.**

## Vincennes Nurseries

VINCENNES,  
 INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits.

Correspondence solicited.

## CLEMATIS

Heavy, two year  
 Field grown

Henryii Jackmannii, Madam E. Andre, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburgh and Paniculata.

Write for prices.

**GEORGE BROS., EAST PENFIELD, N. Y.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

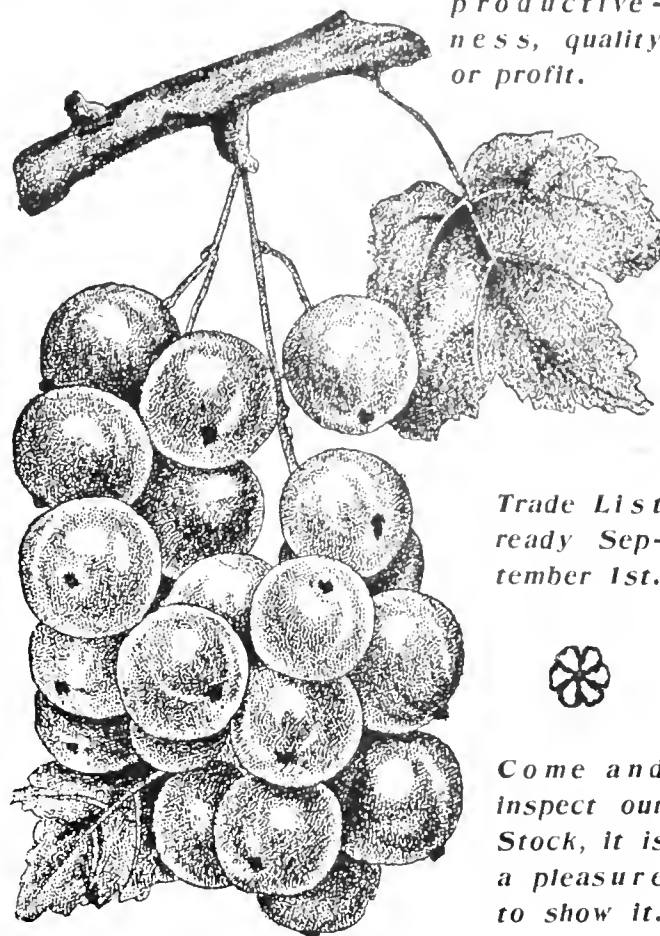
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for  
productiveness, quality  
or profit.*



*Trade List  
ready Sep-  
tember 1st.*

*Come and  
inspect our  
Stock, it is  
a pleasure  
to show it.*

THE

## Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

### Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

### Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

### full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA OF

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Graded to the highest standard; either straight or branched roots for budding or grafting.

## GRAFTS.

We are now booking orders for Apple and Crab Grafts, any style desired; send in your list early and secure varieties desired.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

We are long on Downing & Houghton. Grades are up, and Prices down.

## APPLE, CHERRY, PLUM

GRAPES AND SHADE TREES

By the carload.

A full line of stock at wholesale for Spring 1902.

Correspondence solicited. Address,

**SHENANDOAH NURSERIES,**

D. S. LAKE, - PROPRIETOR,

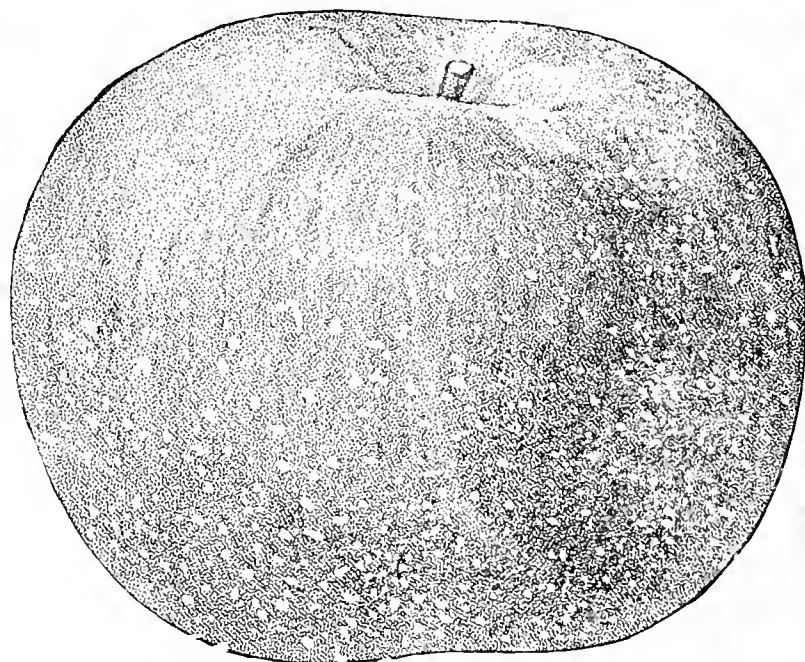
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

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# APPLE TREES

Two year. Send your list—they are as fine as can be grown anywhere. Buds to offer from the following list:

Autumn Strawberry,	King,	Springdale,
Alexander Emperor,	Legal Tender,	Salome,
Ben Davis,	Lily of Kent,	Smith's Cider,
Baldwin,	Lankford Seedling,	Stark,
Bismark,	Lowell,	Shackleford,
Dominee,	Missouri Pippin,	Scott's Winter,
Duchess of Oldenberg,	Mammoth Black Twig,	Star,
Early Ripe,	Maiden's Blush,	Tetofsky,
Early Harvest,	Mason Stranger,	Tallman Sweet,
Early Strawberry,	N. W. Greening,	Wine Sap,
Early Colton,	Northern Spy,	Wealthy,
Fallawater,	Nero,	Wolf River,
Grimes Golden,	Pewaukee,	Willow Twig,
Golden Sweet,	Paradise Winter Sweet,	W. W. Pearmain,
Gano,	Red Astrachan,	York Imperial,
Gravenstein,	Rome Beauty,	Yellow Transparent,
Grindstone,	Rhode Island Greening,	Yellow Bellflower,
Haus,	Red June,	Hyslop Crab.
Jonathan,	Roxbury Russett,	



## TREES (Peach)

Better buy now. Our list is complete—both the old and new varieties, and buds to offer of varieties below:

Arkansas Traveler,	Conklin,	Gold Drop,	McIntosh,	Silver Medal,
Alexander,	Christiana,	Globe,	McCollister,	Switzerland,
Amsden June,	Carman,	Gordon,	Mary's Choice,	Steadley,
Allen,	Cobler,	Gold Mine,	Moore's Favorite,	Smock Cling,
Admiral Dewey,	Connett's So. Early,	Garfield,	Morris White,	Schumaker,
Bilyeu L., Oct.	Delaware,	Haines Surprise.	Magnum Bonum,	Scotts Nonpareil,
Brandywine,	Denton,	Holderbaum,	Matthew's Beauty,	Seedling No. 1,
Barnard's Early,	Dover,	Heidelberg,	Marshall,	Snow's Orange,
Bray's R. R.	Elberta,	Hobson's Choice,	Mrs. Brett,	Stinson,
Burke,	Early Heath,	Horton's Rivers,	Miss Lolo,	Triumph,
Beauty's Blush,	Emma,	Hill's Chili,	Nicholson's Smock,	Troth's Early,
Bradford Cling,	Early Rivers,	Heards' Beauty,	Newington Cling,	Victor,
Barber,	Eureka,	Hughes,	New Prolific,	VanMeteor's L. Oct.
Bronson,	Engle's Mammoth,	Hale's Early,	Old Mixon Cling,	Wheatland,
Belle of Georgia,	Early Davidson,	Jennie Worthien,	Old Mixon Free,	White Heath Cling,
Bokara,	Easton Cling,	Jacques R. R.,	Oscar,	Wilkin's Cling,
Bequet Free,	Early Toledo,	Kalamazoo,	Picquet's Late,	Wonderful,
Buston's Oct.	Edgemont Beauty,	Klondike,	Perry's Red Cling,	Ward's Late,
Crawford Late,	Everbearing,	Krummetts Oct.,	Pierces Yellow,	Willett,
Crawford Early,	Early Michigan,	Lemon Free,	Reeves Favorite,	Wager,
Champion,	Fox Seedling,	Lemon Cling,	Red C'k Melocotoon	Waddel,
Chair's Choice,	Foster,	Lorentz,	Stephen's R. R.	William's Fav.
Chinese Cling,	Fitzgerald,	Lewis,	Smock,	Walker's Var. Free,
Crosbey,	Ford's Late White,	Large Early York,	Stump,	Waterloo,
Connecticut,	Frances,	Lodge,	Salway,	Yellow St. John,
Coolridge Fav.	Geary's Hold On,	Levy's Late,	Sneed,	Yellow Rareripe.
Capt. Ede,	Greensboro,	Mt. Rose.	Shipley's Late Red,	

### Keiffer Pear

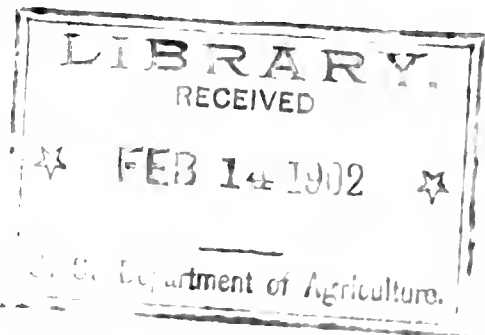
ONE and TWO year trees—  
as fine as can be grown.

### We have buds of Peach, Pear and Plum

to offer, and will make price  
low in large quantities.

Will June bud Peach on contract. Write us to-day.

# J. G. Harrison & Sons, BERLIN, MD.



February, 1902.



# Painesville Nurseries

## STAND AT THE HEAD

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses.  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses.  
In Amount of Stock handled.  
In Variety of Stock grown.

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees*  
*Nut Trees, Small Fruits*  
*Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs*  
*Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy*  
*Herbaceous and Greenhouse*  
*Plants*

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES;  
GROWN RIGHT, HANDLED RIGHT.

Home grown two year Roses, superior to imported. Largest and best stock in America. Special rates on large orders for fall delivery.

Well grown blocks Upright and Weeping Deciduous and Evergreen trees, Elms, Teas' Mulberry, Mountain Ash, Grafted Chestnuts, Flowering Cherries and Crabs, Rose Acacia, Oaks, Poplars, etc.

Holland, French and Japan Bulbs. Direct importations from the leading growers.

In our greenhouses, an extra fine assortment of decorative plants, Palms, Araucarias, Rubbers, Azalias.

On your visit to the Pan-American stop and see one of the largest varieties of stock in one establishment in the country. The finest blocks of two year Standard and Dwarf Pears ever grown. Forty acres of field grown low-budded and own root Roses.

Orders for spring delivery stored in frost proof cellars when desired.

Our cellars and packing houses connected by switch with main line L. S. & M. S. R. R. Nearly 250 cars of nursery stock handled on our siding during Spring of 1901.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE. PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY  
INVITED. PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Nurserymen, Florists  
and Seedsmen.  
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed **free** on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.*

## THERE ARE BARGAINS

in every issue of our monthly publication,

### THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

If you have not received it write for a copy to day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application.

Orders are coming in very rapidly, but we can still offer in considerable assortment, splendid stocks of

Roses, Clematis, Climbing Vines,

Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees,  
Including Cut-leaved Birch.

Conifers, Herbaceous Plants, Florists' Stock,

Standard Pears  
Including Bartlett.

Dwarf Pears.

Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums.

Send at once for the "Bulletin"; use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK,  
New York.

## Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—1 and 2 years.

### FOREST TREES

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

### APPLE SEEDLINGS

Fine Grades. Special prices on early orders.

### PEAR SEEDLINGS

### FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

### Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum  
Peach Apricots

Apple Seedlings

### Japan Pear Seedlings

Forest Tree Seedlings

Apple Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup> feet 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Willis Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

50,000 Apples, No. 1, 2 years.

10,000 Cherrys, No. 1, 2

2,500 Keiffer Pears, No. 1, 2

The above is all choice No. 1 stock and will be graded to suit customers. Especially favorable prices made on carload lots.

In addition to the above we offer a general assortment of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,**

Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

## Grape Vines AND Currant Plants

Highest  
Standard  
of Grades

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

## CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Well branched, 18 inches to 3 feet, extra fine plants.

OSAGE ORANGE

1 and 2 years.

NORWAY MAPLES

5, 6, 8 and 10 feet.

LOMBARDY AND CAROLINA POPLARS

2 years old.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS

Malvern, Pa.

## 100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.

2-3 FEET.

3-4 FEET.

4-5 FEET

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

## GRAPE

L OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock Warranted True.  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## VINES

## Hybrid Perpetual

## and Climbing Roses

on own roots

The undersigned have a general assortment of strong 2 year plants, also a quantity of

## Wickson Plums

2 and 3 years old, and would be pleased to furnish prices on any of the above.

MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON

Fonthill, Ontario, Canada

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.

**Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Apple,  
Peach,  
Standard Pears,  
Plum,  
Apricots,  
Grapes,  
Shade Trees,  
Evergreens,  
Shrubs,

Strawberries,  
Nut Trees,  
Japan Pear Seedlings,  
Gooseberries,  
Roses,  
Raffia,  
General Supplies,  
&c., &c.,  
&c.

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# THE Andre Leroy Nurseries

OF ANGERS, FRANCE  
BRAULT & SON, DIRECTORS

are now taking orders at very favorable prices  
for delivery next fall, of

## Nursery Stocks

grown by them, guaranteeing first-class quality,  
grading and packing. For quotations, apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE**

Sole Agent

105-107 HUDSON ST.

NEW YORK CITY

# Columbian Raspberry Sets

Extra Strong. From One Year Plants.

Extra Strong JACKMANII CLEMATIS, Out Door Grown.

SPECIAL PRICE ON APPLICATION

C. L. YATES

Rochester, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum  
and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown  
specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS.  
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# Mammoth Blackberries and Logan Berries

For Sale Cheap by

**GARDEN CITY NURSERY**

WILLIAM KELLY

Correspondence Solicited

SAN JOSE, CAL.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

# Apple Seedlings

on new land.  
Honey and Black Locust  
Two and three year  
Osage Orange  
One and two year

A. E. WINDSOR, HAVANA, ILL.

# PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens  
just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

## WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**  
**PHOENIX NURSERY CO.,** Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums,  
Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# We Offer— —for Fall of 1901

STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES AND  
GRAPES . . . . .

7,000 **Everbearing Paach.** A valuable novelty. Our bearing trees  
now loaded with fruit of various sizes. Has never failed to fruit.

225,000 **Amoor River Privet.** The best evergreen hedge plant.  
Superior to California Privet.

150,000 **Citrus Trifoliata.** (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive  
hedge.

**Strong Field Grown Roses.** Standard varieties.

Try our **NEW CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**  
a novelty of great merit . . . . .

**Biota Aurea Nana.** The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was  
not injured when mercury was 3° below, while the old Biota Aurea  
(its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock 10 to 30 inches.

200,000 **Palms.** Latanias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 **Caladiums.** Fancy leaved, **dry Bulbs,** 1 to 2½ inches in diam-  
eter. 50 best named sorts.

**Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos.** (Grafted on Citrus  
Trifoliata) Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year.  
Unsurpassed for conservatory purposes.

**Cannas, Camphors, Guavas.** Sub-tropical Trees and Plants and a gen-  
eral line of nursery stock.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. Berckmans Co.,**  
**Fruitland Nurseries,**  
**AUGUSTA—GEORGIA.**

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

•———TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,

St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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# BARBIER & CO. Orleans, France

Successors to TRANSON BROS. and D. DAUVESSE'S United Nurseries

## Offer in their Catalogue

Fruit Tree Stocks. All sizes.  
1,200 old and new varieties of Fruit Trees.  
1,100 varieties of young Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. 1 to 3 years.  
300 varieties of young Conifers. 1 to 3 years.  
1,600 old and new varieties of Shrubs and Trees. Larger plants.  
400 varieties of large Conifers. 1 to 3 feet high.  
450 varieties of Perennials.  
800 varieties of old and new Roses.  
3 new varieties of Wichuraiana Hybrids of our own raising are offered this season.

All novelties are described. For catalogues apply to

**Messrs. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, Bankers**  
NEW YORK CITY

## WANTED

A young, energetic man that thoroughly understands every part of the Nursery business and can help in office when required. Will sell an interest in the business if the party likes the situation after he has looked over the business. I have the finest soil for growing Nursery stock in the southwest. Can do a large wholesale as well as a retail business. Oldest Nursery in either Oklahoma or Ind. Ter. Congress is now working on a bill to bring this country in with Oklahoma, and the land is being allotted in parts of the Ter. now and will soon be finished. When this is done there will be a large demand for stock as this is proving a fine fruit country. Have plenty of water for irrigating purposes which is needed some years. This is the chance of a life time for the right party. Write me, giving full particulars as to who you have worked with and how long.

J. A. TAYLOR, Wynnewood, Ind. Ter.

## 50,000 Crimson Ramblers.

STRONG FIELD-GROWN PLANTS  
ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.

1 1-2 to 2, 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 Feet.

Plants are well ripened, have good tops and splendid roots.

We Ship all Winter in Paper Lined Boxes. Write for Prices

**W. E. WALLACE, (Rose Grower)**

RIDGELAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

## HARDY BORDER PLANTS

Great Sellers for Agents.

Golden Glow—Yellow.

Boltonia Asteroides—White.

Boltonia Latisquami—Pink.

Oriental Poppy (Papaver)—Crimson.

We will make a very low price upon application.

**CENTRAL MICHIGAN NURSERY, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

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## FOR SALE

3000 IRISH JUNIPER. Any size from 2½ to 6 feet.

1800 NORWAY MAPLE. 8 to 10 feet.

10000 ASSORTED PEACH TREES.

**C. L. LONGSDORF**

PRICES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

Adams Co.

FLORADALE PA.

### 150 Kinds for 16c.

It is a fact that Salzer's vegetable and flower seeds are found in more gardens and on more farms than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own and operate over 5000 acres for the production of our choice seeds. In order to induce you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:

**For 16 Cents Postpaid**

20 kinds of rarest luscious radishes,  
12 magnificent earliest melons,  
16 sorts glorious tomatoes,  
25 peerless lettuce varieties,  
12 splendid beet sorts,  
65 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds,  
in all 150 kinds, positively furnishing bushels of charming flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalogue telling all about Teosinte and Lea Oat and Bromus and Speltz, onion seed at 60c. a pound, etc., all only for 16c. in stamps. Write to-day.

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,**  
La Crosse, Wis.

## HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER OF AMERICA (NEW)

Over 5,000 copies weekly to leading Nurserymen Seedsmen and Florists in the United States. The cheapest and best advertising medium in the American trade. Write at once for terms. Also

Apple Trees  
California Privet  
Ampelopsis Veitchii } **BOTTOM RATES**

**WALTER H. HARRISON**

**LA MOTTE, PA.**

## EVERY NURSERYMAN

Should be interested in any new introduction in the way of a home product that will take the place of the leaf-rusting and blighting imported French pear stock. We are the largest producers of pear seedlings grown from seed saved from Keiffer pear, in the United States. We are able to furnish you this most excellent stock so vigorous and thrifty at very reasonable prices.

½ and up, branched.

No. 1, ¾ and up, branched.

½ and up, straight.

No. 1, ¾ and up, straight.

No. 2, 1, straight.

Every one should try them and help push a good thing along.  
We make a specialty of whole root pear grafts.

**Straight Apple Seedlings in Limited Supply.**

**JACKSON COUNTY NURSERY COMPANY,**

**LEE'S SUMMIT, MO.**

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# Willowdale Nurseries

We call especial attention to our stock of **NORWAY, SILVER, SUGAR AND SYCAMORE MAPLES, SCARLET, RED, PIN AND MOSSY CUP OAKS, AMERICAN ELMS, AMERICAN LINDENS, ORIENTAL PLANES, MAGNOLIA TRIPETELA, ACUMINTA and GLAUCA, CAROLINA POPLARS, OSAGE ORANGE—2 year and 1 year, CALIFORNIA PRIVET—2 year, ENGLISH WALNUTS and SPANISH CHESTNUTS.** A general assortment of **FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS and SHRUBS.** Many of the varieties of shade trees can be furnished in sizes from 2 to 4 inch caliper.

**RAKESTRAW & PYLE, Kennett Square, Pa.**

**GREEN RAPE** costs **25 cents!** per TON.

**Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, etc.**

Will be worth \$100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.

**Billion Dollar Grass** will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, so also Bromus, Pea, Speltz (400 bu. corn, 250 bu. oats per acre), etc., etc.

**For this Notice and 10c.** we mail big catalog and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth \$10 to get a start.

**For 10c.** we mail 150 kinds of Flower and Vegetable Seeds and catalog.

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.**

## For Spring Shipment

### APPLE TREES

Fine two and three year old trees

### PLUM TREES

One and two year. Japan and European sorts.

### PEACH TREES

Extra fine of all the leading varieties, by the 1000 or car load.

### SUGAR MAPLE

Any size you may want and very fine, also Lombardy poplar.

### EARLY HARVEST AND ERIE BLACKBERRIES.

Best of attention given orders and shipments made promptly. Write for list of varieties and prices. Boxes and packing done free of charge. Address

**Village Wholesale Nurseries  
HARNEDSVILLE, PA.**

**The DEMING**

**Field Sprayer**

for spraying potato plants, strawberry and cotton plants, small nursery stock, etc. The potato spraying appliance shown in the cut above differs from the usual spraying outfit in that it is inexpensive. The outfit may be placed in the end of any wagon or truck, and a section of hose connected with spray pump. One man can do all the work without waste of material. Our free catalog explains our full line of pumps, sprayers, and treatment for diseases of trees, plants, etc.

**THE DEMING COMPANY, SALEM, OHIO.**

Western Agents, **Heron & Hubbell, Chicago, Ill.**

## GRAPE CUTTINGS

We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for spring 1903 delivery. **WANTED—Cut Leaf Weeping Birches.** **LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.**

## 25,000 OCTOBER PURPLE—PLUM TREES—

These trees are very handsome and are from 1 to 3 years old. Also 15,000 Green Mt. Grape Vines 2 to 3 years old, all splendidly rooted. Those in want of this kind of stock should not fail to address

**STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS**

**NEW CANAAN, CONN.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Evergreen Seedlings

WE GROW THEM BY THE MILLION



These seedlings grown in Northern Iowa are better rooted than transplanted trees from France or Germany.

We also have a surplus of  
**2-YEAR GRAPE**  
and **HARDY FRUIT** and **ORNAMENTAL STOCK** adapted to the North. Correspondence Solicited.

**THE SHERMAN NURSERY CO.**  
**CHARLES CITY, IOWA**

## FOR SPRING 1902

### 50,000 FIRST CLASS PEACH TREES

In Cellars. 25 Leading varieties.

### 10,000 TWO YEARS CHERRY

First, medium and second sizes. Mostly Ea. Richmond, Dye House and Montmorency.

**PRICES REASONABLE**

**The Albaugh Nursery and  
Orchard Co.**

**PHONETON,**

**OHIO**

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

1851

**KNOX NURSERIES**

1902

We offer for 'SPRING, 1902, the following well grown, thrifty stock.

APPLE. 2 year, first-class and medium.

APPLE. 3 year, first-class and medium, but most all first-class. Good lot of Ben Davis and Wine Sap.

PEACH. In limited numbers.

CHERRY. 1 year and 2 year in limited numbers. Pretty good lot of 1 year E. Richmond.

KEIFFER. 2 year medium.

AM. ARBOR VITAE. 3 feet.

SCIONS. Y, Imperial and Jonathan.

RED RASPBERRIES. Turner.

**WANTED. Strawberry Plants for Spring**

We shall be pleased to correspond with any who are in need of any of the above stock.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.**



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

## Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, MD.

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.

75,000 Apple—2 " " " " on whole roots.

50,000 Apple—1 " " " " " "

700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.

800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.

30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.

Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

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### OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
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**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

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## FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

**TITUS NURSERY,** Nemaha, Neb.

## Vincennes Nurseries

VINCENNES,  
INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits.

Correspondence solicited.

## CLEMATIS

Heavy, two year

Field grown

Henryii Jackmannii, Madam E. Andre, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburgh and Paniculata.

Write for prices.

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# 200,000 APPLE

For Spring Delivery

All Grades. Strong on Commercial Varieties

## KEIFFER PEAR

CHERRY, PLUM, PEACH, SMALL FRUITS, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, ETC., FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

## APPLE AND CRAB GRAFTS

Any Style Made to Order

One of the largest and most complete lines of General Nursery Stock on the market.

Send us your list of wants. Correspondence and inspection invited.

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SHENANDOAH, IOWA

## APPLE TREES.

150,000 fine two year old trees.

## CHERRY TREES.

20,000 very fine one year and two year old trees.

## KEIFFER PEAR TREES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, JAPAN AND FRENCH PEAR SEEDLINGS.

## FORESTRY TREES, ALL SIZES.

GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

All orders put up separate.

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Largest Grower in America of

# Grape Vines

Other Specialties :

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Introducer of

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE  
JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY  
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Over 22 years with no change in ownership or management

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no uniform standard for grading above kind of stock every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading, and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants

GEO. S. JOSSELYN,  
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## Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

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Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

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Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

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Well grown. High grades.

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Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs. Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

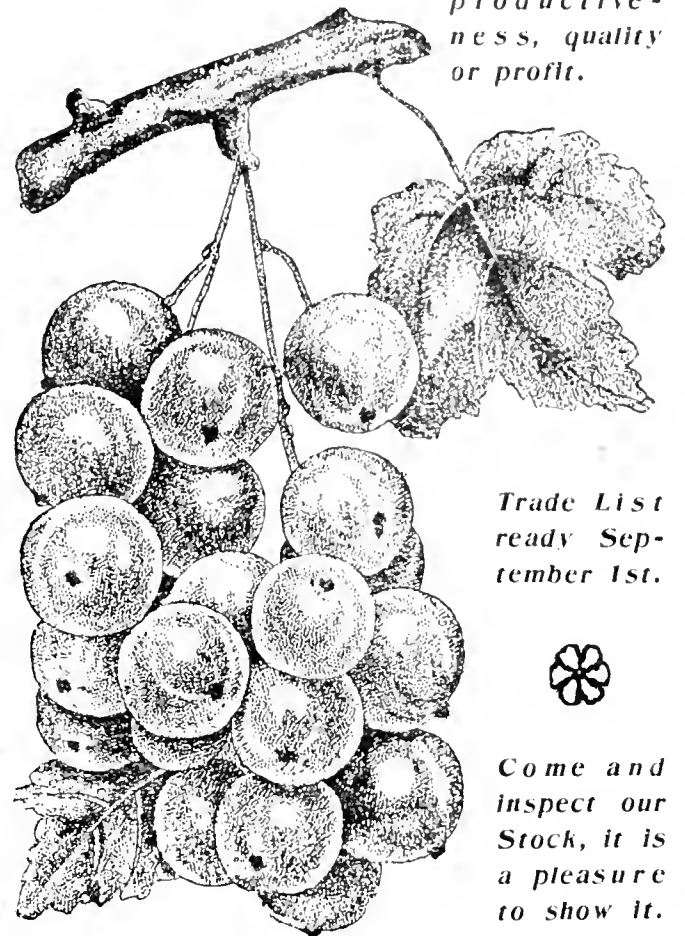
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for productive-ness, quality or profit.*



*Trade List ready September 1st.*



*Come and inspect our Stock, it is a pleasure to show it.*

## THE Geneva Nursery

established in 1846.

### Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

### Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

### full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

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## The Shenandoah Nurseries,

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

D. S. LAKE, Proprietor.

Established over thirty years ago and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete line of Nursery Stock ever offered.

APPLE, CHERRY,  
PEACH, PLUM,  
KIEFFER PEAR.

Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses.

Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Correspondence and Personal Inspection Invited.

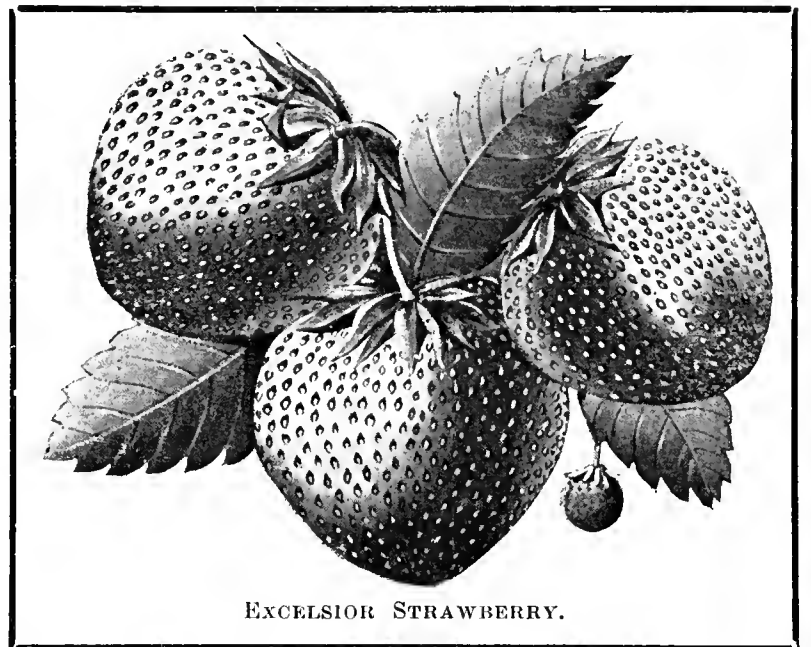
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# STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

From one year beds only ; tied 25 in bunch. Packed in slatted crates to carry safe by freight if shipped early.  
Express better in small lots.

We Have the Following Varieties:

Aroma,	Enormous,	Livingston,	Rough Rider,
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Buback,	Gladstone,	May Queen,	Stella,
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Brunette,	Gandy,	Marshall,	Saunders,
Bismarck,	Greenville,	Margaret,	Sharpless,
Bartons,	Geo. Triumph,	McKinley,	Sample,
Bedar Wood,	Glen Mary,	Mitchell's Early,	Senator,
Cobden Queen,	Haverland,	Monitor,	Tennessee,
Clyde,	Hero,	Nettie,	Tubbs,
Carrie Silver,	Joe,	Nick Ohmer,	Warfield,
Crockett's Early,	Jessie,	Parsons,	Wolverton,
Carmi Beauty,	Kansas,	Pride of Cumberl'd,	Wm. Belt.
Crescent,	Lady Garrison,	Paris King,	
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Excelsior,	Lovetts,	Robbie,	



## YORK IMPERIAL. APPLE TREES. CAR LOTS.

Two year, as fine as can be grown ; also Jonathan. Other varieties in light assortment.

Get our Prices on YORKS.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Two Year—Columbian Mam. White, Donald's Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal

Plums on Plum and on Peach Root.

**ABUNDANCE,  
BURBANK,  
WICKSON,  
AND OTHERS.**

Varieties of Peach Trees.



Arkansas Traveler,	Dover,	Jacques R. R.,	Smock,
Alexander,	Elberta,	Kalamazoo,	Stump,
Amsden June,	Early Heath,	Klondike,	Salway,
Allen,	Emma,	Krummell's Oct.,	Sneed,
Bilyeu's Late Oct.	Early Rivers,	Lemon Free,	Shipley's Late Red,
Brandywine,	Eureka,	Lemon Cling,	Silver Medal,
Barnard's Early,	Engle's Mammoth,	Lorentz,	Switzerland,
Bray's R. R.	Early Davidson,	Lewis,	Steadley,
Burke,	Easton Cling,	Large Early York,	Smock Cling,
Beauty's Blush,	Early Toledo,	Lodge,	Schumaker,
Bradford Cling,	Edgemont Beauty,	Levy's Late,	Scott's Nonpareil,
Barber,	Everbearing,	Mt. Rose,	Seedling No. 1,
Bronson,	Early Michigan,	McCollister,	Snow's Orange,
Belle of Georgia,	Fox Seedling,	Mary's Choice,	Stinson,
Bokara,	Foster,	Moore's Favorite,	Triumph,
Bequett Free,	Fitzgerald,	Morris White,	Troth's Early,
Buston's Oct.	Ford's Late White,	Magnum Bonum,	VanMeteor's L. Oct.
Crawford Late,	Frances,	Matthew's Beauty,	Wheatland,
Crawford Early,	Geary's Hold On,	Marshall,	White Heath Cling,
Champion,	Greensboro,	Mrs. Brett,	Wilkin's Cling,
Chair's Choice,	Gold Drop,	Miss Lolo,	Wonderful,
Chinese Cling,	Globe,	Nicholson's Smock,	Ward's Late,
Crosbey,	Garfield,	Newington Cling,	Willett,
Connecticut,	Haines Surprise,	New Prolific,	Wager,
Coolridge Favorite,	Holderbaum,	Old Mixon Cling,	Waddel,
Capt. Ede,	Heidelberg,	Old Mixon Free,	William's Fav.
Conklin,	Hobson's Choice,	Oscar,	Walker's Var. Free,
Christiana,	Horton's Rivers,	Picquet's Late,	Waterloo,
Carman,	Hill's Chili,	Perry's Red Cling,	Yellow St. John,
Cobler,	Heard's Beauty,	Pierce's Yellow,	Yellow Rareripe.
Connett's So. Early,	Hughes,	Reeves Favorite,	
Delaware,	Hale's Early,	Red C'k Melocton,	
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Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed **free** on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
*Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.*

## Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—1 and 2 years.

### FOREST TREES

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

### APPLE SEEDLINGS

Fine Grades. Special prices on early orders.

### PEAR SEEDLINGS

### FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple, Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

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## THERE ARE BARGAINS

in every issue of our monthly publication,

## THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

If you have not received it write for a copy to day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application.

Orders are coming in very rapidly, but we can still offer in considerable assortment, splendid stock of

Roses, Clematis, Climbing Vines,

Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees,  
Including Cut-leaved Birch.

Conifers, Herbaceous Plants, Florists' Stock,

Standard Pears,  
Including Bartlett.

Cherries, Peaches.

Send at once for the "Bulletin"; use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK,  
New York.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

## Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum  
Peach Apricots

Apple Seedlings

### Japan Pear Seedlings

Forest Tree Seedlings Apple Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup> feet 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

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## Sun of Gold

(Soleil d'Or)

*This we consider the greatest New Rose since Crimson Rambler was introduced. PERFECTLY HARDY. A remarkable variety. Send for a circular of it.*

We also offer 2 year Grape Vines in assortment. 2 year Currants, strong plants, leading kinds. Tree Currants, red kinds, fine plants. Gooseberries, 2 years in variety. Dwarf Apples, including Bismarcks. Flowering Shrubs, large variety, fine plants. Roses, strong 2 year, nice assortment.

**PAEONIES**—our unexcelled quality in finest kinds  
**HONEYSUCKLES**, AMP. VEITCHII, extra strong, field grown. **CLEMATIS**—Baron Veillard, Jackmanii and Paniculata, XXX plants. Large **NORWAY MAPLES**, 3 to 4 inches, 16 feet, &c., &c.

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UNIVERSITY AVENUE NURSERIES

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## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS**, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## WANTED

as well as office. References furnished if necessary. Address "Manager" care National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

Position as manager of large nursery, retail preferred. Twenty years experience in the business. Can handle outside

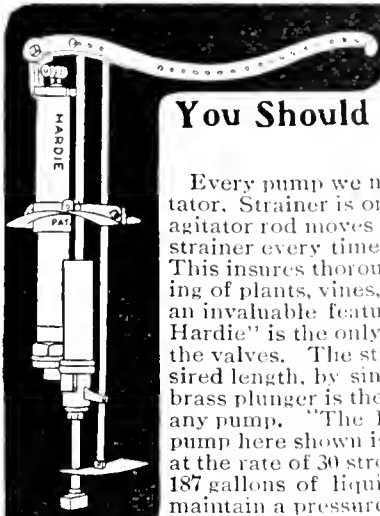
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Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobolan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.: all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

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You Should Buy "The Hardie" Spray Pump in Preference to One of Any Other Make.

Every pump we make is supplied with our strainer and agitator. Strainer is on side of extreme end of suction pipe. The agitator rod moves the agitator up and down in front of the strainer every time the pump handle is worked. See cuts. This insures thorough mixing and prevents burning or scalding of plants, vines, etc., from heavy deposits of poison. It is an invaluable feature in painting and whitewashing. "The Hardie" is the only pump that requires no wrench to get at the valves. The stroke may be instantly adjusted to any desired length, by simply changing a pin in the handle. Our brass plunger is the most simple, durable and serviceable on any pump. "The Hardie" is a large capacity pump. The pump here shown is our No. 7. When this pump is worked at the rate of 30 strokes per minute it will reduce to fine spray 187 gallons of liquid per hour. All the "Hardie's" easily maintain a pressure of 100 pounds with two nozzles open. Think about these things and then send for our free catalog.



**THE HARDIE SPRAY PUMP MFG. CO.,**

56 Larned Street, Detroit, Michigan.

1853

SIX HUNDRED ACRES

1902

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The **BALDWIN APPLE** stands to-day as the most profitable variety to grow in many sections. Our stock of strong, healthy trees is unsurpassed in the market.

Our **SUGAR MAPLES** in all reasonable grades are all right in every respect. We offer a very heavy supply with straight trunks and splendid roots.

In **ORIENTAL PLANES** or **BUTTONWOODS**, we can fill orders by the hundred or thousand in four different sizes, but all in prime condition and at reasonable rates.

The **SHRUBBERY** department of this establishment has been noted for many years for its extensive collection of well known, carefully graded stock. **WRITE FOR LISTS.**

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Maple Avenue Nurseries

WEST CHESTER, PA.

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A MONEY SAVING  
TOOL

FOR  
NURSERYMEN



Manufactured by D. FEIGLY, Medway, Ohio.

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## FRUIT STOCKS

French Pear, Keiffer Pear, Mazzard Cherry, Myrobolan Plum, Quince; also French and Keiffer Pear Seed.

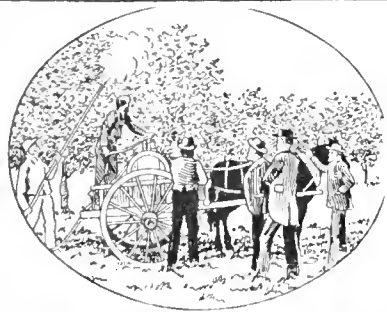
Send us a list of what you can use. We can make favorable quotations.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS**, Germantown, Phila., Pa.

# Willowdale Nurseries

We call especial attention to our stock of **NORWAY, SILVER, SUGAR AND SYCAMORE MAPLES, SCARLET, RED, PIN AND MOSSY CUP OAKS, AMERICAN ELMS, AMERICAN LINDENS, ORIENTAL PLANES, MAGNOLIA TRIPETELA, ACUMINTA and GLAUCA, CAROLINA POPLARS, OSAGE ORANGE—2 year and 1 year, CALIFORNIA PRIVET—2 year, ENGLISH WALNUTS and SPANISH CHESTNUTS.** A general assortment of **FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS and SHRUBBERY.** Many of the varieties of shade trees can be furnished in sizes from 2 to 4 inch caliper.

**RAKESTRAW & PYLE, Kennett Square, Pa.**



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in America and Europe have adopted and use exclusively **THE SPRAMOTOR** in their experimental work. **Eighty-two Outfits** are in use by Ontario and Dominion Governments alone. **The Spramotor** has won **over one hundred Gold Medals** and **First Awards** in the past three years.

**Wins a Government Spray Pump Contest.**

**This is to Certify,** that at the Contest of Spraying apparatus, held at Grimsby, under the auspices of the Board

*N. L. Hill*

Judges.

of Control of the Fruit Experimental Station of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the **Spramotor**, made by the **Spramotor Company**, was awarded **first place**.

It any further endorsement were needed it will be found in the superiority of the **Spramotor** itself. It is an **easy, quick and thorough eradicator** of fruit and vine diseases and insect pests. Unequalled in white-washing and painting buildings inside and outside—oil or water paints. We publish an 80 page book, **"A Gold Mine on Your Farm,"** which in addition to formulas, tables, best methods, etc., in spraying, tells about the **Spramotor**. We mail it free. Ask for a copy.

**SPRAMOTOR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. and LONDON, CAN.**



## For Spring Shipment

**APPLE TREES**

Fine two and three year old trees

**PLUM TREES**

One and two year. Japan and European sorts.

**PEACH TREES**

Extra fine of all the leading varieties, by the 1000 or car load.


**SUGAR MAPLE**

Any size you may want and very fine, also Lombardy poplar.

**EARLY HARVEST AND ERIE BLACKBERRIES.**

Best of attention given orders and shipments made promptly. Write for list of varieties and prices. Boxes and packing done free of charge. Address

**Village Wholesale Nurseries  
HARNEDSVILLE, PA.**



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**Start Right.**  
Success depends upon it.  
With the "incomparable"

## Bordeaux

**NOZZLE,**

and one of our "World's best" spraying outfits, you will save 75 per cent of the usual loss from insects and disease. We save money for you. Makes Emulsion while pumping. Kills insects and lice on chickens and animals. Made only by

**THE DEMING CO., SALEM, OHIO.**  
Twelve varieties of sprayers. Write for our booklet treating of all kinds of diseases and insects. Sent free.  
Write us or our Western Agents.  
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We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden, Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for spring 1903 delivery. **WANTED—Cut Leaf Weeping Birches.** **LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.**

**25,000 OCTOBER PURPLE—PLUM TREES—**

These trees are very handsome and are from 1 to 3 years old. Also 15,000 Green Mt. Grape Vines 2 to 3 years old, all splendidly rooted. Those in want of this kind of stock should not fail to address

**STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS**

**NEW CANAAN, CONN.**

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## Evergreen Seedlings

WE GROW THEM BY THE MILLION



These seedlings grown in Northern Iowa are better rooted than transplanted trees from France or Germany.

We also have a surplus of  
**2-YEAR GRAPE**  
and **HARDY FRUIT** and **ORNAMENTAL STOCK** adapted to the North. Correspondence Solicited.

**THE SHERMAN NURSERY CO.**  
**CHARLES CITY, IOWA**

## FOR SPRING 1902

**50,000 FIRST CLASS  
PEACH TREES**

In Cellars. 25 Leading varieties.

**10,000 TWO YEARS  
CHERRY**

First, medium and second sizes. Mostly Ea. Richmond, Dye House and Montmorency.

**PRICES REASONABLE**

**The Albaugh Nursery and  
Orchard Co.**

**PHONETON,**

**OHIO**

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# Willis Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

50,000 Apples, No. 1, 2 years.

10,000 Cherrys, No. 1, 2 “

2,500 Keiffer Pears, No. 1, 2 “

The above is all choice No. 1 stock and will be graded to suit customers. Especially favorable prices made on carload lots.

In addition to the above we offer a general assortment of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,**

Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

## CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Well branched, 18 inches to 3 feet, extra fine plants.

OSAGE ORANGE

1 and 2 years.

NORWAY MAPLES

5, 6, 8 and 10 feet.

LOMBARDY AND CAROLINA POPLARS

2 years old.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS

Malvern, Pa.

**100,000 PRIVET** 1 1/2 FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

# GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock Warranted True.  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

# VINES

## Hybrid Perpetual

and **Climbing Roses**

on own roots

The undersigned have a general assortment of strong 2 year plants, also a quantity of

**Wickson Plums**

2 and 3 years old, and would be pleased to furnish prices on any of the above.

**MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON**

Fonthill, Ontario, Canada

# Grape Vines

Highest Standard of Grades

# AND Currant Plants

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

**Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.**

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

# Baltimore Nurseries

BALTIMORE, MD.

52d Year

Wholesale and Retail

We offer a general line of stock for spring, including Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens and Roses.

PEACH PITS—selected Smock—at low prices. (Sample if desired.)

JAPAN PEAR SEEDLINGS—A heavy stock of 1 to 2-16 and 2 to 3-16, that we will offer low in quantity.

ASPARAGUS—1 and 2 year old

We can ship early. All stock fumigated. Send us a list of your wants.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO., Baltimore, Md.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

March 1st, 1902

finds us as usual at the head of the list in the Central West with a Large and Complete line of General Nursery Stock, which we offer to the trade.

With our superior facilities we are prepared to give all orders prompt attention.

APPLE—Large assortment, all grades. Strong on Baldwin, Ben Davis, Gano, G. G. Pippins, Jonathan, M. B. Twig, Maiden Blush, N. W. Greening, Wine-sap, Wolf River, York Imperial, etc.

KEIFFER PEAR—All sizes.

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Etc., Forest Tree Seedlings

ASK FOR SPRING TRADE LIST.

Correspondence and Inspection Invited.

Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, Prop.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA

APPLE TREES.

150,000 fine two year old trees.

CHERRY TREES.

20,000 very fine one year and two year old trees.

KEIFFER PEAR TREES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, JAPAN AND FRENCH PEAR SEEDLINGS.

FORESTRY TREES, ALL SIZES.

GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

All orders put up separate.

Write for Prices.

A. L. BROOKE,

NORTH TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Largest Grower in America of

# Grape Vines

Other Specialties:

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Introducer of

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE  
JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY  
FAY CURRANT

Over 22 years with no change in ownership or management

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no uniform standard for grading above kind of stock every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading, and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants

GEO. S. JOSSELYN,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

Keiffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

Japan Pear Seedlings

Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

Apple Seedlings

Well grown. High grades.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

F. W. WATSON & CO.  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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# THE ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES

OF ANGERS, FRANCE

BRAULT & SON, DIRECTORS

are now taking orders at very favorable prices  
for delivery next fall, of

## Nursery Stocks

grown by them, guaranteeing first-class quality,  
grading and packing For quotations, apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE**

Sole Agent

105-107 HUDSON ST.

NEW YORK CITY

# Columbian Raspberry Sets

Extra Strong. From One Year Plants.

Extra Strong JACKMANII CLEMATIS, Out Door Grown.

SPECIAL PRICE ON APPLICATION

C. L. YATES

Rochester, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum  
and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown  
specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS.  
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# Mammoth Blackberries and Logan Berries

For Sale Cheap by

**GARDEN CITY NURSERY**

WILLIAM KELLY

Correspondence Solicited

SAN JOSE, CAL.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

# SURPLUS Spring, 1902

## RASPBERRIES

25,000 Cumberland  
50,000 Kansas  
10,000 Munger  
25,000 Columbian  
20,000 Miller  
2,000 Golden Queen

20,000 Gregg  
5,000 Palmer  
2,000 Cardinal  
4,000 King  
3,000 Marlborough

20,000 Ohio  
5,000 Conrath  
50,000 Cuthbert  
10,000 Shaffer's Col.  
2,000 Haymaker  
20,000 Loudon

## BLACKBERRIES

2,000 Crystal White  
3,000 Maxwell  
20,000 Snyder  
5,000 Wauchussets  
8,000 Lawton  
10,000 Stone's Hardy  
20,000 Lucretia Dewberry

15,000 Early Harvest  
5,000 Early King  
10,000 Wilson, Jr.  
20,000 Eldorado  
10,000 Minnewaski  
5,000 Taylor  
1,000 Premo Dewberry

10,000 Erie  
5,000 Ohmer  
2,000 Iceberg  
10,000 Kittatinny  
5,000 Rathburn  
5,000 Agawam  
3,000 Mersereau

15,000 Victoria Currants, also Fay's Cherry, North Star,  
Red Cross, White Grape, &c., &c.

Big supply Strawberries, Gooseberries, Horse Radish, Asparagus

Prices Right

**W. N. SCARFF**, New Carlisle, O.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

We Offer—**1901**  
—for Fall of

STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES AND  
GRAPES . . . . .

**7,000 Everbearing Paach.** A valuable novelty. Our bearing trees  
now loaded with fruit of various sizes. Has never failed to fruit.

**225,000 Amoor River Privet.** The best evergreen hedge plant.  
Superior to California Privet.

**150,000 Citrus Trifoliata.** (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive  
hedge.

**Strong Field Grown Roses.** Standard varieties.

Try our **NEW CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**  
a novelty of great merit . . . . .

**Biota Aurea Nana.** The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was  
not injured when mercury was 3° below, while the old Biota Aurea  
(its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock 10 to 30 inches.

**200,000 Palms.** Latanias, Phoenix and Kentias.

**25,000 Caladiums.** Fancy leaved, **dry Bulbs**, 1 to 2½ inches in diam-  
eter. 50 best named sorts.

**Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos.** (Grafted on Citrus  
Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year.  
Unsurpassed for conservatory purposes.

**Cannas, Camphors, Guavas,** Sub-tropical Trees and Plants and a gen-  
eral line of nursery stock.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. Berckmans Co.,**  
*Fruitland Nurseries,*  
**AUGUSTA—GEORGIA.**

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

●—TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,

St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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1851

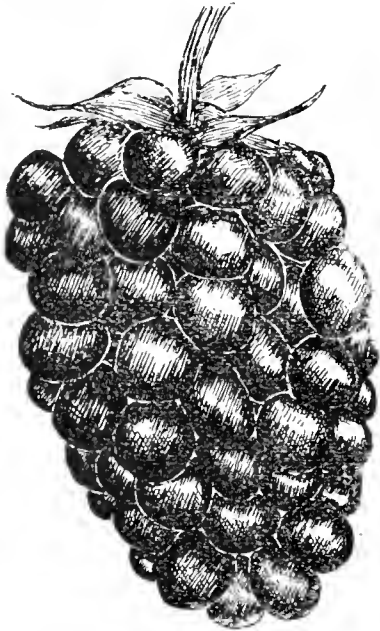
**KNOX NURSERIES**

1902

Offer for spring 1902:

APPLE—3 year; first-class. Ben Davis and Jonathan.  
 APPLE—2 year; medium. Good assortment.  
 PEACH—First class. Elberta and good assortment.  
 CHERRY—1 and 2 yr. Plenty of E. Richmond, 1 yr.  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.  
 KEIFFER—2 year; medium.  
 AM. ARBORVITAE—3 feet.  
 SCIONS—York Imperial and Jonathan.  
 RED RASPBERRIES—Turner.

We should like to bud 50000 Cherry on contract for someone this year, and should like to hear from any who are in the market. Will also have a fine lot of Cherry for Fall 1902.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES, IND.**

BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.****Snow Hill Nurseries**W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

**OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING**

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
 Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902.  
 Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.  
 Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.  
 Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by  
 Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.****RICHMOND, VA.****OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902**

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts, 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.

**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York****FOR FALL OF 1901**

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

**TITUS NURSERY,****Nemaha, Neb.****Vincennes Nurseries** VINCENNES,  
INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits.

Correspondence solicited.

**Apple Trees**

in all grades, from which shipment can be made at any time.

**Cotton Wood Seedlings or Willow Cuttings.**

Price given upon application.

Write **WELCH BROS. NURSERY, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

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# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

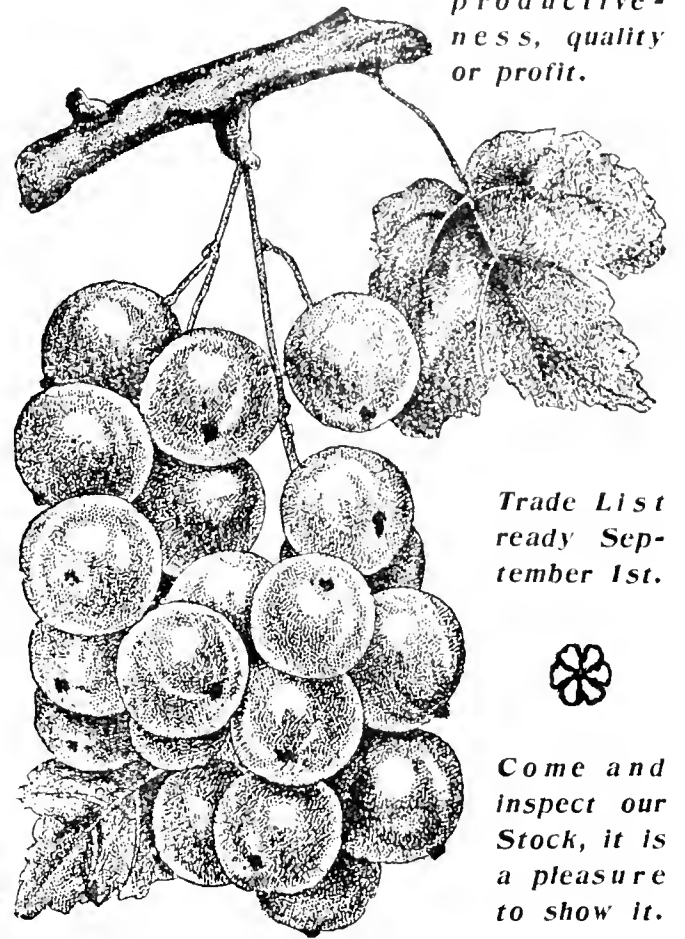
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for  
productive-  
ness, quality  
or profit.*



*Trade List  
ready Sep-  
tember 1st.*



*Come and  
inspect our  
Stock, it is  
a pleasure  
to show it.*

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

### Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
EVERGREENS.

### Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.  
ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.  
RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named  
Hybrids.  
PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.  
DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

### Full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

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1860.

1902.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

— OF —

## Fruit Trees and Plants

Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses,

Apple and Kilmarnock Willow Scions.

SEED POTATOES.

Write for itemized list of varieties.

We solicit your correspondence, believing we can  
save you money on your wants.

**THOMAS W. BOWMAN & SON,**

NURSERYMEN,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

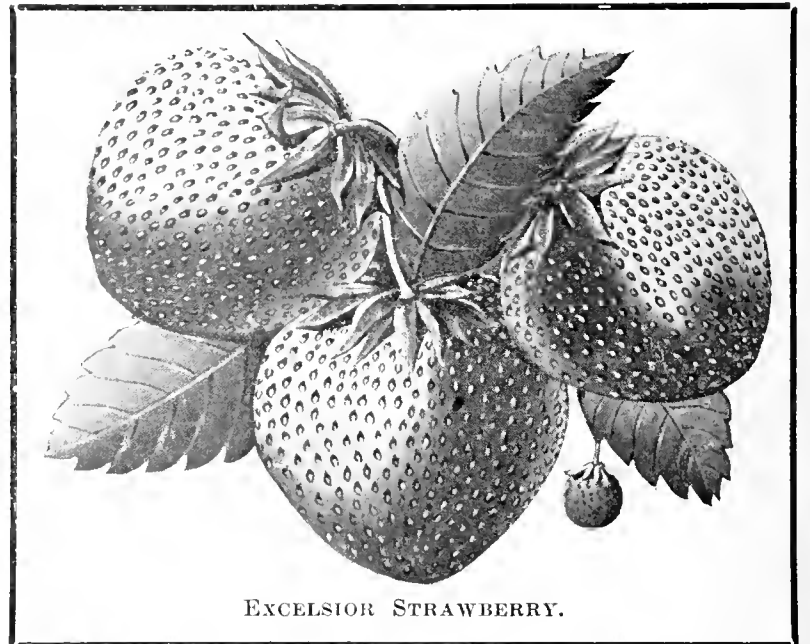
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# STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

From one year beds only ; tied 25 in bunch. Packed in slatted crates to carry safe by freight if shipped early.  
Express better in small lots.

We Have the Following Varieties:

Aroma,	Enormous,	Livingston,	Rough Rider,
Bush Cluster,	Eleanor,	Manokin,	Rio,
Buback,	Gladstone,	May Queen,	Stella,
Brandy wine,	Gibson,	Marie,	Star,
Brunette,	Gandy,	Marshall,	Saunders,
Bismarck,	Greenville,	Margaret,	Sharpless,
Bartons,	Geo. Triumph,	McKinley,	Sample,
Bedar Wood,	Glen Mary,	Mitchell's Early,	Senator,
Cobden Queen,	Haverland,	Monitor,	Tennessee,
Clyde,	Hero,	Nettie,	Tubbs,
Carrie Silver,	Joe,	Nick Ohmer,	Warfield,
Crockett's Early,	Jessie,	Parsons,	Wolverton,
Carmi Beauty,	Kansas,	Pride of Cumberl'd,	Wm. Belt,
Crescent,	Lady Garrison,	Paris King,	
Dayton,	Lady Thompson,	Reba,	
Excelsior,	Lovetts,	Robbie,	



EXCELSIOR STRAWBERRY.

## YORK IMPERIAL. APPLE TREES. CAR LOTS.

Two year, as fine as can be grown ; also Jonathan. Other varieties in light assortment.

Get our Prices on YORKS.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Two Year—Columbian Mam. White, Donald's Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal

Plums on Plum and on Peach Root.

**ABUNDANCE,  
BURBANK,  
WICKSON,  
AND OTHERS.**



ABUNDANCE PLUM.

### Varieties of Peach Trees.

Arkansas Traveler,	Dover,	Jacques R. R.,	Smock,
Alexander,	Elberta,	Kalamazoo,	Stump,
Amsden June,	Early Heath,	Klondike,	Salway,
Allen,	Emma,	Krummell's Oct.,	Sneed,
Bilyeu's Late Oct.	Early Rivers,	Lemon Free,	Shipley's Late Red,
Brandywine,	Eureka,	Lemon Cling,	Silver Medal,
Barnard's Early,	Engle's Mammoth,	Lorentz,	Switzerland,
Bray's R. R.	Early Davidson,	Lewis,	Steadley,
Burke,	Easton Cling,	Large Early York,	Smock Cling,
Beauty's Blush,	Early Toledo,	Lodge,	Schumaker,
Bradford Cling,	Edgemont Beauty,	Levy's Late,	Scott's Nonpareil,
Barber,	Everbearing,	Mt. Rose,	Seedling No. 1,
Bronson,	Early Michigan,	McCollister,	Snow's Orange,
Belle of Georgia,	Fox Seedling,	Mary's Choice,	Stinson,
Bokara,	Foster,	Moore's Favorite,	Triumph,
Bequett Free,	Fitzgerald,	Morris White,	Troth's Early,
Buston's Oct.	Ford's Late White,	Magnum Bonum,	VanMeteor's L. Oct.
Crawford Late,	Frances,	Matthew's Beauty,	Wheatland,
Crawford Early,	Geary's Hold On,	Marshall,	White Heath Cling,
Champion,	Greensboro,	Mrs. Brett,	Wilkin's Cling,
Chair's Choice,	Gold Drop,	Miss Lolo,	Wonderful,
Chinese Cling,	Globe,	Nicholson's Smock,	Ward's Late,
Crosbey,	Garfield,	Newington Cling,	Willett,
Connecticut,	Haines Surprise,	New Prolific,	Wager,
Coolridge Favorite,	Holderbaum,	Old Mixon Cling,	Waddel,
Capt. Ede,	Heidelberg,	Old Mixon Free,	William's Fav.
Couklin,	Hobson's Choice,	Oscar,	Walker's Var. Free,
Christiana,	Horton's Rivers,	Picquet's Late,	Waterloo,
Carman,	Hill's Chili,	Perry's Red Cling,	Yellow St. John,
Cobler,	Heard's Beauty,	Pierce's Yellow,	Yellow Rarripe,
Connett's So. Early,	Hughes,	Reeves Favorite,	
Delaware,	Hale's Early,	Red C'k Melocton,	
Denton,	Jennie Worthen,	Stephen's R. R.	

Get our new Wholesale List now ready, it may save you money.

# J. G. Harrison & Sons, BERLIN, MD.



April, 1902.



# Painesville & Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSEYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

THE FINEST  
Floral Novelty of the Age

New Hardy Rose,  
**SOLEIL D'OR**

(J. Pernet-Ducher, 1900.)

**COLORS :**

Orange-Yellow, Nasturtium-Red, Golden-Yellow,  
Bright-Rose.

**CHARACTERISTICS :**

Floriferous, Robust, Hardy, Highly Fragrant.

**FLOWERS :**

Large, Full, Globular, Incurved Center.

Fine Plants from Pots--\$25 per 100.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mount Hope Nurseries, - Established 1840

Most complete collections of hardy fruits, deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, roses, herbaceous and climbing plants in America. Lowest prices compatible with the highest cultivation. Descriptive illustrated catalogue on application.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

**FOREST TREES**

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

**PEAR SEEDLINGS**

**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**THERE ARE BARGAINS**

in every issue of our publication,

**THE HORTICULTURAL  
TRADE BULLETIN**

If you have not received it write for a copy to day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application.

Orders are coming in very rapidly, but we can still offer in considerable assortment, splendid stock of

Roses, Clematis, Climbing Vines

Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees,

Herbaceous Plants, Florists' Stock,

Conifers, Peaches.

Send at once for the "Bulletin"; use printed stationary to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to anyone outside the trade.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK,  
New York.

*Wanted, 3000 Loganberries*

Mail sample and quote price.

**F. H. STANNARD & CO.**

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

**Ottawa Star Nurseries**

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery  
Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum

Peach Apricots

Apple Seedlings

**Japan Pear Seedlings**

Forest Tree Seedlings

Apple Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup> feet 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Established 1780.

# Andre LeRoy Nurseries

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France

ARE NOW PREPARING TO BOOK

ORDERS FOR FALL, 1902, -  
- - AND SPRING, 1903,

For first-class nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading, and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

## Columbian Raspberry Sets

Extra Strong. From One Year Plants.

Extra Strong JACKMANII CLEMATIS, Out Door Grown.

SPECIAL PRICE ON APPLICATION

**C. L. YATES** Rochester, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON,** Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON,** - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

**DON'T FORGET** to send in your  
subscription  
for 1902

NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER,** East Penfield, N. Y.

## SURPLUS Spring, 1902

### RASPBERRIES

25,000 Cumberland  
50,000 Kansas  
10,000 Munger  
25,000 Columbian  
20,000 Miller  
2,000 Golden Queen

20,000 Gregg  
5,000 Palmer  
2,000 Cardinal  
4,000 King  
3,000 Marlborough

20,000 Ohio  
5,000 Conrath  
50,000 Cuthbert  
10,000 Shaffer's Col.  
2,000 Haymaker  
20,000 Loudon

### BLACKBERRIES

2,000 Crystal White  
3,000 Maxwell  
20,000 Snyder  
5,000 Wauchussetts  
8,000 Lawton  
10,000 Stone's Hardy  
20,000 Lucretia Dewberry

15,000 Early Harvest  
5,000 Early King  
10,000 Wilson, Jr.  
20,000 Eldorado  
10,000 Minnewaski  
5,000 Taylor  
1,000 Premo Dewberry

10,000 Erie  
5,000 Ohmer  
2,000 Iceberg  
10,000 Kittatinny  
5,000 Rathburn  
5,000 Agawam  
3,000 Mersereau

15,000 Victoria Currants, also Fay's Cherry, North Star, Red Cross, White Grape, &c., &c.

Big supply Strawberries, Gooseberries, Horse Radish, Asparagus

Prices Right

**W. N. SCARFF,** New Carlisle, O.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

We Offer **1901**  
for Fall of

STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES AND  
GRAPES . . . . .

**7,000 Everbearing Paach.** A valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes. Has never failed to fruit.

**225,000 Amoor River Privet.** The best evergreen hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

**150,000 Citrus Trifoliata.** (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

**Strong Field Grown Roses.** Standard varieties.

Try our **NEW CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**  
a novelty of great merit . . . . .

**Biota Aurea Nana.** The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was 3° below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock 10 to 30 inches.

**200,000 Palms.** Latanias, Phoenix and Kentias.

**25,000 Caladiums.** Fancy leaved, **dry Bulbs,** 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. 50 best named sorts.

**Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos.** (Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory purposes.

**Cannas, Camphors, Guavas,** Sub-tropical Trees and Plants and a general line of nursery stock.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. Berckmans Co.,**  
*Fruitland Nurseries,*  
**AUGUSTA—GEORGIA.**

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

●———TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

**C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,**  
St. Louis, Mo.

**JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,**  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,**  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

**March 1st, 1902**

finds us as usual at the head of the list in the Central West with a Large and Complete line of General Nursery Stock, which we offer to the trade.

With our superior facilities we are prepared to give all orders prompt attention.

**APPLE**—Large assortment, all grades. Strong on Baldwin, Ben Davis, Gano, G. G. Pippins, Jonathan, M. B. Twig, Maiden Blush, N. W. Greening, Wine-sap, Wolf River, York Imperial, etc.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—All sizes.

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Small Fruits,  
Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,  
Roses, Vines, Etc., Forest Tree Seedlings

ASK FOR SPRING TRADE LIST.

Correspondence and Inspection Invited.

**Mount Arbor Nurseries**

E. S. WELCH, Prop.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA

## APPLE TREES.

150,000 fine two year old trees.

## CHERRY TREES.

20,000 very fine one year and two year old trees.

## KEIFFER PEAR TREES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, JAPAN AND  
FRENCH PEAR SEEDLINGS.

## FORESTRY TREES, ALL SIZES.

GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

All orders put up separate.

Write for Prices.

**A. L. BROOKE,**

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Largest Grower in America of

# Grape Vines

Other Specialties :

**CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES**

Introducer of

**CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE  
JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY  
FAY CURRANT**

Over 22 years with no change  
in ownership or management

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no uniform standard for grading above kind of stock every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading, and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants

**GEO. S. JOSSELYN,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

## Keiffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

## Japan Pear Seedlings

Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

## Apple Seedlings

Well grown. High grades.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**F. W. WATSON & CO.**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

1851

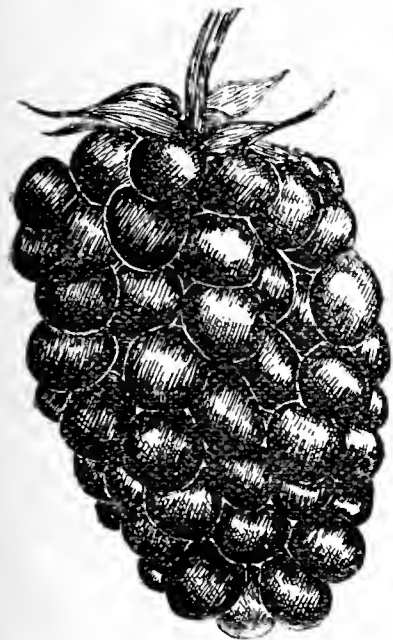
**KNOX NURSERIES**

1902

Offer for spring 1902:

APPLE—3 year; first-class. Ben Davis and Jonathan.  
 APPLE—2 year; medium. Good assortment.  
 PEACH—First-class. Elberta and good assortment.  
 CHERRY—1 and 2 yr. Plenty of E. Richmond, 1 yr.  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.  
 KEIFFER—2 year; medium.  
 AM. ARBORVITAE—3 feet.  
 SCIONS—York Imperial and Jonathan.  
 RED RASPBERRIES—Turner.

We should like to bud 50000 Cherry on contract for someone this year, and should like to hear from any who are in the market. Will also have a fine lot of Cherry for Fall 1902.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES, IND.**

BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
 American and Japanese Plums,  
 Shade Trees,  
 Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.****Snow Hill Nurseries**W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

**OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING**

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
 Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.**

RICHMOND, VA.

**OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902**

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts, 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,**  
RICHMOND, VA.**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York****FOR FALL OF 1901**

APPLE  
 PEAR FOREST TREE  
 R. MULBERRY  
 OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

TITUS NURSERY,

Nemaha, Neb.

**Vincennes Nurseries**VINCENNES,  
INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits.

Correspondence solicited.

**New Trade Journal**

"HARRISON'S HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER OF AMERICA," sent free to leading nurserymen, seedsmen, florists, parks and dealers weekly. Lowest rates in the trade. Liberal discounts. Absolutely limited to wholesale trade. The very medium you want. Send now.

WALTER H. HARRISON, LaMott, Pa.

When writing to Avertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myroblan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 52 Dey Street.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES  
N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,

Eastern Agents  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO.  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.  
SALT LAKE CITY  
UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

## COLUMBIAN RASPBERRIES

250,000 strong sets, grown from one year plants

**F. H. TEATS, - Williamson, N. Y.**

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**  
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest  
Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

## HARDY BORDER PLANTS

Great Sellers for Agents.

Golden Glow—Yellow.

Boltonia Asteroides—White.

Boltonia Latisquami—Pink.

Oriental Poppy (Papaver)—Crimson.

We will make a very low price upon application.

**CENTRAL MICHIGAN NURSERY, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## FOR SALE

3000 IRISH JUNIPER. Any size from 2½ to 6 feet.

1800 NORWAY MAPLE. 8 to 10 feet.

10000 ASSORTED PEACH TREES.

**C. L. LONGSDORF**

PRICES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

Adams Co.

FLORADALE PA.



## The Spramotor Wins

Gold Medal and Highest Award at the  
Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo

In every case where merit and effectiveness are the p at issue the **Spramotor** has always lead all others. No is this true in open competition only. The fruit growe the world have also set their seal of approval upon and declared for the **Spramotor**. Th of this machine will turn losses into profits and make the orchard pay as it never paid be It wipes out all sporadic and fungous diseases and kills all kinds of insect pests. It i equaled for whitewashing and painting buildings inside and outside, fences, stone walls, etc. Made in the most durable way, with solid brass castings and all parts interchangeable. Write at once for our 80-page book "A Gold Mine on Your Farm." It is full of pointers and suggestions, formulas etc., of interest and value to farmers, orchardists and fruit growers generally. We mail a copy free.

**SPRAMOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y. London, Ca**

## GRAPE CUTTINGS

We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden, Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for spring 1903 delivery. **WANTED**—Cut Leaf Weeping Birches. **LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.**

## Catalpa Trees

I have 2500 Catalpa trees for sale. Full particulars upon application  
**W. C. WOOD, 11108 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.**

## Wanted

First class men for packing season who understand budding and grafting. Permanent position. Young men preferred.

**STARK BROS. N. & O. CO.,**  
LOUISIANA, MO.

## For Spring Shipment

APPLE TREES

PLUM TREES

Fine two and three year old trees

One and two year. Japan and European sorts.

PEACH TREES

SUGAR MAPLE

Extra fine of all the leading varieties, by the 1000 or car load.

Any size you may want and very fine, also Lombardy poplar.

**EARLY HARVEST AND ERIE BLACKBERRIES.**

Best of attention given orders and shipments made promptly. Write for list of varieties and prices. Boxes and packing done free of charge. Address

**Village Wholesale Nurseries**  
HARNEDSVILLE, PA.

## Black and Honey Locust Seedlings

AND TREES—All sizes.

No. 1 Osage Orange and No. 3 Apple Seedlings for budding.

**A. E. WINDSOR, - Havana, Ill.**

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# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

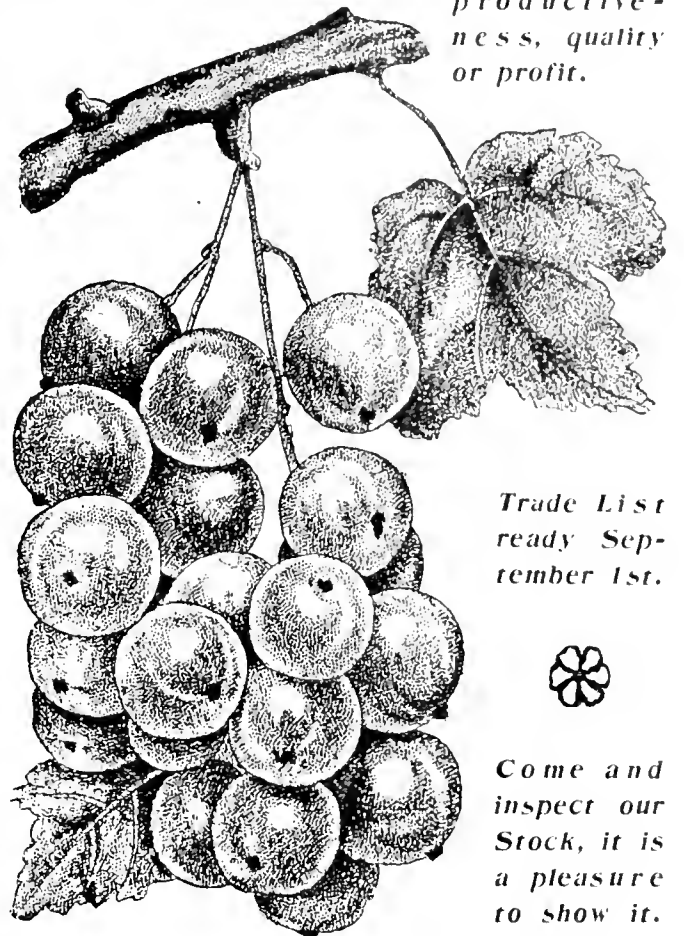
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for productive-ness, quality or profit.*



*Trade List ready September 1st.*



*Come and inspect our Stock, it is a pleasure to show it.*

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

### Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

### Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

### full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA, NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Evergreen Seedlings Evergreen Seedlings

WE GROW THEM BY THE MILLION



These seedlings grown in Northern Iowa are better rooted than transplanted trees from France or Germany.

We also have a surplus of  
**2-YEAR GRAPE**  
and HARDY FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL STOCK adapted to the North. Correspondence Solicited.

**THE SHERMAN NURSERY CO.**  
CHARLES CITY, IOWA

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

1902.

# Surplus Stock of J. G. Harrison & Sons

Berlin, Md., March 20th.

## SURPLUS ELBERTAS.

500 One year, 5/8 to 3/4, 5 to 6 ft., branched, extra.  
2,000 One year, 9-16 to 5/8, 4 to 6 ft., branched, No. 1.  
1,000 One year, 1/2 to 9-16, 4 to 5 ft., branched.  
1,000 One year, 7-16 to 1/2, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 ft., more or less branched.  
1,000 One year, 3 to 4 ft., under 7-16 to 1/2, little if any branched.  
5,000 One year, 2 to 3 ft., little if any branched.  
4,000 June Buds, 3 to 4 feet.  
1,000 June Buds, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet.  
5,000 June Buds, 18 inches.  
4,000 June Buds, 12 to 18 inches.  
3,000 June Buds, 8 to 12 inches.  
2,000 June Buds, 1 to 8 inches.

## YORK IMPERIAL APPLE TREES.

Two Year, Smooth and Well Grown.

10,000 First Class, 6 to 7 ft., 3/4 up, well branched.  
22,000 First Class, 5 to 6 ft., 5/8 to 3/4, well branched.  
17,000 First Class, 5 to 6 ft., 9-16 to 5/8, well branched.  
5,000 First Class, 4 to 6 ft., 1/2 to 9-16, well branched.  
3,000 First Class, 3 to 5 ft., branched and whips.

## GENERAL LIST OF PEACH.

	9-16 to 5-8	1-2 to 9-16	7-16 to 1-2	3-8 to 7-16	2 to 3 ft	J. B.
Early York.....	48	132		29		
Haynes Surprise.....	13	205		65	725	
Lady Ingold.....	229	95	500	25	100	400
Alexander.....			600		500	
Albright's Oct.....			200		75	
Bordeaux.....	50		40		30	
Burke.....					700	
Bokara.....		80			25	1200
Butler's Late.....					290	
Blood Cling.....					85	
Chinese Cling.....	200	100	300		230	1000
Cooper's Late.....			250		175	
Crother's Late.....			820		140	
Capt. Ede.....			325		960	1000
Dewey.....	600		600		660	800
Everbearing.....			800		750	1400
Emma.....					600	600
F. St. John.....			110		75	
Eaton's Golden.....					790	
Family Favorite.....					40	
Gold Drop.....			40		110	1000
Gov. Briggs.....			900		450	
Hawkins' White.....					290	
Jessie Kerr.....			75		75	
Klondike.....					3385	
Keyport Red Cling.....					80	
Lord Palmerton.....	75		110		65	
Miss Lolo.....					65	300
Orange Free.....			75		100	
Preston Cling.....					425	
Pooles' Favorite.....	75		550		500	
Sea Eagle.....			300		450	
Stonewall Jackson.....					240	
Tom Davies Cling.....			100		100	
West's Late.....	60		100		200	
Worth.....					30	
W. English Cling.....					125	
Yellow Davy.....			225		160	
Hobson's Choice.....	100		100			
McIntosh.....	100	100				800
Ford's Late White.....	200	200	200	100		500
Greensboro.....	100	100	200	1000		1000
Hill's Chili.....					3000	
Jacques R. R.....	700		200			
Lorentz.....	100		400	400		1000
Sneed.....	500					400
Shipley's L. Red.....	100	100	100	200		200
Steadley.....	200	80	40			
Scott's Nonpareil.....	200	100	100	50		
Snow's Orange.....	600		200		200	
Stinson.....	50					
Wager.....	200					
Waddell.....		100	100	100		500
William's Favorite.....	60			25		
Walker's V. Free.....		200	200	200		
Yellow St. John.....	500	100	500	300		1500

JUNE BUDS.	JUNE BUDS.	JUNE BUDS.
Sunrise Cling..... 500	Bequett Free..... 700	Bronson..... 1000
Connecticut..... 500	Crawford Late..... 1000	Carman..... 300
Early Rivers..... 500	Eureka..... 1200	Engles' Mammoth..... 1390
Edgemont Beauty..... 200	Kalamazoo..... 1000	Krummell's Oct..... 200
Lodge..... 400	Levy's Late..... 300	New Prolific..... 800
Victor..... 300	Magnum Bonum..... 200	

We have some surplus in other varieties. Might send us list of your wants.

## GENERAL LIST OF APPLES.

	3-4 & up 5 to 7 ft	5-8 to 3-4 5 to 6 ft	9-16 to 5-8 4 to 6 ft	1-2 to 9-16 4 to 5 ft	3-8 to 1-2 3 to 5 ft	3 to 4 ft
Willow Twig.....	100	50	100	100	100	80
Whitney.....		20	18	15	20	
Tallman Sweet.....			50	50	117	113
Salome.....		50	25	50	50	100

Springdale.....	50	50	100	50	100	111
Dominie.....	50	100	100	100		50
Alexander.....		25	25	25		
Ben Davis.....	100	1000		1000	500	500
Baldwin.....				500	100	100
Early Harvest.....		100	50	50	50	100
Fallawater.....				100	100	200
Grimes Golden.....		500	1000	1000	100	100
Gravenstein.....		50	50	50	100	100
Hass.....		50	50	50	50	50
Jonathan.....					500	200
King.....			50	50	50	50
Lily of Kent.....	300	300	300	200	100	50
Missouri Pippin.....		200	100	100	100	100
M. B. Twig.....		1000	300	300	200	
Maiden's Blush.....	50	400				
N. W. Greening.....		2000	1000	2000	500	300
Northern Spy.....		100	100	100	100	100
Nero.....	50	50	50			
Pewaukee.....	56			50	50	50
Red Astrachan.....				50	100	100
Rome Beauty.....				100		
R. I. Greening.....				100	100	100
Red June.....				900		
Smith's Cider.....				100	50	50
Stark.....			200	100	100	100
Shackelford.....			100	50	100	100
Scott's Winter.....				50	50	50
Wine Sap.....		300	600	600	300	300
Wealthy.....		50	200	50	100	100
York Imperial.....	10000	22000	17000	5000	3000	
Yellow Transparent.....			50	100	200	200
Yellow Bellflower.....	100		100	50	100	200

## PEAR.

	3-4 & up	5-8 to 3-4	1-2 to 9-16	3-8 to 1-2	3 to 4 ft
Garber.....	390	50	500	1000	500
Dutchess.....		100	50		
Idaho.....		50	50		
Vermont Beauty.....		100			
Bartlett.....				300	
Howell.....		25	25		
Sheldon.....		50	50		
Lawrence.....		100	100		
Seckle.....			100	50	
Lawson.....		50	50		
Flemish Beauty.....		200	200		
Bar-Seckle.....		100	50		
Wilder.....		50	25		
Vicar.....		50	25		

## CHERRY.

Early Richmond.....	500
Montmorency.....	500

## PLUM ON PLUM ON ROOT.

	3/4	5/8	9-16	1/2	7-16 3 to 4 ft
Abundance.....		20	200	200	200
Burbank.....		400	400	400	400
Lombard.....		100	95	199	101
Hale.....		200	200	200	200
Satsuma.....	100	100	100	100	100
Wickson.....		200	200	200	200
German Prune.....		50	50	100	100

## ON PEACH ROOT.

			J. B.
Wickson.....			1000
Satsuma.....		300	200
Ogon.....	100	100	100

## APRICOTS, JUNE BUDDED, and one year trees,

at same price as plums. Alex, Apple, Budd, Harris, and Gibb.

## Strawberry Plant.

Half dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, and 500 at thousand rates.

Aroma.....	Livingston.....
Bubach.....	Lady Garrison.....
Beder Wood.....	Margaret.....
Bismarck.....	Mitchell's Early.....
Brunette.....	McKinley.....
Brandywine.....	Marshall.....
Barton's Eclipse.....	Marie.....
Bush Cluster.....	M. Queen.....
Crescent.....	Monitor.....
Clyde.....	Manokin.....
Crockett's Early.....	Nick Ohmer.....
Carmi Beauty.....	Paris King.....
Cobden Queen.....	P. of Cumberland.....
Dayton.....	Parson's Beauty.....
Eleanor.....	Rio.....
Enormous.....	Rough Rider.....
Excelsior.....	Robbie.....
Greenville.....	Reba.....
Gandy.....	Stella.....
Geo. Triumph.....	Senator Dunlap.....
Glen Barry.....	Sample.....
Gibson.....	Sharpless.....

Gladstone.....	Saunders.....
Hero.....	Star.....
Haverland.....	Tubbs.....
Joe.....	Tenn. Prolific.....
Jessie.....	Wm. Belt.....
Kansas.....	Woolverton.....
Lovett's.....	Warfield.....
Lady Thompson.....	

## ASPARAGUS.

TWO YEAR.

Columbian Mam. White.....
Donald's Elmira.....
Palmetto.....
Barr's Mammoth.....
Conover's Colossal.....

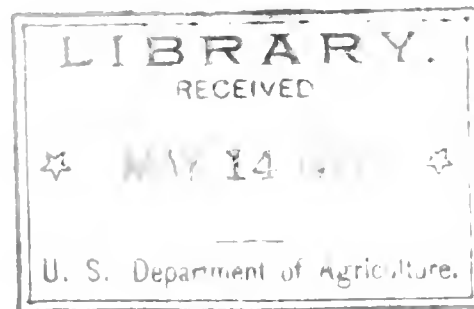
## GRAPES.

1 YEAR.

Concord.  
Moore's Early.  
300 Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.  
100 Siberian Arbor Vita, 6 to 8 ft.  
1000 Silver Maples, 6 to 8 ft.  
100 Norway Maples, 6 to 8 ft.  
**Miller Red Raspberry.**  
**Lucretia Dewberry.**  
**Gooseberry.**

Special Price on Application.

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS,**  
Berlin, Md.



May, 1902



# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSEYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

THE FINEST  
Floral Novelty of the Age

New Hardy Rose,  
**SOLEIL D'OR**

(J. Pernet-Ducher, 1900.)

**COLORS :**

Orange-Yellow, Nasturtium-Red, Golden-Yellow,  
Bright-Rose.

**CHARACTERISTICS :**

Floriferous, Robust, Hardy, Highly Fragrant.

**FLOWERS :**

Large, Full, Globular, Incurved Center.

Fine Plants from Pots--\$25 per 100.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mount Hope Nurseries, - Established 1840

Most complete collections of hardy fruits, deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, roses, herbaceous and climbing plants in America. Lowest prices compatible with the highest cultivation. Descriptive illustrated catalogue on application.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

**FOREST TREES**

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

**PEAR SEEDLINGS**

**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

AN ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTY FOR NURSERYMEN  
AND DEALERS IS OFFERED IN OUR

NEW PEDIGREED CLIMBING ROSE

**DOROTHY PERKINS**

A SEEDLING ROSE OF OUR OWN ORIGINATING.  
AWARDED A SILVER MEDAL AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.  
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Handsome Four Page Circulars will be furnished with customer's name, address, etc., imprinted at \$2.00 per 100, their actual cost.

Electrotypes of any of the cuts used in this circular will be furnished for catalogue use

Handsome Lithographed Plates for Salesmen's Use will be supplied to concerns who employ agents. Sample mailed on application. We do not offer these plates for indiscriminate distribution but only for use in salesmen's outfits. When furnished in considerable numbers, a memorandum charge of 1½ cents each will be made for them but such charge will be credited back upon orders for rose bushes of this variety.

FOR 1902-1903, STRONG, FIELD-GROWN  
PLANTS, TWO YEARS OLD.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.**

Wholesale Nurserymen,

NEWARK, New York.

**F. H. STANNARD & CO.**

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

**Ottawa Star Nurseries**

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery  
Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum  
Peach Apricots

Apple Seedlings

**Japan Pear Seedlings**

Forest Tree Seedlings

Apple Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach 3 to 4 feet 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobolan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 52 Dey Street.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS**, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of **LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES,**

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

### WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,

Eastern Agents  
**PHOENIX NURSERY CO.**  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

**PIONEER NURSERIES CO.**  
SALT LAKE CITY  
UTAH

We also grow a full line of **BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.**

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

## WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

•———TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** Louisiana Paper Shell, **Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries**

**ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS.**  
**FIELD GROWN ROSES.**

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers.

**350,000 Amoor River Privet**—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

**200,000 Citrus Trifoliata**—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming defensive Hedge Plant.

**250,000 PALMS.**

**ARECAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS.**

**PHOENIX.**

**Caladiums**—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Our collection has been carefully selected and contains only the best NAMED SORTS.

**Cannas**—We grow in large quantity.

**Oranges** (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conservatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY.

OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERGKMANS CO., (Inc.)**

**FRUITLAND NURSERIES,**

Established 1856.

Augusta, Ga.

## Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

## Keiffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

## Japan Pear Seedlings

Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

## Apple Seedlings

Well grown. High grades.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**F. W. WATSON & CO.**

**TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

1851

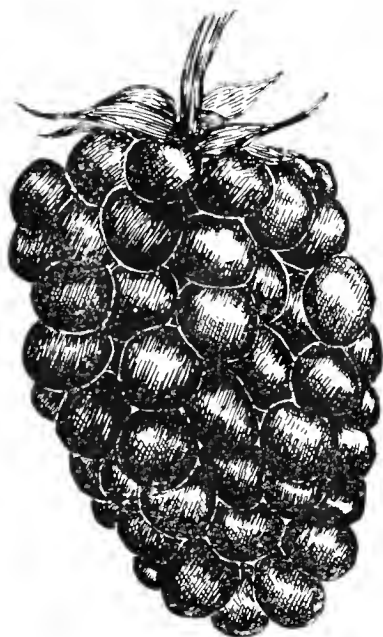
**KNOX NURSERIES**

1902

Offer for spring 1902:

APPLE—3 year; first-class. Ben Davis and Jonathan.  
 APPLE—2 year; medium. Good assortment.  
 PEACH—First-class. Elberta and good assortment.  
 CHERRY—1 and 2 yr. Plenty of E. Richmond, 1 yr.  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.  
 KEIFFER—2 year; medium.  
 AM. ARBORVITAE—3 feet.  
 SCIONS—York Imperial and Jonathan.  
 RED RASPBERRIES—Turner.

We should like to bud 50000 Cherry on contract for someone this year, and should like to hear from any who are in the market. Will also have a fine lot of Cherry for Fall 1902.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES, IND.**

BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.****Snow Hill Nurseries**W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

**OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING**

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
 Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902.  
 Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.  
 Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.  
 Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by  
 Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.****RICHMOND, VA.****OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902**

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots. Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES, RICHMOND, VA.****P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York****FOR FALL OF 1901**

APPLE  
 PEAR FOREST TREE  
 R. MULBERRY  
 OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

**TITUS NURSERY,****Nemaha, Neb.****Vincennes Nurseries**VINCENNES,  
INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits.

Correspondence solicited.

**WRITE FOR PRICES!****Maple and Elm Seed****WELCH BROS.,****Shenandoah, Iowa.**

When writing to Avertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

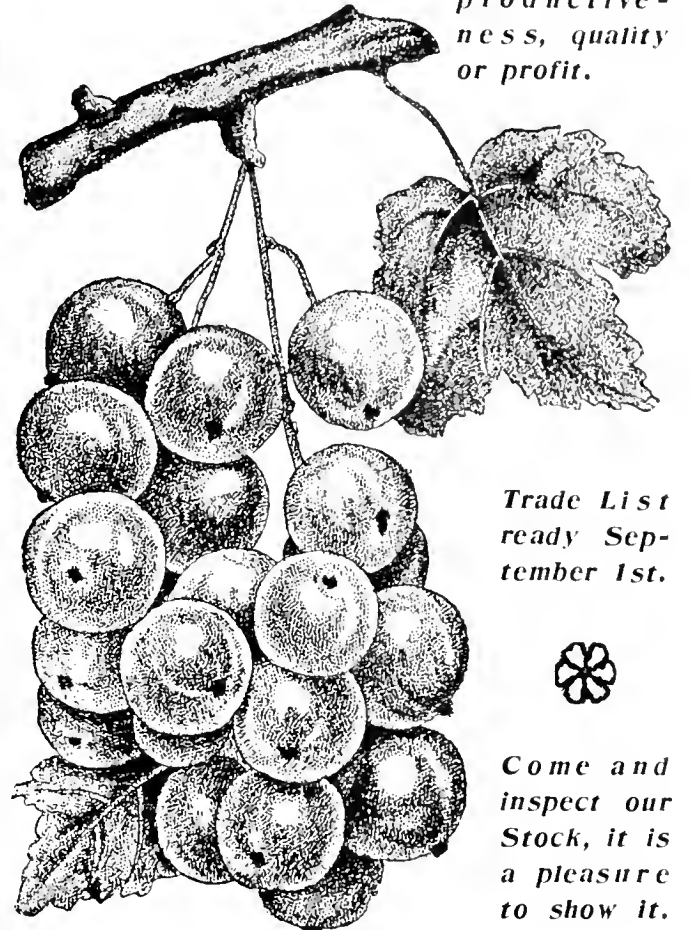
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for productive-ness, quality or profit.*



*Trade List ready September 1st.*



*Come and inspect our Stock, it is a pleasure to show it.*

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

### Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

### Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

### full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Black and Honey Locust Seedlings

AND TREES—All sizes.

No. 1 Osage Orange and No. 3 Apple Seedlings for budding.

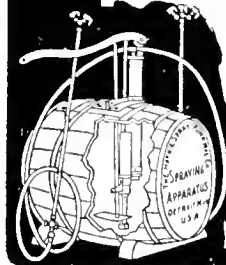
A. E. WINDSOR, - Havana, Ill.

### OTHER MEN HAVE FOUND

the very best results in spraying fruit trees, bushes and vines from the use of our wonderful

### HARDIE SPRAY PUMPS.

You would doubtless have the same experience. We make a most complete line, embracing mounted and unmounted Barrels, Knapsack and Bucket Sprayers. Insect pests, fungous and other diseases have no terrors for the man who owns and uses Hardie Sprayers.



Our catalogue gives cuts of machines and a most extended line of nozzles and other accessories. Also gives many pages of valuable information as to how, when and where to spray. Long list of formulas for spraying everything. We mail the book free. Ask for it.

The Hardie Spray Pump Mfg. Company,

56 Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

Brault & Son, Directors,

Angers, France

ARE NOW PREPARING TO BOOK

ORDERS FOR FALL, 1902.

AND SPRING, 1903,

For first-class nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading, and packing. For quotations apply to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,

105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

1902.

Surplus Stock of  
**J. G. Harrison & Sons**

Berlin, Md., March 20th.

**SURPLUS ELBERTAS.**

500 One year, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 to 6 ft., branched, extra.  
2,000 One year, 9-16 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 to 6 ft., branched, No. 1.  
1,000 One year, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16, 4 to 5 ft., branched.  
1,000 One year, 7-16 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft., more or less branched.  
1,000 One year, 3 to 4 ft., under 7-16 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , little if any branched.  
5,000 One year, 2 to 3 ft., little if any branched.  
4,000 June Buds, 3 to 4 feet  
1,000 June Buds, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet.  
5,000 June Buds, 18 inches.  
4,000 June Buds, 12 to 18 inches.  
3,000 June Buds, 8 to 12 inches.  
2,000 June Buds, 1 to 8 inches.

**YORK IMPERIAL APPLE TREES.**

Two Year, Smooth and Well Grown.

10,000 First Class, 6 to 7 ft., 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  up, well branched.  
22,000 First Class, 5 to 6 ft., 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ , well branched.  
17,000 First Class, 5 to 6 ft., 9-16 to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ , well branched.  
5,000 First Class, 4 to 6 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16, well branched.  
3,000 First Class, 3 to 5 ft., branched and whips.

**GENERAL LIST OF PEACH.**

	9-16 to 5-8	1-2 to 9-16	7-16 to 1-2	3-8 to 7-16	2 to 3 ft	J. B.
Early York.....	48	132		29		
Haynes Surprise.....	13	205		65	725	
Lady Ingold.....	229	95	500	25	100	400
Alexander.....			600		500	
Albright's Oct.....			200		75	
Bordeaux.....	50		40		30	
Burke.....					700	
Bokara.....			80		25	1200
Butler's Late.....					290	
Blood Cling.....					85	
Chinese Cling.....	200	100	300		230	1000
Cooper's Late.....			250		175	
Crother's Late.....			820		140	
Capt. Ede.....			325		960	1000
Dewey.....	600		600		660	800
Everbearing.....			800		750	1400
Emma.....					600	600
F. St. John.....			110		75	
Eaton's Golden.....					790	
Family Favorite.....					40	
Gold Drop.....			40		110	1000
Gov. Briggs.....			900		450	
Hawkins' White.....					290	
Jessie Kerr.....			75		75	
Klondike.....					3385	
Keyport Red Cling.....					80	
Lord Palmerton.....	75		110		65	
Miss Lolo.....					65	300
Orange Free.....			75		100	
Preston Cling.....					425	
Pooles' Favorite.....	75		550		500	
Sea Eagle.....			300		450	
Stonewall Jackson.....					240	
Tom Davies Cling.....			100		100	
West's Late.....	60		100		200	
Worth.....					30	
W. English Cling.....					125	
Yellow Davy.....			225		160	
Hobson's Choice.....	100		100			
McIntosh.....	100					800
Ford's Late White.....	200	100	200	100		500
Greensboro.....	100	100	200	1000		1000
Hill's Chili.....					3000	
Jacques R. R.....	700		200			
Lorentz.....	100		400	400		1000
Sneed.....	500					400
Shipley's L. Red.....	100	100	100	200		200
Steadley.....	200	80	40			
Scott's Nonpareil.....	200	100	100	50		
Snow's Orange.....	600		200		200	
Stinson.....	50					
Wager.....	200					
Waddell.....		100	100	100		500
William's Favorite.....	60			25		
Walker's V. Free.....		200	200	200		
Yellow St. John.....	500	100	500	300		1500

**JUNE BUDS.**

**JUNE BUDS.**

**JUNE BUDS.**

Sunrise Cling.....	500	Bequett Frec.....	700	Bronson.....	1000
Connecticut.....	500	Crawford Late.....	1000	Carman.....	300
Early Rivers.....	500	Enreka.....	1200	Engles' Mammoth.....	1390
Edgemont Beauty.....	200	Kalamazoo.....	1000	Krummell's Oct.....	200
Lodge.....	400	Levy's Late.....	300	New Prolific.....	800
Victor.....	300	Magnum Bonum.....	200		

We have some surplus in other varieties. Might send us list of your wants.

**GENERAL LIST OF APPLES.**

	3-4 & up 5 to 7 ft	5-8 to 3-4 5 to 6 ft	9-16 to 5-8 4 to 6 ft	1-2 to 9-16 4 to 5 ft	3-8 to 1-2 3 to 5 ft	3 to 4 ft
Willow Twig.....	100	50	100	100	100	80
Whitney.....		20	18	15	20	
Tallman Sweet.....			50	50	117	113
Salome.....		50	25	50	50	100

Springdale.....	50	50	100	50	100	111
Dominie.....	50	100	100	100		50
Alexander.....		25	25	25		
Ben Davis.....	100	1000		1000	500	500
Baldwin.....				500	100	100
Early Harvest.....		100	50	50	50	100
Fallowater.....				100	100	200
Grimes Golden.....		500	1000	1000	100	100
Gravenstein.....		50	50	50	100	100
Hass.....		50	50	50	50	50
Jonathan.....					500	200
King.....			50	50	50	50
Lily of Kent.....	300	300	300	200	100	50
Missouri Pippin.....		200	100	100	100	100
M. B. Twig.....		1000	300	300	200	
Maiden's Blush.....	50	400				
N. W. Greening.....		2000	1000	2000	500	300
Northern Spy.....		100	100	100	100	100
Nero.....	50	50	50			
Pewaukee.....	56			50	50	50
Red Astrachan.....				50	100	100
Rome Beauty.....				100		
R. I. Greening.....				100	100	100
Red June.....				900		
Smith's Cider.....				100	50	50
Stark.....			200	100	100	100
Shackelford.....			100	50	100	100
Scott's Winter.....				50	50	50
Wine Sap.....		300	600	600	300	300
Wealthy.....		50	200	50	100	100
York Imperial.....	10000	22000	17000	5000	3000	
Yellow Transparent.....			50	100	200	200
Yellow Bellflower.....	100		100	50	100	200

**PEAR.**

	3-4 & up	5-8 to 3-4	1-2 to 9-16	3-8 to 1-2	3 to 4 ft
Garber.....	390	50	500	1000	500
Dutehess.....		100	50		
Idaho.....		50	50		
Vermont Beauty.....		100			
Bartlett.....				300	
Howell.....		25	25		
Sheldon.....		50	50		
Lawrence.....		100	100		
Seckle.....			100	50	
Lawson.....		50	50		
Flemish Beauty.....		200	200		
Bar-Seckle.....		100	50		
Wilder.....		50	25		
Viear.....		50	25		

**CHERRY.**

Early Richmond.....	500
Montmorency.....	500

**PLUM ON PLUM ON ROOT.**

	3/4	5/8	9-16	1/2	7-16 3 to 4 ft
Abundance.....		200	200	200	200
Burbank.....		400	400	400	400
Lombard.....		100	95	199	101
Hale.....		200	200	200	100
Satsuma.....	100	100	100	100	100
Wickson.....		200	200	200	200
German Prune.....		50	50	100	100

**ON PEACH ROOT.**

	J. B.
Wickson.....	1000
Satsuma.....	100
Ogon.....	100

**APRICOTS, JUNE BUDDED, and one year trees,**

at same price as plums. Alex, Apple, Budd, Harris, and Gibb.

**Strawberry Plant.**

Half dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, and 500 at thousand rates.

Aroma.....	Livingston.....
Bubach.....	Lady Garrison.....
Beder Wood.....	Margaret.....
Bismarek.....	Mitchell's Early.....
Brunette.....	McKinley.....
Brandywine.....	Marshall.....
Barton's Eclipse.....	Marie.....
Bush Cluster.....	M. Queen.....
Creseent.....	Monitor.....
Clyde.....	Manokin.....
Carrie Silver.....	Nick Ohmer.....
Crockett's Early.....	Nettie.....
Carbi Beauty.....	Paris King.....
Corden Queen.....	P. of Cumberland.....
Dayton.....	Parson's Beauty.....
Eleanor.....	Rio.....
Enormous.....	Rough Rider.....
Excelsior.....	Robbie.....
Greenville.....	Reba.....
Gandy.....	Stella.....
Geo. Triumph.....	Senator Dunlap.....
Glen Mary.....	Sample.....
Gibson.....	Sharpless.....

Gladstone.....	Saunders.....
Hero.....	Star.....
Haverland.....	Tutbs.....
Joe.....	Tenn. Prolific.....
Jessie.....	Wm. Belt.....
Kansas.....	Woolverton.....
Lovett's.....	Warfield.....
Lady Thompson.....	

**ASPARAGUS.**

**TWO YEAR.**

Columbian Mam. White.....
Donald's Elmira.....
Palmetto.....
Barr's Mammoth.....
Conover's Colossal.....

**GRAPES.**

**1 YEAR.**

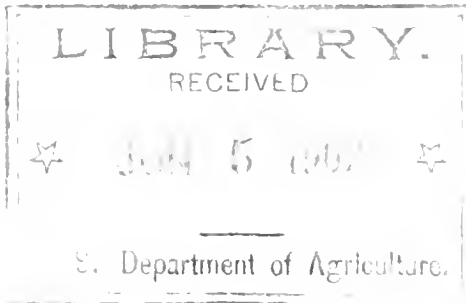
Concord.  
Moore's Early.  
300 Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 ft,  
100 Siberian Arbor Vitae, 6 to 8 ft.  
1000 Silver Maples, 6 to 8 ft.  
100 Norway Maples, 6 to 8 ft.

**Miller Red Raspberry.**  
**Lucretia Dewberry.**

**Gooseberry.**

**Special Price on Application.**

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS,**  
Berlin, Md.



June, 1902



# Painesville • Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSEYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

THE GRAND NEW HARDY YELLOW ROSE

# SOLEIL D'OR

(GOLDEN SUN)



Field Grown  
Plants for  
Fall and Spring

The Largest  
Collection of

Hardy Fruits  
Ornamentals  
Roses and  
Perennials  
in America

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**

NURSEYMEN-HORTICULTURISTS,

Established 1840

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

AN ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTY FOR NURSEYMEN  
AND DEALERS IS OFFERED IN OUR

NEW PEDIGREED CLIMBING ROSE

## DOROTHY PERKINS

A SEEDLING ROSE OF OUR OWN ORIGINATING.  
AWARDED A SILVER MEDAL AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.  
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Handsome Four Page Circulars will be furnished  
with customer's name, address, etc., imprinted at \$2.00 per  
100, their actual cost.

Electrotypes of any of the cuts used in this circular  
will be furnished for catalogue use.

Handsome Lithographed Plates for Salesmen's  
Use will be supplied to concerns who employ agents. Sample  
mailed on application. We do not offer these plates for  
indiscriminate distribution but only for use in salesmen's out-  
fits. When furnished in considerable numbers, a memorandum  
charge of 1½ cents each will be made for them but such  
charge will be credited back upon orders for rose bushes of this  
variety.

FOR 1902-1903, STRONG, FIELD-GROWN  
PLANTS, TWO YEARS OLD.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.**

Wholesale Nurserymen,

NEWARK, New York.

**F. H. STANNARD & CO.**

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

**Ottawa Star Nurseries**

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery  
Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum

Peach

Apricots

Apple Seedlings

**Japan Pear Seedlings**

Forest Tree Seedlings

Apple Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup> feet 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# RAFFIA

New importation ready for delivery at once. Best quality. Good color. Long strands. Write for prices. You save money by buying before June 1st.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS,**

Wholesale Nurserymen.

Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

Brault & Son, Directors,

Angers, France

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

**FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903**

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

# Syracuse Nurseries

A general assortment of nursery stock, including apples, pears, plums etc. and a few choice ornamental shade trees.

**Carolina Poplars a specialty,** several grades, all fine and handsome.

Write or call on us.

**SMITHS & POWELL CO.,** Syracuse, N. Y.

## California Field Grown Rose Bushes

Hardy      Tender      Own Root      Root Grafted

WE ARE BOOKING CONTRACTS now for delivery winter and spring of '94 in any quantity and variety wanted. Send us your list in variety, with quantity each wanted, and we will make prices delivered. You CAN SAVE MONEY by contracting with us in advance. Further, you can make ample provisions for selling them. It will pay you to talk this matter over with us by letter, and the quicker you get about it the better.

**CALIFORNIA ROSE COMPANY, (Incorporated)**  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

**Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.**

R. R. Switch into our Packing House.  
"New Telephone" in Office.

**350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.**

### FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.

We will be prepared to furnish **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY**, and a complete generalline of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in carload lots, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also **SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

The **POMONA CURRANT** (best of all).

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

**PEACH PITS, &c.** Also **IMPORTED SEEDLINGS.**

The **best NURSERY SPADES.**

**EXCELSIOR (baled)**—the **best packing material**, far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

**Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.**

Shipments of **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY** made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville, N. Y.

Shipments of **APPLE SEEDLINGS** from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

# A BRIGHT SPOT

Is Milwaukee's motto, but "there are others," and you also can brighten your life and ours, by sending us your label orders in good season.

**BENJAMIN CHASE,**

**DERRY, N. H.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# THE NEW BLACKBERRY "WARD"

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and three.

For history and description address

**D. Baird & Son**  
BAIRD, N. J.

Or CHARLES BLACK, Hightstown, N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# PEACH PITS

CROP OF 1901 AND 1902

We are headquarters for natural Peach Pits. We handle only genuine mountain naturals such as we have planted ourselves for more than 30 years with such satisfactory results,—never a bad stand.

SAMPLE AND PRICE ON APPLICATION.

**J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.**  
POMONA, N. C.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**  
ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**  
Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

**100,000 PRIVET** 1½ FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler. . . . .

**HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY NURSERIES, Elizabeth, N. J.**

**GRAPE** ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock Warranted True.  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.  
**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

**VINES**

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**  
39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

**Baltimore Nurseries**  
BALTIMORE, MD.

52d Year

Wholesale and Retail

We offer a general line of stock for spring, including Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens and Roses.

PEACH PITS—selected Smock—at low prices. (Sample if desired.)

JAPAN PEAR SEEDLINGS—A heavy stock of 1 to 2-16 and 2 to 3-16, that we will offer low in quantity.

ASPARAGUS—1 and 2 year old

We can ship early. All stock fumigated. Send us a list of your wants.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO., Baltimore, Md.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myroholan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 52 Dey Street.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

R. H. BLAIR & CO., Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES,

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

### WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,

Eastern Agents  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO.  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.  
SALT LAKE CITY  
UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

## WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,

St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** *Louisiana Paper Shell*, **Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries**

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS.  
FIELD GROWN ROSES.

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers.

350,000 Amoor River Privet—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

200,000 Citrus Trifoliata—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming defensive Hedge Plant.

250,000 PALMS.

AREOAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS.

PHOENIX.

Caladiums—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Our collection has been carefully selected and contains only the best NAMED SORTS.

Cannas—We grow in large quantity.

Oranges (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conservatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY. OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERGMANS CO., (Inc.)**

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

Augusta, Ga.

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.

Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

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1851

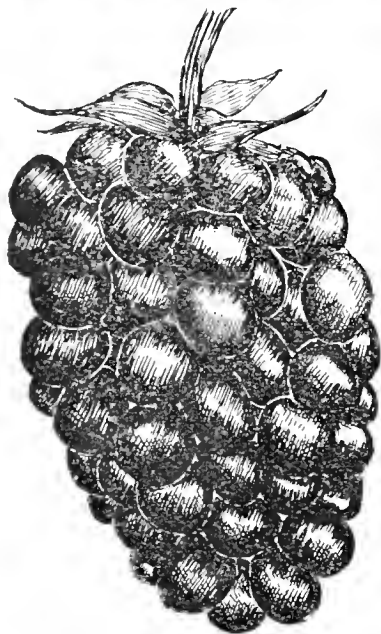
**KNOX NURSERIES**

1902

Offer for spring 1902:

APPLE—3 year; first-class. Ben Davis and Jonathan.  
 APPLE—2 year; medium. Good assortment  
 PEACH—First-class. Elberta and good assortment.  
 CHERRY—1 and 2 yr. Plenty of E. Richmond, 1 yr.  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.  
 KEIFFER—2 year; medium.  
 AM. ARBORVITAE—3 feet.  
 SCIONS—York Imperial and Jonathan.  
 RED RASPBERRIES—Turner.

We should like to bud 50000 Cherry on contract for someone this year, and should like to hear from any who are in the market. Will also have a fine lot of Cherry for Fall 1902.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES, IND.**

BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
 American and Japanese Plums,  
 Shade Trees,  
 Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.****Snow Hill Nurseries**W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

**OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING**

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
 Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902.  
 Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.  
 Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.  
 Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by  
 Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.**

RICHMOND, VA.

**OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902**

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,**  
RICHMOND, VA.**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York****FOR FALL OF 1901**

APPLE  
 PEAR FOREST TREE  
 R. MULBERRY  
 OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

**TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.****Vincennes Nurseries** VINCENNES,  
INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits. Correspondence solicited.

BLACK AND HONEY LOCUST SEEDLINGS,  
 NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES  
 OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD

**A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.**

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# Continental Nurseries



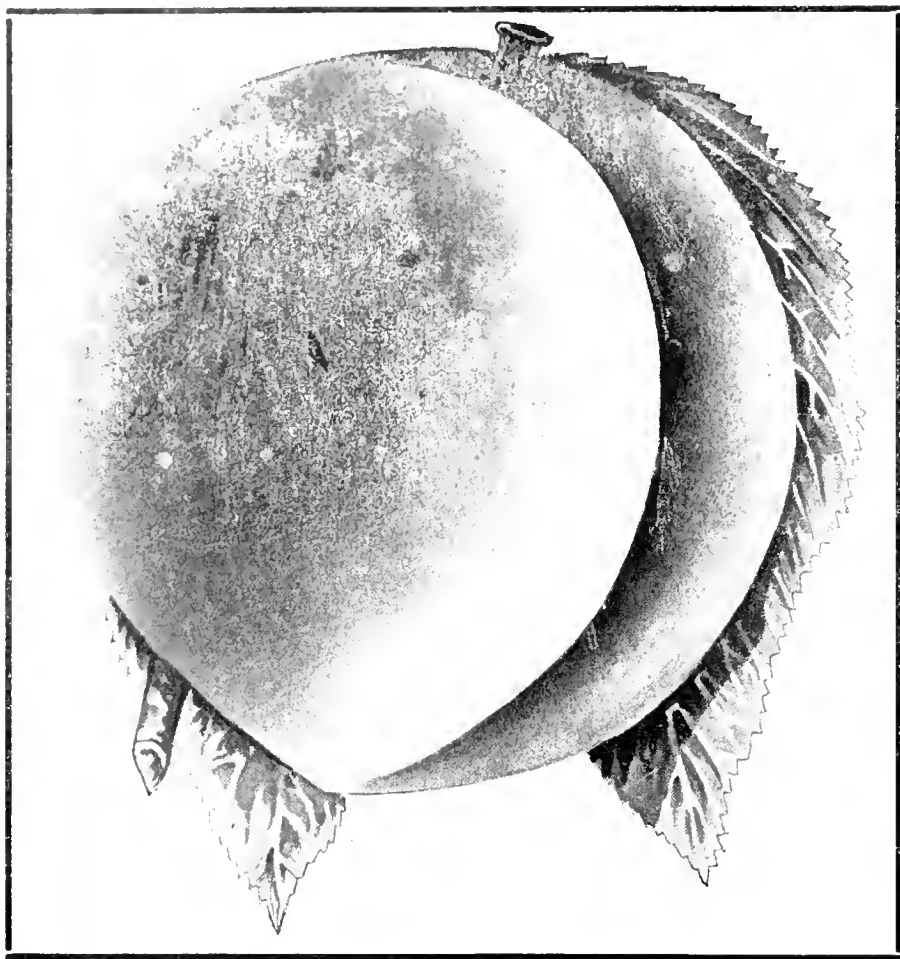
The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.

We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.

We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.



**BROWN BROTHERS CO.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



# Peach Trees

ONE YEAR FROM BUD.



BUY BEFORE THE  
PRICE ADVANCES



All Leading Varieties and the Best New Ones.

BUDS READY JULY 10th.

## Apple Trees—Two Year

Whole Root Grafts,

We have them.

Come and See.

I will be at Milwaukee

June 11th, 12th and 13th.

AT THE

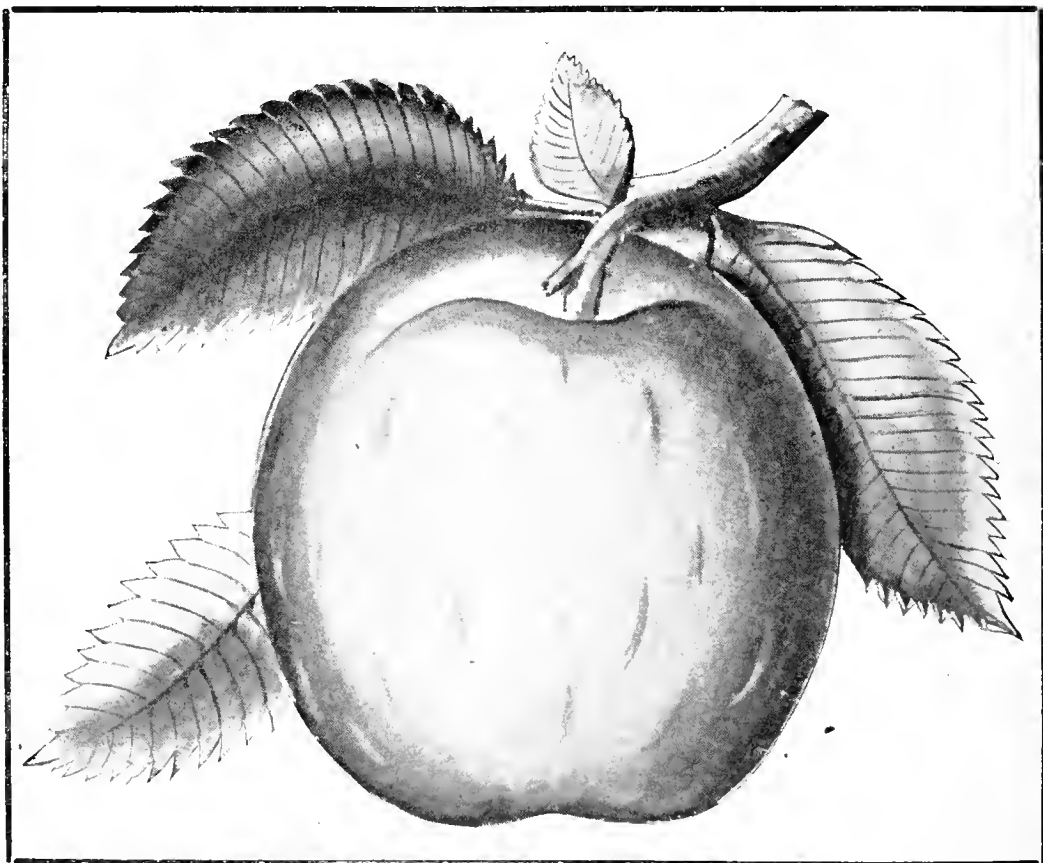
CONVENTION.

See me before ordering.

ORLANDO HARRISON.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS

BERLIN, MD.



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July, 1902



# Painesville ~ Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants—

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSEYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

THE GRAND NEW HARDY YELLOW ROSE

# SOLEIL D'OR

(GOLDEN SUN)



Field Grown  
Plants for  
Fall and Spring

The Largest  
Collection of

Hardy Fruits  
Ornamentals  
Roses and  
Perennials  
in America

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

NURSEYMEN-HORTICULTURISTS,

Established 1840.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum  
and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

PETERS & SKINNER,

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

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AN ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTY FOR NURSEYMEN  
AND DEALERS IS OFFERED IN OUR

NEW PEDIGREED CLIMBING ROSE

## DOROTHY PERKINS

A SEEDLING ROSE OF OUR OWN ORIGINATING.  
AWARDED A SILVER MEDAL AT THE PAN-AMERI-  
CAN. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Handsome Four Page Circulars will be furnished  
with customer's name, address, etc., imprinted at \$2.00 per  
100, their actual cost.

Electrotypes of any of the cuts used in this circular  
will be furnished for catalogue use.

Handsome Lithographed Plates for Salesmen's  
Use will be supplied to concerns who employ agents. Sample  
mailed on application. We do not offer these plates for  
indiscriminate distribution but only for use in salesmen's out-  
fits. When furnished in considerable numbers, a memorandum  
charge of 1½ cents each will be made for them but such  
charge will be credited back upon orders for rose bushes of this  
variety.

FOR 1902-1903, STRONG, FIELD-GROWN  
PLANTS, TWO YEARS OLD.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Wholesale Nurserymen,

NEWARK, New York.

F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery  
Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum  
Peach Apricots

Apple Seedlings

Japan Pear Seedlings

Forest Tree Seedlings

Apple Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup> feet 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 31 Barclay St.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

R. H. BLAIR & CO., Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES,

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,

Eastern Agents  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO.  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.  
SALT LAKE CITY  
UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

## WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** *Louisiana Paper Shell*, **Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries**

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS.  
FIELD GROWN ROSES.

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers.

350,000 Amoor River Privet—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

200,000 Citrus Trifoliata—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming defensive Hedge Plant.

250,000 PALMS.

ARECAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS.

PHOENIX.

Caladiums—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Our collection has been carefully selected and contains only the best NAMED SORTS.

Cannas—We grow in large quantity.

Oranges (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conservatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY.

OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERGKMANS CO., (Inc.)**

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

Augusta, Ga.

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS—Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.

Full trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE NEW BLACKBERRY  
**"WARD"**

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and two and spring nineteen hundred and three.

For history and description address

**D. Baird & Son**  
 BAIRD, N. J.

Or

**Charles Black,** HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
 Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER,** East Penfield, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON,** Chatenay Seine,  
 GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.  
 Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS.  
 Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON,** - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# McNARY & GAINES

Xenia Star Nurseries

XENIA, - - - OHIO.

Offer for the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903

**Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot and Grape Vines**

Headquarters for the famous **OPALESCENT APPLE**. Supplied on special contract only.

We will have our usual supply of Quinces, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Kansas and Nebraska grown.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
 Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

**100,000 PRIVET** 1½ FEET.  
 2-3 FEET.  
 3-4 FEET.  
 4-5 FEET

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler. . . . .

**HIRAM T. JONES,** UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

**GRAPE VINES**  
 ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
 Immense Stock Warranted True.  
 QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
 A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
 Catalogue and Price List Free.  
 Send list of wants for prices  
 An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.  
**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
 FREDONIA, N. Y.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

**Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.**

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

**WE OFFER** for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903 a full line of strictly first class, well grown stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, also small fruits, Asparagus, Privet, Etc.

Several carloads of extra heavy shade trees, such as AMERICAN LINDEN, SUGAR, SILVER AND NORWAY MAPLES, ELMS, ETC., ETC., that will caliper 3 to 4 inches, fine full tops and straight bodies. SMOCK PEACH PITS by the 100 bushel and car load lots. Send for samples. SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

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# Knox Nurseries

We are making a specialty of **ONE YEAR OLD CHERRY** and shall be pleased to hear from anyone desiring strictly first class goods. We have a large lot of the leading sorts to offer for fall 1902 or we will bud on contract this coming August. Give us a trial order and be convinced.

We also have to offer a nice line of Peach, Apple, two year Cherry and a general line of nursery stock.

Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**  
VINCENNES, INDIANA.



**STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY** plants of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SON,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

## Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

### OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.

### P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO.,** P. O. Box 920 New York

## FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

**TITUS NURSERY,** Nemaha, Neb.

## Vincennes Nurseries

VINCENNES,  
INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

### Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits. Correspondence solicited.

**BLACK AND HONEY LOCUST SEEDLINGS,**  
**NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES**  
**OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD**  
**A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.**

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# RAFFIA

New importation, long strands, best quality, good color, prices reasonable.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS,**

Wholesale Department

Dreshertown, Montg. Co., Pa.

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

Brault & Son, Directors,

Angers, France

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

**FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903**

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

# Syracuse Nurseries

A general assortment of nursery stock, including apples, pears, plums etc. and a few choice ornamental shade trees.

Carolina Poplars a specialty, several grades, all fine and handsome.

Write or call on us.

**SMITHS & POWELL CO., Syracuse, N. Y.**

## California Field Grown Rose Bushes

Hardy Tender Own Root Root Grafted

WE ARE BOOKING CONTRACTS now for delivery winter and spring of '04 in any quantity and variety wanted. Send us your list in variety, with quantity each wanted, and we will make prices delivered. You **CAN SAVE MONEY** by contracting with us in advance. Further, you can make ample provisions for selling them. It will pay you to talk this matter over with us by letter, and the quicker you get about it the better.

**CALIFORNIA ROSE COMPANY, (Incorporated)**  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.

R. R. Switch into our Packing House.  
"New Telephone" in Office.

**350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.**

### FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.

We will be prepared to furnish **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY**, and a complete generalline of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in carload lots, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also **SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

The **POMONA CURRANT** (best of all).

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

**PEACH PITS, &c.** Also **IMPORTED SEEDLINGS**

The best **NURSERY SPADES.**

**EXCELSIOR** (baled)—the **best packing material**, far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

**Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.**

Shipments of **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY** made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville, N. Y.

Shipments of **APPLE SEEDLINGS** from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

# A BRIGHT SPOT

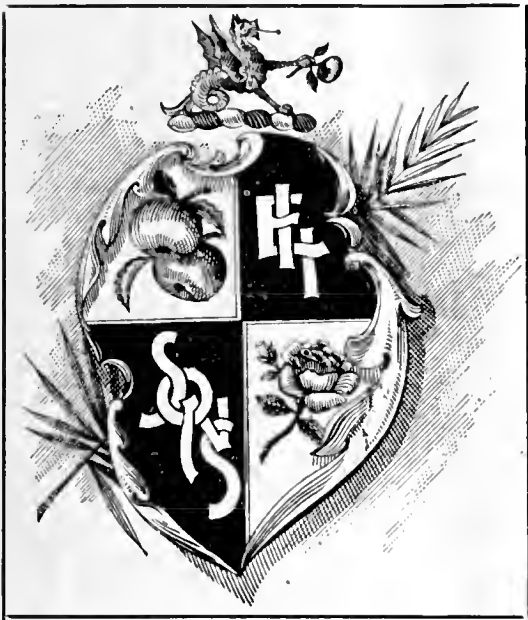
Is Milwaukee's motto, but "there are others," and you also can brighten your life and ours, by sending us your label orders in good season.

**BENJAMIN CHASE,**

**DECATUR, N. H.**

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# I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



THE  
MONROE  
NURSERY

MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

Correspondence Solicited

The result is pleasing to all Nurserymen by having their orders for

# LABELS

filled promptly.

The superior quality of our Labels is too well known to require special description.

Samples and prices cheerfully given.

## Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.

Dayton, Ohio.



"KILLS EM DEAD"

# KIL-LOL

ELECTRIC

## BUG KILLER

WILL KILL Instantly ALL

ROACHES, BED BUGS  
FLEAS, MOTHS, FLIES  
WATER BUGS, ANTS  
MOSQUITOS AND ALL VERMIN

DISINFECTANT

## BEST ON EARTH

HOUSEWIFE'S BEST FRIEND  
PERFECTLY HARMLESS TO HUMAN BEINGS AND ANIMALS.

## FREE FROM POISON

GOOD ALL THE YEAR AROUND

Write for Illustrated Circular.

GERMICIDE

We also manufacture KIL-LOL EMULSION, for mixing with water for Spraying in Nurseries, Orchards, etc., for destroying Insects, Scale, Fungus, etc. Nothing like it on the market. Very effective.

OMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

## —SURPLUS—

## APPLE, PEACH PEAR, PLUM

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

# Central Michigan Nursery

We offer a complete assortment  
of small fruits in thousand lots to  
the trade. . . . .

---

Herbaceous Plants of the choicest  
variety. . . . .

300,000 APPLE, 2 and 3 year  
buds. . . . .

CHERRY, PEAR and PEACH  
in car lots. . . . .

NICE BLOCK OF DWARF  
PEAR—mostly Duchess. . . . .



---

Let us furnish you with your  
Strawberry Plants. Can ship direct  
to your patrons or agents. Safe  
delivery guaranteed. . . . .

500,000 RASPBERRY  
2,000,000 STRAWBERRY  
500,000 BLACKBERRY  
500,000 ASPARAGUS

**Kalamazoo, Michigan.**

# Continental Nurseries



The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.

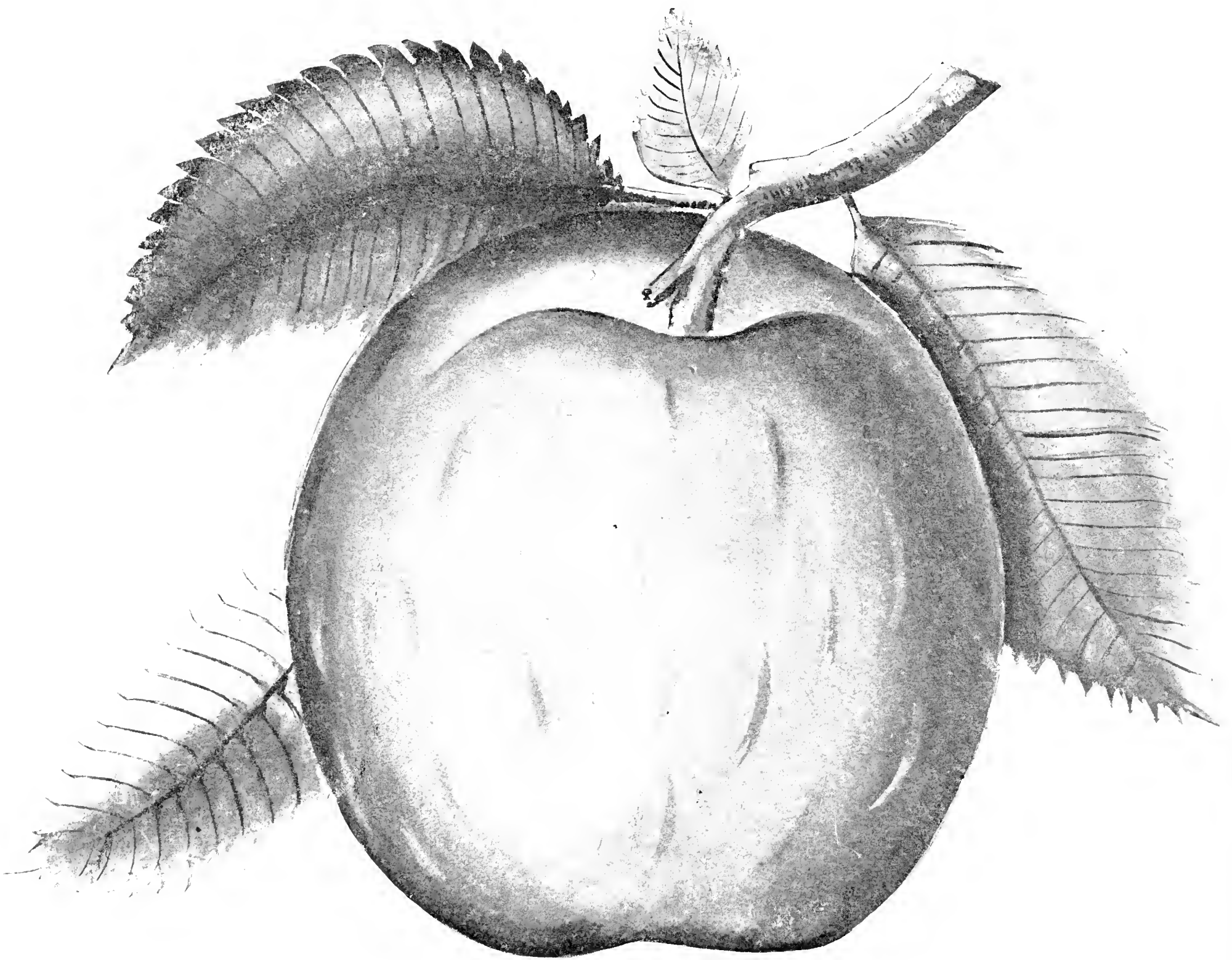
We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.

We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.



**BROWN BROTHERS CO.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# APPLE TREES



J. G. HARRISON & SONS

— BERLIN, MARYLAND —



August, 1902



# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

THE GRAND NEW HARDY YELLOW ROSE

# SOLEIL D'OR

(GOLDEN SUN)



Field Grown  
Plants for  
Fall and Spring

The Largest  
Collection of

Hardy Fruits  
Ornamentals  
Roses and  
Perennials  
in America

## ELLWANGER & BARRY,

NURSEYMEN-HORTICULTURISTS,

Established 1840.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

### Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

## PETERS & SKINNER,

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

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## THERE ARE BARGAINS

in every issue of our monthly publication.

### THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

If you have not received it write for a copy to-day.  
It will be sent free to any member of the trade on appli-  
cation.

Orders are coming in very rapidly, but we can still  
offer in considerable assortment, splendid stocks of

Roses, Clematis, Climbing Vines,  
Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees,  
Conifers, Herbaceous Plants, Florists' Stock,  
Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears,  
Including Bartlett.  
Cherries, Peaches, Plums.

Send at once for the "Bulletin"; use printed station-  
ery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any  
one outside the trade.

Jackson & Perkins Co., NEWARK,  
New York.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

### Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery  
Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum  
Peach Apricots

Apple Seedlings

### Japan Pear Seedlings

Forest Tree Seedlings

Apple Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup> feet 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

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# The Shenandoah Nurseries

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE  
LINES OF NURSERY STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

**APPLE,  
PEAR,  
PEACH,  
PLUM,  
CHERRY**

## Apple Seedlings

Any grade desired, straight  
or branched roots.

## Apple Grafts

Any style made to order,  
on piece or whole roots.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,  
Evergreens, Roses and Vines,  
Forest Tree Seedlings,  
Fruit Tree Seedlings,  
Gooseberries and Currants,  
Osage Orange and Grapes

Send list of your wants for prices. Personal inspection invited.  
Address—

**D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,**  
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Our Nebraska northern grown Seedlings promise to be  
again this season of fine quality. High grades guaranteed.

## PEAR SEEDLINGS

We will have a few hundred thousand of French and  
Keiffer Pear Seedlings which are making an excellent  
growth. They will please you. Get our quotations.

## BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS

We will have a splendid lot of these this season and will  
quote favorable prices on early orders. Don't fail to  
write us and make sure of your seedlings for the coming  
season.

## HONEY LOCUST SEEDLINGS

We have a fair stock and there is no need to disappoint  
your customers another season if you place your order now.

## MULBERRY SEEDLINGS

We grew about one million last season and have a fine lot  
to offer at favorable prices this year. It will pay you to  
place your order early.

## ASH AND BOX ELDER SEEDLINGS

We have a nice block of these Seedlings which are making  
heavy growth.

## RED CEDAR

We have about 30,000 transplanted, very perfect headed  
little trees, running from 4 to 18 inches, which will be  
made up into nice even grades and will be handled and  
packed so THEY WILL GROW.

We can also offer a fine lot of CHERRY TREES, 1 and 2  
year, SHADE TREES, PEACH TREES, Etc., Etc. Write to  
us about them.

**J. A. GAGE, - BEATRICE, NEB.**

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# APPLE and CHERRY Trees

for sale in carload lots. Also full line of  
general nursery stock. . . . .

ADDRESS

**F. S. PHOENIX,**  
BLOOMINGTON, - - ILL.

## SURPLUS.

Lombardy Poplar—8, 9, 10, 14 and 16 feet.  
Carolina Poplar—9 to 11 feet, all young No. 1 trees.  
Osage Orange—In quantities to suit at low prices.  
California Privet—Strong, bushy, 4 to 5 feet.  
California Privet—2 to 3 feet, all fine branched stock.

**JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - Malvern, Pa.**

## Wanted

**FIVE SKILLED NURSEYMEN**  
capable of doing all kinds of nursery  
work. A full season's work for com-  
petent men. The best of reference will  
be required as to ability, as well as  
character. Please give references, and

state the number of trees capable of budding per day.

**WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES, Benton Harbor, Mich.**

## Chattanooga Nurseries

SPECIALTIES

**Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherries and Small  
fruit Plants.**

We will have an unusually fine lot of One-Year Peach to offer for this  
fall and winter delivery, including all leading varieties, heavily of Elberta,  
all closely graded. We will also have a fine lot of June Bud Trees. Write us  
for estimate on your wants.

**Chattanooga Nurseries**  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

**D. W. HUNTER, PROPRIETOR.**

## WANTED

A bright, ambitious young man,  
with experience in a hardy plant  
and shrub nursery. Must be a good  
packer, capable of taking charge of  
packing house during packing  
season. Address, stating wages desired,

**J. W. ELLIOTT, Springdale, Pa.**

## WANTED TRANSPLANTED LOGAN BERRY

for Fall delivery, also Tips for Fall or Spring delivery.  
Quote prices per 1,000 and state quantity to offer, to

WM. FELL & CO., (Hexham)

Royal Nurseries

HEXHAM, ENGLAND

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

Brault & Son, Directors,

Angers, France

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and  
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ANDRE L. CAUSSE, *Sole Agent,*  
105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

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A general assortment of nursery stock, including apples, pears, plums  
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Carolina Poplars a specialty, several grades, all fine and handsome.

Write or call on us.

SMITHS & POWELL CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

## California Field Grown Rose Bushes

Hardy Tender Own Root Root Grafted

WE ARE BOOKING CONTRACTS now for delivery winter and spring of '94  
in any quantity and variety wanted. Send us your list in variety, with quan-  
tity each wanted, and we will make prices delivered. You CAN SAVE MONEY  
by contracting with us in advance. Further, you can make ample provisions  
for selling them. It will pay you to talk this matter over with us by letter,  
and the quicker you get about it the better.

CALIFORNIA ROSE COMPANY, (Incorporated)  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana. R. R. Switch into our Packing House.  
"New Telephone" in Office.

350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.

### FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.

We will be prepared to furnish APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY, and a complete generalline of  
Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in carload lots, as we have coming on the  
largest supply we have ever had.

Also SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING  
TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

The POMONA CURRANT (best of all).

APPLE SEEDLINGS—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

PEACH PITS, &c. Also IMPORTED SEEDLINGS

The best NURSERY SPADES.

EXCELSIOR (baled)—the best packing material. far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs &  
Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early.  
Supply limited.

Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.

Shipments of APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or  
Dansville, N. Y.

Shipments of APPLE SEEDLINGS from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

## WOOD LABELS

OF ALL KINDS FOR NURSEYMEN AND FLORISTS.

If favored with your orders they will have prompt and careful attention.

BENJAMIN CHASE,

- DERRY, N. H.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE NEW BLACKBERRY

# "WARD"

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and two and spring nineteen hundred and three.

For history and description address

**D. Baird & Son**

BAIRD, N. J.

Or

**Charles Plack,** HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER,** East Penfield, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON,** Chatenay Seine, France.  
GROWER AND EXPORTER,

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON,** - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# McNARY & GAINES

Xenia Star Nurseries

XENIA, - - - OHIO.

Offer for the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903

**Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot and Grape Vines**

Headquarters for the famous OPALESCENT APPLE. Supplied on special contract only.

We will have our usual supply of Quinces, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Kansas and Nebraska grown.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

**200,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS**

TWO-YEAR OLD. PRICE VERY LOW.

**Also Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Cuttings, &c.**

Usual stock of "Everything in Small Fruit Plants." Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants and Gooseberries. Fine Stock.

**W. N. SCARFF,** New Carlisle, O.

**GRAPE VINES**  
ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock Warranted True.  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.  
An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.  
**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

**Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.**

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

**WE OFFER** for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903 a full line of strictly first class, well grown stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, also small fruits, Asparagus, Privet, Etc.

Several carloads of extra heavy shade trees, such as AMERICAN LINDEN, SUGAR, SILVER AND NORWAY MAPLES, ELMS, ETC., ETC., that will caliper 3 to 4 inches, fine full tops and straight bodies. SMOCK PEACH PITS by the 100 bushel and car load lots. Send for samples. SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

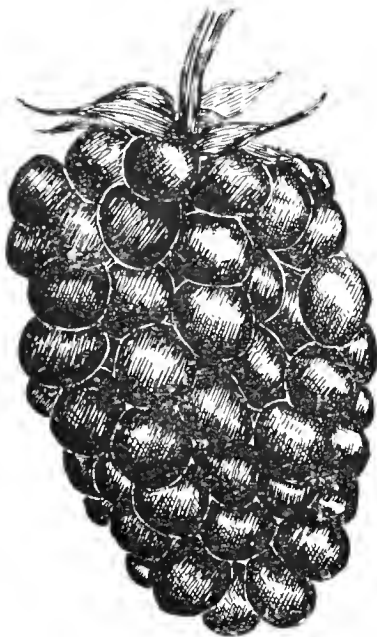
# Knox Nurseries

We are making a specialty of **ONE YEAR OLD CHERRY** and shall be pleased to hear from anyone desiring strictly first class goods. We have a large lot of the leading sorts to offer for fall 1902 or we will bud on contract this coming August. Give us a trial order and be convinced.

We also have to offer a nice line of Peach, Apple, two year Cherry and a general line of nursery stock.

Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**  
VINCENNES, INDIANA.



STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY plants of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SON,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

## Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

## OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.

## P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Rosés, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO.,** P. O. Box 920 New York

# FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

TITUS NURSERY,

Nemaha, Neb.

## APPLES

100,000 2 and 3-year-old, in large assortment, as fine as grows.

## PEACH

185,000. 50 leading sorts from Southern Natural Pits grown on new land.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

1,250,000 Fine, Strong 1 and 2-year plants. Palmetto, Barr's, Donald's and Giant Argenteuill.

These are our specialties for the trade and we invite correspondence.

We also grow California Privet, Japan Plums, Golden Glow, Lucretia Dewberries, and Large Norway Maples.

## WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

STANTON B. COLE,

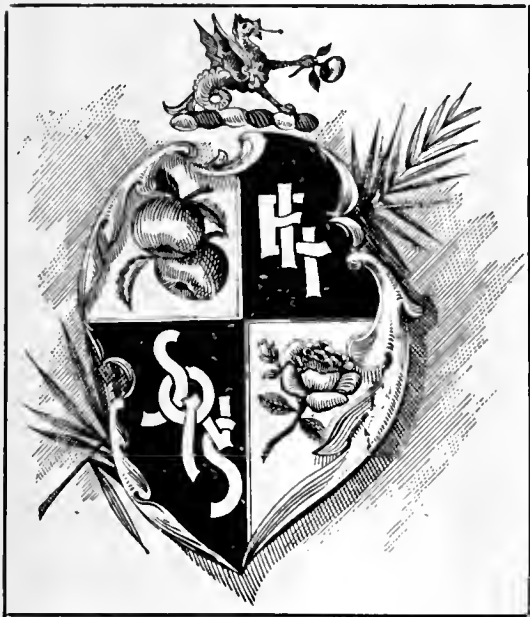
BRIDGETON, N. J.

NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES  
OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.

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# I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



THE  
MONROE  
NURSERY

MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

Correspondence Solicited

The result is pleasing to all Nurserymen by having their orders for

# LABELS

filled promptly.

The superior quality of our Labels is too well known to require special description.

Samples and prices cheerfully given.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.  
Dayton, Ohio.



"KILLS EM DEAD"

# KIL-LOL

ELECTRIC

## BUG KILLER

WILL KILL Instantly ALL

ROACHES, BED BUGS  
FLEAS, MOTHS, FLIES  
WATER BUGS, ANTS  
MOSQUITOS AND ALL VERMIN

DISINFECTANT

## BEST ON EARTH

HOUSEWIFE'S BEST FRIEND  
PERFECTLY HARMLESS TO HUMAN BEINGS AND ANIMALS

## FREE FROM POISON

GOOD ALL THE YEAR AROUND

Write for Illustrated Circular.

GERMICIDE

We also manufacture KIL-LOL EMULSION, for mixing with water for Spraying in Nurseries, Orchards, etc., for destroying Insects, Scale, Fungus, etc. Nothing like it on the market. Very effective.

OMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

## =SURPLUS=

APPLE, PEACH  
PEAR, PLUM

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

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# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobolan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 31 Barclay St.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

R. H. BLAIR & CO., Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES,

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

### WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,

Eastern Agents  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO.  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.  
SALT LAKE CITY  
UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

## WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,

St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** *Louisiana Paper Shell*, **Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries**

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS.  
FIELD GROWN ROSES.

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers.

350,000 Amoor River Privet—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

200,000 Citrus Trifoliata—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming defensive Hedge Plant.

250,000 PALMS.

AREOAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS.  
PHOENIX.

Caladiums—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Our collection has been carefully selected and contains only the best NAMED SORTS.

Cannas—We grow in large quantity.

Oranges (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conservatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY. OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERGKMANS CO., (Inc.)**  
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

Augusta, Ga.

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

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# MAZZARD CHERRY SEED

NEW CROP GOOD QUALITY Write for PRICES and SAMPLES

## IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING

Seeds of Apple, French Crab, Pear, Myrobolan Plum and Mahaleb Cherry will be ready later. But order now so that you will secure the seeds when the fresh crop is ready. Those who ordered French Crab seed of us last year did not make a mistake. We delivered every pound we agreed to, and the greater part of the Apple Stocks produced in this country this year are grown from seeds we furnished.

## RAFFIA

Have you sufficient to see you through your budding this year? If not, don't delay sending in your order now, so that you will have it on hand when you need it.

Best quality, long strands, good color and strength. When you buy RAFFIA of us you come to headquarters.

**NOTICE!** Owing to the great increase in our Wholesale Business we have opened an office at our new nurseries at this place. This office will handle the WHOLESALE TRADE EXCLUSIVELY and all correspondence of this character should be addressed here. Send us trade lists and all special offers. Send catalogues also to our Retail Department at Germantown, Pa.

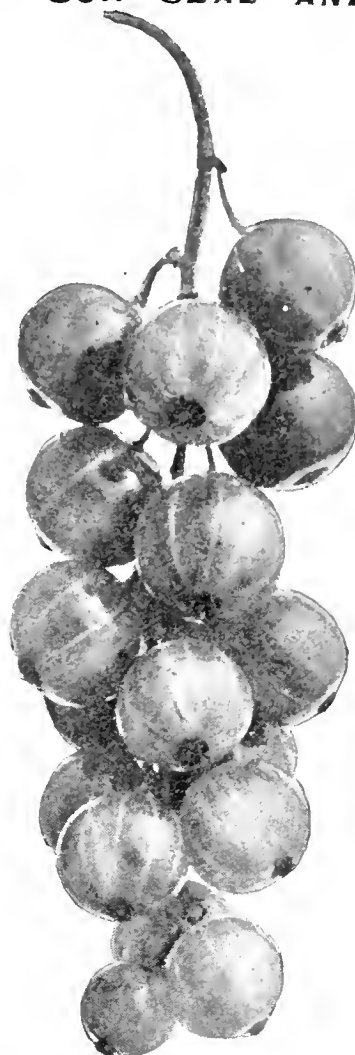
**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Incorporated**

Wholesale Department. DRESHERTOWN, MONT'G CO., PA.

# PERFECTION CURRANT

SOLD UNDER OUR SEAL AND GUARANTEE

First  
Fruit to  
win the  
\$50.00  
Barry  
Medal  
of the  
Western  
New York  
Horticultural  
Society.



Also  
Received  
Highest  
Award  
to any  
New  
Fruit at  
the Pan-  
Ameri-  
can  
Exposi-  
tion.

NATURAL SIZE

We take great pleasure in offering to the trade a limited quantity of this remarkable currant for delivery, fall of 1902 or spring of 1903. Write for descriptive circular.

**C. M. Hooker & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.**  
INTRODUCERS OF PERFECTION CURRANT.

## THE FOLLOWING STOCK

IS OFFERED AT

## WILLIS' NURSERIES

For the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903.

The stock is all choice No. 1 stock in every particular. Entomologists' certificate with all shipments.

Standard and Dwarf Pears in all grades from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up, all 2-year stock.

100,000 Concord Grapes, 1-year, No. 1.

200,000 Forest Trees from 6 inches to 3 feet, mostly Russian Mulberry, Black and Honey Locusts, Catalpa and other varieties.

100,000 Hedge, 1-year, No. 1; also a fine lot of No. 2 Hedge.

35,000 Roses, mostly leading sorts of Climbers. Ramblers, Gen. Jacq., and other leading sorts.

The following stock is wanted, all to be choice No. 1 stock, free from insect pests, carefully handled and up to grade.

Plums,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Wild Goose, Weaver, Marianna, Wickson, Abundance, Coes', Golden Drop, Fallenburg.

Peach,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{5}{8}$  and up. Arkansas Traveler, Amsden, Alexander, Hales' Early, Foster, Triumph, Wonderful, Globe, Old Mixon Free, and Golden Dwarf.

Grapes, 1-year, No. 1. Moores' Early, Pocklington, Niagara, Campbell's Early, Moore's Diamond, Agawam, Early Ohio.

Gooseberries, 2-year, No. 1. Houghton, Downing, Smith's Improved, Industry, Pearl.

Currants, 2-year, No. 1. Red Dutch, White, Cherry, Fay's Prolific.

Roses, No. 1, strong plants; plants on own roots preferred. Red Moss, White Moss, Victor Verdier, Countess Murianis, American Beauty, Coquette des Alps, Crested Moss, Mad.

Chas. Wood.

Will also need some Cut-Leaved Birch, Kilmarnock, Willows and other Ornamentals. Address,

**A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kas.**

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# Tulips Crocus Hyacinths

All varieties Fall Bulbs and Plants

## COLUMBIA RASPBERRY TIPS

from young plants

## RATHBUN BLACKBERRY

transplants

Special quotations on application.

**JAMES VICK'S SONS**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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# Central Michigan Nursery

We offer a complete assortment  
of small fruits in thousand lots to  
the trade. . . . .

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Herbaceous Plants of the choicest  
variety. . . . .

300,000 APPLE, 2 and 3 year  
buds. . . . .

CHERRY, PEAR and PEACH  
in car lots. . . . .

NICE BLOCK OF DWARF  
PEAR—mostly Duchess. . . . .



---

Let us furnish you with your  
Strawberry Plants. Can ship direct  
to your patrons or agents. Safe  
delivery guaranteed. . . . .

500,000 RASPBERRY  
2,000,000 STRAWBERRY  
500,000 BLACKBERRY  
500,000 ASPARAGUS

**Kalamazoo, Michigan.**

# Continental Nurseries



The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.

We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.

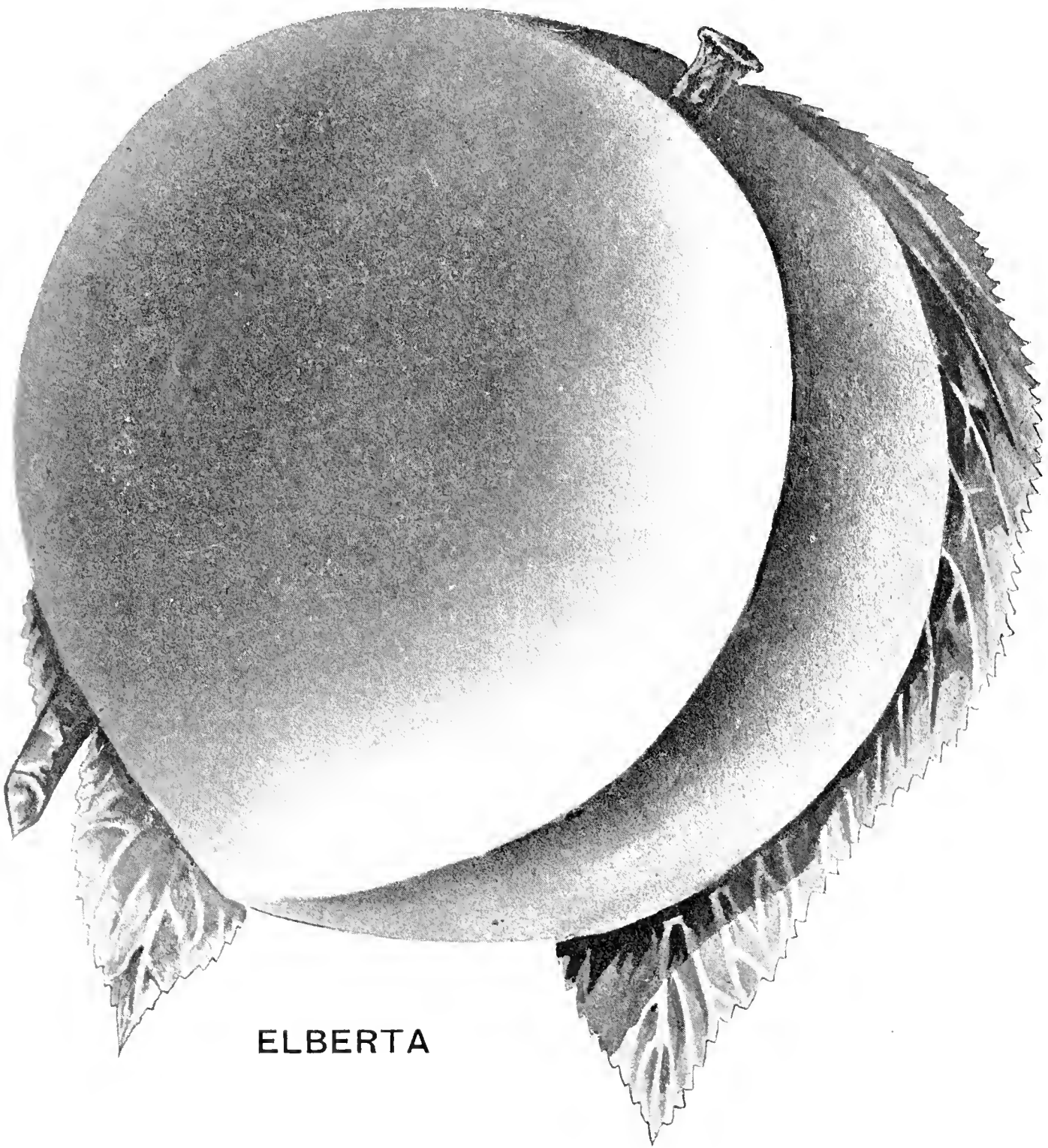
We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.



**BROWN BROTHERS CO.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# Peach and Apple — TREES —

Send  
your  
list  
of  
wants  
for  
Trees  
or  
Buds  
also  
KIEFFER  
PEAR



ELBERTA

TREES  
are  
making  
good  
growth.  
Sure  
to  
please  
the  
trade.  
Order  
now

## J. G. HARRISON & SONS

— BERLIN, MARYLAND —



September, 1902

# Continental Nurseries



*The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.*

*We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.*

*We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.*



**BROWN BROTHERS CO.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

THE GRAND NEW HARDY YELLOW ROSE

# SOLEIL D'OR

(GOLDEN SUN)



Field Grown  
Plants for  
Fall and Spring

The Largest  
Collection of

Hardy Fruits  
Ornamentals  
Roses and  
Perennials  
in America

## ELLWANGER & BARRY,

NURSEYMEN-HORTICULTURISTS,

Established 1840.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## PETERS & SKINNER

PROPRIETORS

### Capital Nurseries

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HAVE TO OFFER

APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH

(2 and 3 yr.) (1 and 2 yr.)

PLUM AND APRICOT

KEIFFER PEAR

(1 and 2 yr.)

SHADE TREES

Elm, Ash, Box Elder

Maple, Weeping Mulberry

APPLE SEEDLING

JAPAN PEAR SEEDLING

FOREST TREE SEEDLING

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple, Honey Locust.

GRAPE VINES

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB

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## THERE ARE BARGAINS

in every issue of our monthly publication.

### THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

If you have not received it write for a copy to-day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application.

Orders are coming in very rapidly, but we can still offer in considerable assortment, splendid stocks of

Roses, Clematis, Climbing Vines,

Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees,

Conifers, Herbaceous Plants, Florists' Stock,

Standard Pears,

Dwarf Pears,

Including Bartlett.

Cherries,

Peaches,

Plums.

Send at once for the "Bulletin"; use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

Jackson & Perkins Co., NEWARK,  
New York.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

### Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery Stock, strong on

Apple, Cherry, Pear  
Plum, Peach, Apricots  
Apple Seedlings, and  
Mahaleb, Pear Seed-  
lings, Forest Tree  
Seedlings. Apple  
Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines, Gooseber-  
ries and Currants. Also Ornamental Trees  
and Shrubs

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# THE NEW BLACKBERRY "WARD"

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and two and spring nineteen hundred and three.

For history and description address

**D. Baird & Son**  
BAIRD, N. J.

Or

**Charles Black** HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER**, East Penfield, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine, France.  
GROWER AND EXPORTER,

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

**WE OFFER** for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903 a full line of strictly first class, well grown stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, also small fruits, Asparagus, Privet, Etc.

Several earloads of extra heavy shade trees, such as AMERICAN LINDEN, SUGAR, SILVER AND NORWAY MAPLES, ELMS, ETC., ETC., that will caliper 3 to 4 inches, fine full tops and straight bodies. SMOCK PEACH PITS by the 100 bushel and car load lots. Send for samples. SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

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# M McNARY & GAINES XENIA STAR NURSERIES, XENIA, O.

Offer for the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903

*Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot and Grape Vines*

Headquarters for the famous OPALESCENT APPLE. Supplied on special contract only.

We will have our usual supply of Quinces, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Apple Seedlings, Etc.

SEND YOUR WANT LIST FOR SPECIAL PRICES

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**  
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

# 200,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS

TWO-YEAR OLD. PRICE VERY LOW.

Also Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Cuttings, &c.

Usual stock of "Everything in Small Fruit Plants." Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants and Gooseberries. Fine Stock.

**W. N. SCARFF,** New Carlisle, O.

**GRAPE VINES**  
ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES. Immense Stock Warranted True. QUALITY UNSURPASSED. A fine stock of Campbell's Early. Catalogue and Price List Free. Send list of wants for prices.  
An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.  
**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,** FREDONIA, N. Y.

# Knox Nurseries

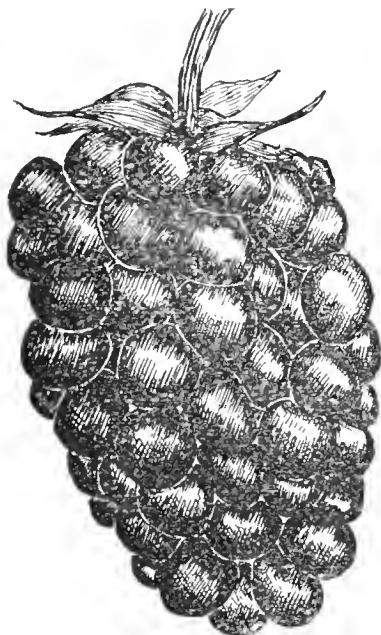
We are making a specialty of **ONE YEAR OLD CHERRY** and shall be pleased to hear from anyone desiring strictly first class goods. We have a large lot of the leading sorts to offer for fall 1902 or we will bud on contract this coming August. Give us a trial order and be convinced.

We also have to offer a nice line of Peach, Apple, two year Cherry and a general line of nursery stock.

Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**

VINCENNES, INDIANA.



STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY plants of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SON,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

## Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

## OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.

**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York**

# FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

TITUS NURSERY,

Nemaha, Neb.

**APPLES**  
**PEACH**

100,000 2 and 3-year-old, in large assortment, as fine as grows.

185,000. 50 leading sorts from Southern Natural Pits grown on new land.

**ASPARAGUS**  
**ROOTS**

1,250,000 Fine, Strong 1 and 2-year plants. Palmetto, Barr's, Donald's and Giant Argenteuill.

These are our specialties for the trade and we invite correspondence.

We also grow California Privet, Japan Plums, Golden Glow, Lucretia Dewberries, and Large Norway Maples.

**WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.**

STANTON B. COLE,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES  
OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# ALLEN L. WOOD

## Woodlawn Nurseries

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

OFFERS FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903

### RASPBERRIES—Transplants, etc.

Columbian    Cumberland    Gregg    Loudon  
Kansas    Shaffers    Ohio    Cuthbert    Etc.

### BLACKBERRIES—Root Cutting

Rathbun    Early King    Early Harvest    Erie  
Ohmer    Snyder    Etc.

### CURRENTS—2 years No. 1

Tree    Fay's    White Grape    Red Cross  
Pomona    Wilder    Etc.

### GOOSEBERRIES—2 years, No. 1

Pearl    Downing    Columbus    Red Jacket  
Houghton    Smith Imp.    Etc.

### GRAPES—2 years, No. 1. 40 varieties

McKinley    Concord    Campbell's    Early  
Moore's Early    Niagara    Worden    Etc.

### RHUBARB—2 years (whole root)

Myatt's    Victoria

STRAWBERRY PLANTS (40 varieties After Sept. 15th)

## University Avenue Nurseries

Rochester, New York

Offer for Fall, 1902

STD. APPLES    STD. PEARS    PLUMS  
ORNAMENTAL TREES IN VARIETY

ALTHEAS (tree grown, 2 yr. heads), KILL. WILLOWS,  
GRAPE VINES (2 yrs.), CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES,  
RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS  
(a large assortment including Weigela, Eva Rathke),  
CLEMATIS (in variety; extra 3 yr.), PANICULATA, ROSES  
(H. P. Mosses, Climbers) the new Rose SUN OF GOLD  
(Rosa Rugosa red on own roots)

PAEONIES (we were awarded a Silver Medal at Pan American  
for the Largest Collection of Paeonies), dwf. large flowered  
perennial PHLOXES, HOLLYHOCKS (in finest double colors),  
GOLDEN GLOWS (in extra strong plants)

WE GIVE SATISFACTION.

## JOHN CHARLTON & SONS

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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ESTABLISHED 1875.

# Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor.

S H E N A N D O A H, I O W A.

Located in Southwest Iowa, 50 miles from Omaha.

Two large Storage Buildings, 102 x 126 and 62 x 110, respectively

Railroad Side Track full length of Packing Grounds.

For Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903 we offer one of the largest and most complete lines of Nursery Stock on the market.

**300,000 APPLE** Fine Stock. Good Assortment.

LARGE STOCK OF

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Grape Vines, Small Fruits,  
Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,  
Forest Tree Seedlings, Apple Grafts made to order.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Large supply, leading varieties.

Climbing Roses—On own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle,  
Prairie Queen and Crimson Rambler.

Fall Trade List will be issued about September 1st.

Correspondence and inspection invited.

Have recently purchased plant of Welch Bros. of this place.

## SPECIALTIES FOR FALL

Oriental Planes

Carolina Poplars

American Linden

Hydrangea Panic. Grand.

Babylonian Weeping Willows

Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples

Seedling Altheas 4 to 5 feet

Japan Snow Balls

Osage Orange  
one and two year

Salisbury  
6 to 12 inches

Besides a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Stock. Address

## GEORGE ACHELIS, West Chester Pa.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# Ramblers Wanted

CRIMSON AND YELLOW. LARGE PLANTS, WITH HEAVY CANES AND WELL ROOTED. Describe what you have to offer and state quantity.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, INC.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

GERMANTOWN, PHILA., PA.

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

Brault & Son, Directors,

Angers, France

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

# WANTED

A young man to take charge of the head office at Niles, Cal. Must have a good knowledge of the nursery business. The last occupant of the position held it for sixteen years. Married man preferred. Company furnishes first-class cottage on the Company's grounds. Address in strict confidence, stating age and describe previous positions with the salary received in each. WM. J. LANDERS, President, California Nursery Co., 205 Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## NORWAY MAPLES

14 to 15 ft. in height. 3 to 4 inches Caliper.

**Good Tops and Roots—Handsome Trees.**

Also a fine Stock of Specimen Deciduous and Evergreen Trees.  
Good Tops and Perfect Roots.

## ANDORRA NURSERIES

WILLIAM WARNER HARPER, PROPRIETOR,

CHESTNUT HILL,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.

R. R. Switch into our Packing House  
"New Telephone" in Office.

**350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.**

### FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.

We will be prepared to furnish APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY, and a complete general line of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in carload lots, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

The POMONA CURRANT (best of all).

APPLE SEEDLINGS—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

PECAH PITS, &c. Also IMPORTED SEEDLINGS

The best NURSERY SPADES.

EXCELSIOR (baled)—the best packing material, far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

**Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.**

Shipments of APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville, N. Y.

Shipments of APPLE SEEDLINGS from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

# WOOD LABELS

OF ALL KINDS FOR NURSEYMEN AND FLORISTS.

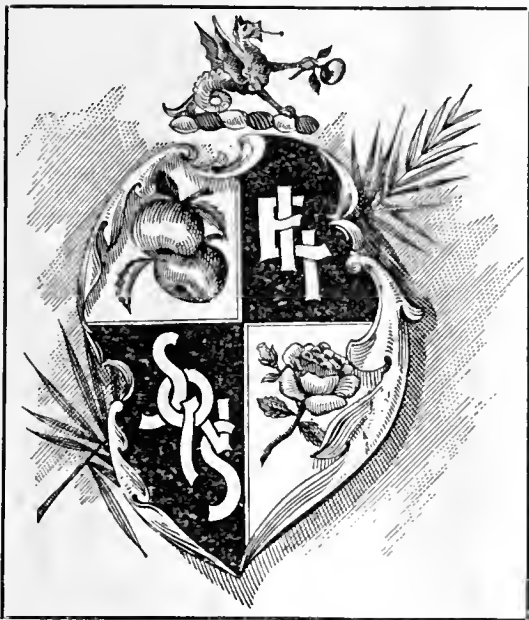
If favored with your orders they will have prompt and careful attention.

**BENJAMIN CHASE,**

**DERRY, N. H.**

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# I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



THE  
MONROE  
NURSERY

MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

Correspondence Solicited

The result is pleasing to all Nurserymen by having their orders for

# LABELS

filled promptly.

The superior quality of our Labels is too well known to require special description.

Samples and prices cheerfully given.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.  
Dayton, Ohio.



"KILLS EM DEAD"

# KIL-LOL

ELECTRIC

## BUG KILLER

WILL KILL Instantly ALL

ROACHES, BED BUGS  
FLEAS, MOTHS, FLIES  
WATER BUGS, ANTS  
MOSQUITOS AND ALL VERMIN

DISINFECTANT

## BEST ON EARTH

HOUSEWIFE'S BEST FRIEND

PERFECTLY HARMLESS TO HUMAN BEINGS AND ANIMALS

## FREE FROM POISON

GOOD ALL THE YEAR AROUND

Write for Illustrated Circular.

GERMICIDE

We also manufacture KIL-LOL EMULSION, for mixing with water for Spraying in Nurseries, Orchards, etc., for destroying Insects, Scale, Fungus, etc. Nothing like it on the market. Very effective.

OMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

## —SURPLUS—

APPLE, PEACH  
PEAR, PLUM

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobolan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 31 Barclay St.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

R. H. BLAIR & CO., Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

### WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,

Eastern Agents  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO.  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.  
SALT LAKE CITY  
UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

•———TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,  
C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** *Louisiana Paper Shell*, **Pears, Plums,**  
**Peaches, Cherries**

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS.  
FIELD GROWN ROSES.

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers.  
350,000 Amoor River Privet—Far superior to California Privet  
for an evergreen hedge.

200,000 Citrus Trifoliata—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming  
defensive Hedge Plant.

250,000 PALMS.

ARECAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS.  
PHOENIX.

Caladiums—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in dia-  
meter. Our collection has been carefully selected and con-  
tains only the best NAMED SORTS.

Cannas—We grow in large quantity.

Oranges (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS  
—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conser-  
vatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY  
STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY.  
OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Inc.)**  
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

Augusta, Ga.

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.  
ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.  
RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named  
Hybrids.  
PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.  
DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# MAZZARD CHERRY SEED

NEW CROP . GOOD QUALITY Write for PRICES and SAMPLES

## IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING

Seeds of Apple, French Crab, Pear, Myrobolan Plum and Mahaleb Cherry will be ready later. But order now so that you will secure the seeds when the fresh crop is ready. Those who ordered French Crab seed of us last year did not make a mistake. We delivered every pound we agreed to, and the greater part of the Apple Stocks produced in this country this year are grown from seeds we furnished.

## RAFFIA

Have you sufficient to see you through your budding this year? If not, don't delay sending in your order now, so that you will have it on hand when you need it.

Best quality, long strands, good color and strength. When you buy RAFFIA of us you come to headquarters.

**NOTICE!** Owing to the great increase in our Wholesale Business we have opened an office at our new nurseries at this place. This office will handle the WHOLESALE TRADE EXCLUSIVELY and all correspondence of this character should be addressed here. Send us trade lists and all special offers. Send catalogues also to our Retail Department at Germantown, Pa.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Incorporated**

Wholesale Department. DRESHERTOWN, MONT'G CO., PA.

## THE FOLLOWING STOCK

IS OFFERED AT

## WILLIS' NURSERIES

For the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903.

The stock is all choice No. 1 stock in every particular. Entomologists' certificate with all shipments.

Standard and Dwarf Pears in all grades from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up, all 2-year stock.

100,000 Concord Grapes, 1-year, No. 1.

200,000 Forest Trees from 6 inches to 3 feet, mostly Russian Mulberry, Black and Honey Locusts, Catalpa and other varieties.

100,000 Hedge, 1-year, No. 1; also a fine lot of No. 2 Hedge.

35,000 Roses, mostly leading sorts of Climbers, Ramblers, Gen. Jacq., and other leading sorts.

The following stock is wanted, all to be choice No. 1 stock, free from insect pests, carefully handled and up to grade.

Plums,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Wild Goose, Weaver, Marianna, Wickson, Abundance, Coes', Golden Drop, Fallenburg.

Peach,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{5}{8}$  and up. Arkansas Traveler, Amsden, Alexander, Hales' Early, Foster, Triumph, Wonderful, Globe, Old Mixon Free, and Golden Dwarf.

Grapes, 1-year, No. 1. Moores' Early, Pocklington, Niagara, Campbell's Early, Moore's Diamond, Agawam, Early Ohio.

Gooseberries, 2-year, No. 1. Houghton, Downing, Smith's Improved, Industry, Pearl.

Currants, 2-year, No. 1. Red Dutch, White, Cherry, Fay's Prolific.

Roses, No. 1, strong plants; plants on own roots preferred. Red Moss, White Moss, Victor Verdier, Countess Murianis, American Beauty, Coquette des Alps, Crested Moss, Mad.

Chas. Wood.

Will also need some Cut-Leaved Birch, Kilmarnock, Willows and other Ornamentals. Address,

**A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kas.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA OF GRAPE VINES

## OTHER SPECIALTIES

## Currants and Gooseberries

## Introducer of Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry, Fay Currant.

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

## GEO. S. JOSSELYN

FREDONIA, N. Y.

# Tulips Crocus Hyacinths

All varieties Fall Bulbs and Plants

## COLUMBIA RASPBERRY TIPS

from young plants

## RATHBUN BLACKBERRY

transplants

Special quotations on application.

## JAMES VICK'S SONS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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# Central Michigan Nursery

We offer a complete assortment  
of small fruits in thousand lots to  
the trade. . . . .

---

Herbaceous Plants of the choicest  
variety. . . . .

300,000 APPLE, 2 and 3 year  
buds. . . . .

CHERRY, PEAR and PEACH  
in car lots. . . . .

NICE BLOCK OF DWARF  
PEAR—mostly Duchess. . . . .



---

Let us furnish you with your  
Strawberry Plants. Can ship direct  
to your patrons or agents. Safe  
delivery guaranteed. . . . .

500,000 RASPBERRY  
2,000,000 STRAWBERRY  
500,000 BLACKBERRY  
500,000 ASPARAGUS

**Kalamazoo, Michigan.**

# Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Proprietor

OFFER FOR FALL, 1902

**APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY**  
IN CAR LOAD LOTS

Also nice lot of Standard and Dwarf Pear  
Japan Plums. Cut Leaved Maple, Elms  
Hydrangeas, California Privet, Etc.  
Snyder and E. Harvest Blackberry R. C.  
Plants.

100000 Catalpa (Speciosa) Seedlings.

Our one year Cherry are very fine and  
extra heavy.

Send us a list of your wants or come and see for yourself.

VINCENNES

INDIANA

## Mountain Grown Trees

The Hardest and Best Growers Under the Sun.

In an orchard of 5,000 Peach Trees, planted spring of 1898, not one failed to grow.

9,000 Elberta, 9,000 Crawford Late, 10,000 Beer Smock, and a large surplus of many others for sale.

We have as fine a lot of trees as ever grew.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricots, Cherry, Quince, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, Evergreens and Fine Roses, which we offer to the trade for fall of 1902 and spring of 1903 at lowest prices.

Address—

**The Blair County Nursery Company,**  
EAST FREEDOM, PA.

NEW, REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION OF OUR

### Nurseryman's Stock Book

now ready; 16 x 21 inches. Bound in heavy, tough manilla tag, and printed on heavy ledger paper, containing 68 pages; printed with latest varieties, \$2.00; same book with blank heading, \$1.75.

SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

Commercial Stationers

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## GRAPE VINES

AND

## Gurraunt Plants

Highest Standard of Grades. Largest Stock and  
Lowest Prices Correspondence solicited.

**WHEELOCK & CLARK**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## Apple Grafts

WILL MAKE SPECIAL PRICE  
ON EARLY ORDERS

LARGE SUPPLY OF

### Grafting Stock

ON HAND

Write for prices on above, and under  
grades of APPLE SEEDLINGS

## North Topeka Nurseries

A. L. BROOKE, PROPRIETOR  
NORTH TOPEKA—KANSAS

ASK FOR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST.

### SPAULDING GROWN TREES & PLANTS

LARGE ASSORTMENT—select  
sorts—Fruit Trees, Fruit Plants,  
Shade and Ornamental Trees, Ever-  
greens, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs

**FREE** 120 page illustrated  
catalog . . .  
ESTIMATES AND PRICE LIST.



Bearing Size  
APPLE, PEAR  
PLUM, CHERRY  
SMALL FRUITS

CORDAGE  
BURLAPS  
LABELS

### WELL GROWN STOCK

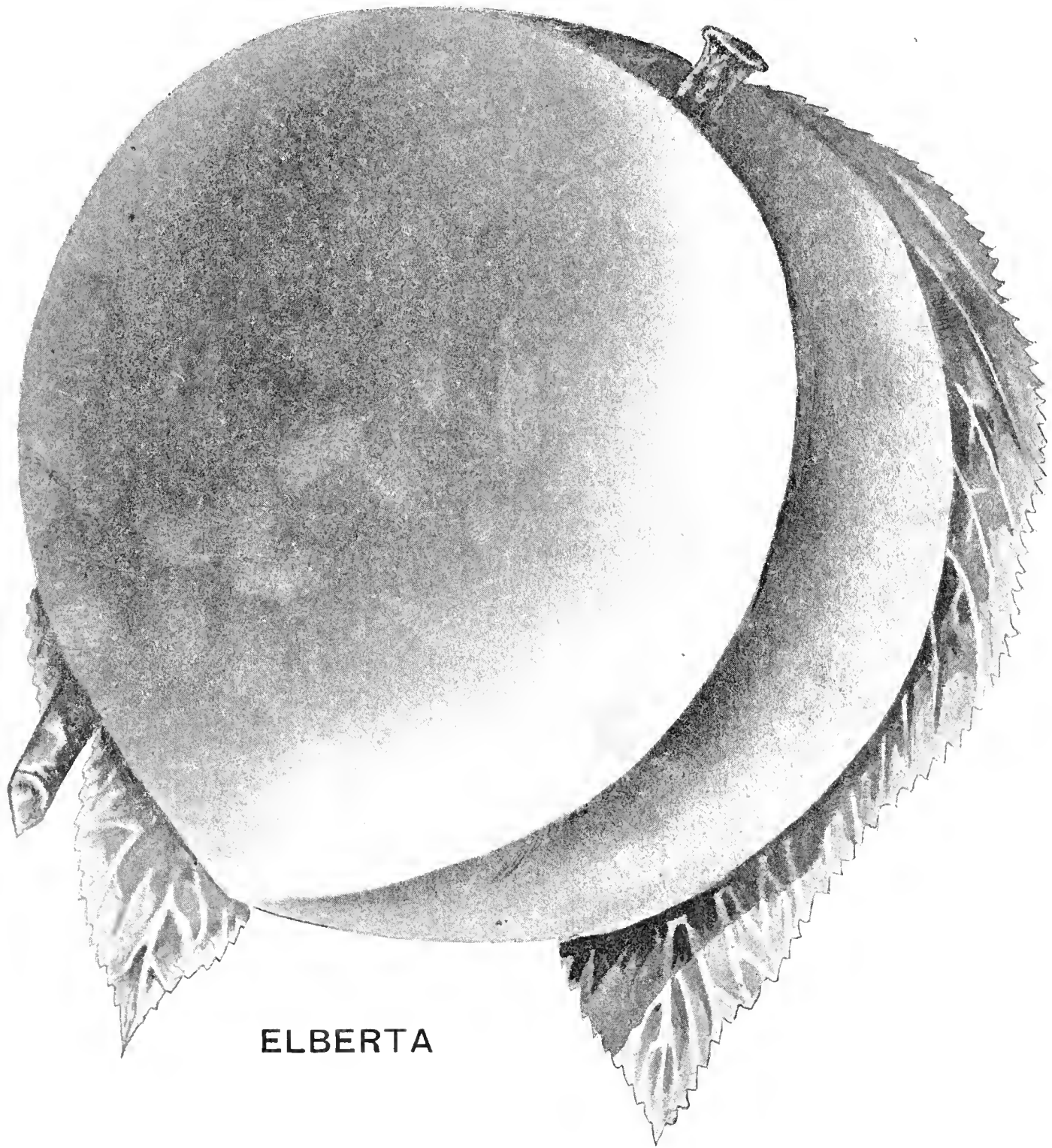
A General Line

### SPECIAL

Apple  
First class, medium light  
Peach  
Three grades  
Kieffer  
Three grades  
Std. and Dwarf.  
Pear  
High top Dwarf.  
Mariana Plum  
Maple  
Poplar  
Box Elder  
Catalpa  
Shrubs  
Roses  
Scions  
Seedlings, &c.

# Peach and Apple — TREES —

Send  
your  
list  
of  
wants  
for  
Trees  
or  
Buds  
also  
KIEFFER  
PEAR



ELBERTA

TREES  
are  
making  
good  
growth.  
Sure  
to  
please  
the  
trade.  
Order  
now

## J. G. HARRISON & SONS

— BERLIN, MARYLAND —



October, 1902



# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

WE OFFER FOR FALL 1902

THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

# MAPLES

## NORWAY AND SUGAR

Handsome, Straight Trees.

Also an unusually large and complete assortment of General Nursery Stock.

All well grown and of best quality.

Wholesale Catalogue now Ready

ELLWANGER & BARRY

Nurserymen—Horticulturists,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mt. Hope Nurseries.

Established 1840.

PETERS & SKINNER

PROPRIETORS

## Capital Nurseries

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HAVE TO OFFER

APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH

(2 and 3 yr.)

(1 and 2 yr.)

PLUM AND APRICOT

KEIFFER PEAR

(1 and 2 yr.)

SHADE TREES

Elm, Ash, Box Elder

Maple, Weeping Mulberry

APPLE SEEDLING

JAPAN PEAR SEEDLING

MAHALEB SEEDLING FOREST TREE SEEDLING

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple, Honey Locust.

GRAPE VINES

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, New York.

LIST OF SPECIAL SURPLUS.

The following list consists of some few items of which we have rather large supplies that we desire to reduce. The stock is of our best grades and quality, but until surplus is reduced we are prepared to quote astonishingly low prices upon any of these items. In writing for prices state the approximate quantities required.

**ROSES**—2 years, No. 1, on own roots. **Ramblers**, extra strong plants. Pink Rambler, Helene, Yellow Rambler. **Mosses**, 2 years, very strong. Crimson Globe, Cumberland Belle, Princess Adelaide. **Wichuriana Hybrids**, 2 years, very strong. Gardenia, Jersey Beauty, Pink Roamer, South Orange Perfection, Universal Favorite

**SHRUBS, VINES, &c**—Ampelopsis Quinquifolia, 2 years; Actinidia Arguta, 3 yrs; Akebia Quinata, 3 yrs; Clematis Paniculata, 3 yrs. XXX; Hydrangea Pan. Grand, 18-24 in; Privet, Cal. 1 yr; Tecoma Radicans, 3 yrs; Spirea, Golden, 3-4 ft.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Strong Stock**—Achillea "Pearl", Anthemis Tinctoria, Coreopsis Lanceolata, Coreopsis Roseus, Helianthus Maximiliana, Meliopsis Pitcheriana, Hypericum Moserianum, Iris German, Iris Kaempferi, Rudbeckia "Golden Glow."

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—Alder European, 8-10 ft.; Alder European, 6-8 ft.; Ash European, 8-10 ft.; Birch Yellow, 8-10 ft.; Birch Yellow, 5-7 ft.; Catalpa Speciosa, 8-10 ft.; Catalpa Speciosa, 6-8 ft.; Catalpa Syringaeifolia, 8-10 ft.; Catalpa Syringaeifolia, 6-8 ft.; Cytissus Laburnum, 5-7 ft.; Cytissus Laburnum, 4-5 ft.; Elm American, 8-10 ft.; Elm American, 6-8 ft.; Elm English, 8-10 ft.; Elm English, 6-8 ft.; Linden Broad-leaved, 8-10 ft.; Linden Broad-leaved, 6-8 ft.; Maple Ash-leaved, 8-10 ft.; Maple Ash-leaved, 6-8 ft.; Maple English, 6-8 ft.; Maple Norway, 8-10 ft.; Maple Norway, 6-8 ft.; Maple Norway, 5-6 ft.; Maple Sugar, 6-8 ft.; Maple Sugar, 5-6 ft.; Maple Sycamore, 6-8 ft.; Maple Sycamore, 5-6 ft.; Maple Purple lvd. Syc. 8-10 ft.; Maple Purple lvd. Syc. 6-8 ft.; Maple Wier's Cut lvd 8-10 ft.; Poplar, Van Geertii, 8-10 ft.; Plane American, 8-10 ft.; Salisburia Adiantefolia, 5-7 ft.; Salisburia Adiantefolia, 3-5 ft.; Strawberry Tree, 5-6 ft.; Tulip Tree, 10-12 ft.; Tulip Tree, 8-10 ft.; Virgilia Lutea, 5-7 ft.; Virgilia Lutea, 4-5 ft.; Virgilia Lutea, 3-4 ft.

**SMITH'S IMPROVED GOOSEBERRY**—3 yr., strong.

**KIEFFER STANDARD PEARS**—2 and 3 yrs., ¾ in. and up.

**OUR GENERAL PRICE-LIST** is printed in every issue of our monthly publication.

**THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN.**

If you do not receive it write for a copy to-day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application. Use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,

NEWARK, NEW YORK.

F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

## Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery Stock, strong on

Apple, Cherry, Pear  
Plum, Peach, Apricots  
Apple Seedlings, and  
Mahaleb, Pear Seedlings, Forest Tree  
Seedlings, Apple  
Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines, Gooseberries and Currants. Also Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The Shenandoah Nurseries

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINES OF NURSERY STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

**APPLE,  
PEAR,  
PEACH,  
PLUM,  
CHERRY**

## Apple Seedlings

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

## Apple Grafts

Any style made to order, on piece or whole roots.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,  
Evergreens, Roses and Vines,  
Forest Tree Seedlings,  
Fruit Tree Seedlings,  
Gooseberries and Currants,  
Osage Orange and Grapes.

Send list of your wants for prices. Personal inspection invited.

Address—

**D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,**  
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

# SEEDLINGS

## PEAR

We have the finest block of Kieffer seedlings we believe we ever grew. Also a good lot of Seedlings from French Seed.

## BLACK LOCUST

We are still able to quote a fine lot of nice seedlings of this most valuable tree for fence posts in the West.

## MULBERRY

We have a good stock, grown on high, new, upland, and we expect some nice, well ripened seedlings. We are making favorable prices for early orders.

## ASH AND BOX ELDER

We have still a good stock of these seedlings, which have made a strong growth.

## APPLE

We have a light stock still to offer.

## ASPARAGUS PLANTS

We have some fine, heavy one year plants at favorable prices, also other stock.

Address

**J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Neb.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Ask for Prices

On PIN OAKS, MAGNOLIA TRIP-  
ETELA, SUGAR MAPLES  
AND ORIENTAL PLANES

All sure to please

Our shrubbery is more extensive and finer than ever. Immense stocks of

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER, S. TRILOBA  
VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM, &c., &c., now ready  
for delivery. Of standard HYDRANGEA PANI-  
CULATA GRANDIFLORA, we have the largest and  
best stock in the country. WEEPING LILACS,  
extra fine.

**Hoopes, Brother & Thomas**  
Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

## SURPLUS.

Lombardy Poplar—8, 9, 10, 14 and 16 feet.  
Carolina Poplar—9 to 11 feet, all young No. 1 trees.  
Osage Orange—In quantities to suit at low prices.  
California Privet—Strong, bushy, 4 to 5 feet.  
California Privet—2 to 3 feet, all fine branched stock.

**JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - Malvern, Pa.**

# WANTED

Experienced men for  
Nursery Work,

State wages required.

UPLAND NURSERY CO., BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

# New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

## —SURPLUS—

**APPLE, PEACH  
PEAR, PLUM**

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

# New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Special Offer for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903

**25,000 Cherry**

1 year, 3 ft. and up, well branched.

**5,000 Dwarf Pear**

2 year, all Duchess.

**5,000 Apple**

2 year, budded on French Stocks

Will make special prices on any of the above, also have a general line of Nursery Stock.

**JAS. M. KENNEDY, Dansville, N. Y.**

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

Brault & Son, Directors,

Angers, France

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

**FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903**

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**

105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

## WANTED

A young man to take charge of the head office at Niles, Cal. Must have a good knowledge of the nursery business. The last occupant of the position held it for sixteen years. Married man preferred. Company furnishes first-class cottage on the Company's grounds. Address in strict confidence, stating age and describe previous positions with the salary received in each. WM. J. LANDERS, President, California Nursery Co., 205 Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## Ligustrum Regelianum

(Prostrate Privet)

A variety of merit. Much hardier than California. Largest Stock in America. All Sizes. Transplanted.

**ANDORRA NURSERIES, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.**  
WM. WARNER HARPER, Prop.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

**Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.**

R. R. Switch into our Packing House  
"New Telephone" in Office.

**350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.**

### FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.

We will be prepared to furnish **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY**, and a complete general line of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in **carload lots**, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also **SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

The **POMONA CURRANT** (best of all).

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

**PEACH PITS, &c.** Also **IMPORTED SEEDLINGS**

The **best NURSERY SPADES.**

**EXCELSIOR** (baled)—the **best packing material** far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

**Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.**

Shipments of **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY** made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville N. Y.

Shipments of **APPLE SEEDLINGS** from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

## WOOD LABELS

OF ALL KINDS FOR NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

If favored with your orders they will have prompt and careful attention.

**BENJAMIN CHASE,**

**DERRY, N. H.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE NEW BLACKBERRY

# "WARD"

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and two and spring nineteen hundred and three.

For history and description address

**D. Baird & Son**

BAIRD, N. J.

Or

**Charles Black** HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER**, East Penfield, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine, France.  
GROWER AND EXPORTER,

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

**McNARY & GAINES**  
XENIA STAR NURSERIES, XENIA, O.

Offer for the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903

*Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot and Grape Vines*

Headquarters for the famous **OPALESCENT APPLE**. Supplied on special contract only.

We will have our usual supply of Quinces, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Apple Seedlings, Etc.

SEND YOUR WANT LIST FOR SPECIAL PRICES

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK, N. Y.

*Sole Representatives for the United States.*

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

**200,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS**

TWO-YEAR OLD. PRICE VERY LOW.

**Also Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Cuttings, &c.**

Usual stock of "Everything in Small Fruit Plants." Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants and Gooseberries. Fine Stock.

**W. N. SCARFF,** New Carlisle, O.

**GRAPE**

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES  
Immense Stock Warranted True.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.

Send list of wants for prices

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

**VINES**

**LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,**

**Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.**

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

ole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

**WE OFFER**

for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903 a full line of strictly first class, well grown stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, also small fruits, Asparagus, Privet, Etc.

Several carloads of extra heavy shade trees, such as AMERICAN LINDEN, SUGAR, SILVER AND NORWAY MAPLES, ELMS, ETC., ETC., that will caliper 3 to 4 inches, fine full tops and straight bodies. SMOCK PEACH PITS by the 100 bushel and car load lots. Send for samples. SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

1851

## KNOX NURSERIES

1902

We offer the following stock strictly first class and free from disease.

**APPLE.** Three year,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes, Ingram, N. W. Greening, Y. Imperial, Wine Sap and a few others.

**CHERRY.** Two year, 1 inch and up, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.

**CHERRY.** One year. Mostly in small sizes.

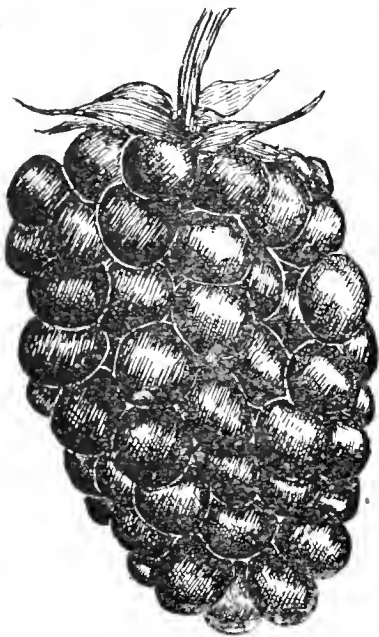
**PEACH.** One year. Small sizes.

**KANSAS RASPBERRY TIPS.** Extra fine.

**CATALPA SPECIOSA SEEDLINGS.** Seed from selected trees in the Wabash bottoms where the tree is native.

LET US HAVE YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.



**STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY** plants of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SON,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

## Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902.  
Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.  
Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.  
Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by  
Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

### OFFER FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903

First class Peach, Apricots, fine lot of Sugar Maples, Silver, Norway and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, and Carolina Poplars. 100,000 Carolina Privet, one and two year; 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three year; and 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings.

Samples and prices on application.

W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.

### P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York

## THE WILLADEAN NURSERIES

OFFER FOR FALL 1902

### Apples and Peaches in Car Load Lots

Good stock and assortment of Cherry, Plum, Pear, Currants, Grapes, and all kinds Small Fruit Plants, Ornamentals, Shade Trees, Weeping Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Perennials, etc.

Seedlings we can supply you by the thousand or million.

Special inducements offered on the following Seedlings in large quantities.

**RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SILVER MAPLE, BOX ELDER, RED MAPLE, BLACK LOCUST and OAKS** in assortment.

If you have not received our Trade List send for it.

We handle Tree Seeds in large quantities and will make special prices on large orders. It will pay you to get our prices before placing your orders elsewhere. Soliciting a share of your patronage.

**DONALDSON & GIBSON, WARSAW, KY.**

## APPLES

100,000 2 and 3-year-old, in large assortment, as fine as grows.

## PEACH

185,000. 50 leading sorts from Southern Natural Pits grown on new land.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

1,250,000 Fine, Strong 1 and 2-year plants. Palmetto, Barr's, Donald's and Giant Argenteuill.

These are our specialties for the trade and we invite correspondence.

We also grow California Privet, Japan Plums, Golden Glow, Lucretia Dewberries, and Large Norway Maples.

## WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

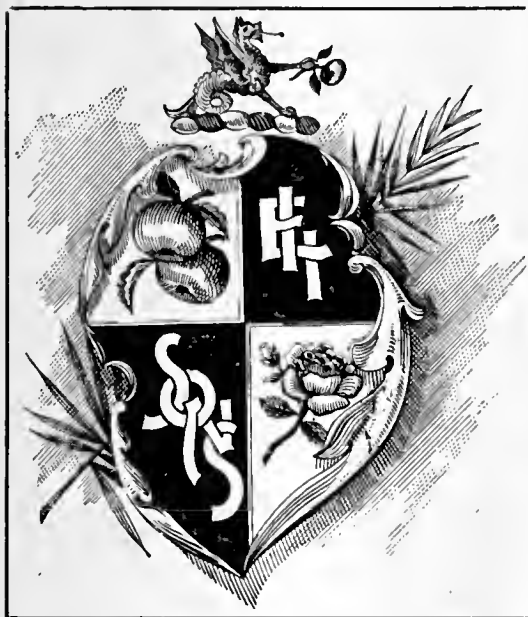
STANTON B. COLE, - BRIDGETON, N. J.

NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES  
OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



## THE MONROE NURSERY

MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

**Correspondence Solicited**

## University Avenue Nurseries

Rochester, New York

Offer for Fall, 1902

STD. APPLES STD. PEARS PLUMS  
ORNAMENTAL TREES IN VARIETY

ALTHEAS (tree grown, 2 yr. heads), KILL. WILLOWS,  
GRAPE VINES (2 yrs.), CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,  
RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS  
(a large assortment including Weigeila, Eva Rathke),  
CLEMATIS (in variety; extra 3 yr.), PANICULATA, ROSES  
(H. P. Mosses, Climbers) the new Rose SUN OF GOLD  
(Rosa Rugosa red on own roots)

PÆONIES (we were awarded a Silver Medal at Pan American  
for the Largest Collection of Pæonies), dwf. large flowered  
perennial PHLOXES, HOLLYHOCKS (in finest double colors),  
GOLDEN GLOWS (in extra strong plants)

WE GIVE SATISFACTION.

**JOHN CHARLTON & SONS**  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

# Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor.

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA.**

Located in Southwest Iowa, 50 miles from Omaha.

Two large Storage Buildings, 102 x 126 and 62 x 110, respectively  
Railroad Side Track full length of Packing Grounds.

For Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903 we offer one of the largest and  
most complete lines of Nursery Stock on the market.

**300,000 APPLE** Fine Stock.  
Good Assortment.

LARGE STOCK OF

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Grape Vines, Small Fruits,  
Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,

Forest Tree Seedlings, Apple Grafts made to order.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Large supply, leading varieties.

Climbing Roses—On own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle,  
Prairie Queen and Crimson Rambler.

Fall Trade List will be issued about September 1st.

Correspondence and inspection invited.

Have recently purchased plant of Welch Bros. of this place.

## SPECIALTIES FOR FALL

**Oriental Planes**

**Carolina Poplars**

**American Linden**

**Hydrangea Panic. Grand.**

**Babylonian Weeping Willows**

**Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples**

**Seedling Altheas** 4 to 5 feet

**Japan Snow Balls**

**Osage Orange**  
one and two year

**Salisburia**  
6 to 12 inches

Besides a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Stock. Address

**GEORGE ACHELIS,** West Chester  
Pa.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobolan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 31 Barclay St.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

R. H. BLAIR & CO., Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

### WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,

Eastern Agents  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO.  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.  
SALT LAKE CITY  
UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

## WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

•———TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** *Louisiana Paper Shell*, **Pears, Plums,**  
**Peaches, Cherries**

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS.  
FIELD GROWN ROSES.

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers.

350,000 Amoor River Privet—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

200,000 Citrus Trifoliata—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming defensive Hedge Plant.

250,000 PALMS.

ARECAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS.  
PHOENIX.

Caladiums—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Our collection has been carefully selected and contains only the best NAMED SORTS.

Cannas—We grow in large quantity.

Oranges (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conservatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY.

OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERGKMANS CO., (Inc.)**

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

Augusta, Ga.

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**MYROBOLAN PLUM SEED** New crop ready for delivery. You get the best results by planting early. Samples on application.

**MAZZARD CHERRY SEED** READY NOW.

**French Crab and Pear Seed** Scarce. Prices later. Order what you require now, and remember that last year when the crop was scarce we delivered our orders in full.

**FRUIT STOCKS** Price list now ready. We handle only a good grade of French Stocks and can give satisfaction.

**MANNETTI ROSE** Scarce. We have the French Stock for budding, and a selected grade of English stocks for florists use in grafting Tea Roses. The English stock is superior to the French for this purpose. Better rooted

**JAPANESE SNOWBALL** (Viburnum plicatum). We are the introducers of this, and offer only the TRUE VARIETY. Another Viburnum, more easily propagated, is being offered as Japanese Snowball at a less price. Be sure to get the TRUE VARIETY.

**Bechtel's Double Flowering Apple** A fine supply of strong 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet, and 4 to 5 feet trees

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Incorporated**  
Wholesale Department. DRESHERTOWN, MONT'G CO., PA.

# LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA OF GRAPE VINES

OTHER SPECIALTIES

**Currants and Gooseberries**

**Introducer of Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry, Fay Currant.**

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

**GEO. S. JOSSELYN**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## THE FOLLOWING STOCK

IS OFFERED AT

## WILLIS' NURSERIES

For the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903.

The stock is all choice No. 1 stock in every particular. Entomologists' certificate with all shipments.

Standard and Dwarf Pears in all grades from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up, all 2-year stock.  
100,000 Concord Grapes, 1-year, No. 1.  
200,000 Forest Trees from 6 inches to 3 feet, mostly Russian Mulberry, Black and Honey Locusts, Catalpa and other varieties.  
100,000 Hedge, 1-year, No. 1; also a fine lot of No. 2 Hedge.  
35,000 Roses, mostly leading sorts of Climbers, Ramblers, Gen. Jaeger, and other leading sorts.

The following stock is wanted, all to be choice No. 1 stock, free from insect pests, carefully handled and up to grade.

Plums,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Wild Goose, Weaver, Marianna, Wickson, Abundance, Coes' Golden Drop, Fallenberg.

Peach,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{5}{8}$  and up. Arkansas Traveler, Amsden, Alexander, Hales' Early, Foster, Triumph, Wonderful, Globe, Old Mixon Free, and Golden Dwarf.

Grapes, 1-year, No. 1. Moores' Early, Pocklington, Niagara, Campbell's Early, Moore's Diamond, Agawam, Early Ohio.

Gooseberries, 2-year, No. 1. Houghton, Downing, Smith's Improved, Industry, Pearl.

Currants, 2-year, No. 1. Red Dutch, White, Cherry, Fay's Prolific.

Roses, No. 1, strong plants; plants on own roots preferred. Red Moss, White Moss, Victor Verdier, Countess Murianis, American Beauty, Coquette des Alps, Crested Moss, Mad. Chas. Wood.

Will also need some Cut-Leaved Birch, Kilmarnock, Willows and other Ornamentals. Address,

**A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kas.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## SPECIAL OFFERS

FOR FALL OF 1902

The following special stock is noted from our large assortment of nursery stock as not generally offered by the trade. Other standard varieties of the trade grown in quantities.

Ampelopsis Englemanni, strong, 2 year vines, (best clinging Woodbine.)

Amorpha fruticosa, Heavy trans. 4-5 feet, a fine shrub for sterile soil.

Aralia pentaphylla, 3 feet. Centaurea nigra v. ga, beautiful variegated foliage. Chelone Lyonii, brilliant scarlet autumn flowers. Euonymus alatus, fine new Japanese shrub, 6-12 inches. Fagus sylvaticus (European Beech), 5-6 feet. Fagus sylvaticus v. pendula (Weeping Beech), 6-8 feet, 8-10 feet. Carefully trained specimens.

Funkia spathulata, fine new Plantain Lily. Larix Europaea, transplanted stock, 2-4 feet, 4-6 feet, 6-8 feet, 8-10 feet. Larix leptolepis, rare Japanese species, 8-10 feet. Ligustrum lbota, the true upright sort, 3-4 feet. Lysimachia clethroides. Mahonia aquifolia, transplanted, 9-12 inch. Picea excelsa v. elata, 6 foot specimen trees. Picea excelsa v. pendula, 4-6 feet specimen trees. Picea pungens v. glauca, 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet specimen trees. Brilliant color. All grafted plants.

Quercus palustris, 2 year seedling; fine; 10-12 inches. Quercus prinus, 2 year seedling, 12-15 inch. Quercus rubra, 2 year seedling, 12-18 inches.

Rheum Tanguticum; rare; rich sub-tropical effect.

Thermopsis mollis (Golden Lupin); very fine.

**READING NURSERY,**  
READING, MASS.

Established in 1854.

JACOB W. MANNING, PROPRIETOR.

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# Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Proprietor

OFFER FOR FALL, 1902

## APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY

IN CAR LOAD LOTS

Also nice lot of Standard and Dwarf Pear

Japan Plums. Cut Leaved Maple, Elms

Hydrangeas, California Privet, Etc.

Snyder and E. Harvest Blackberry R. C. Plants.

100000 Catalpa (Speciosa) Seedlings.

Our one year Cherry are very fine and extra heavy.

Send us a list of your wants or come and see for yourself.

VINCENNES

INDIANA

## FOR SALE.

Nursery in the heart of South Carolina—4 years established. Just out of a good town of 1800 inhabitants. Fruit trees and flowers. Within one mile of Southern Ry. depot. 177 acres of land. Price right.

OTIS BRADHAM, Summerville, S. C.

NEW, REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION OF OUR

## Nurseryman's Stock Book

now ready; 16 x 21 inches. Bound in heavy, tough manilla tag, and printed on heavy ledger paper, containing 68 pages; printed with latest varieties, \$2.00; same book with blank heading, \$1.75.

SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

Commercial Stationers

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## GRAPE VINES

AND

## Gurraut Plants

Highest Standard of Grades. Largest Stock and Lowest Prices Correspondence solicited.

WHEELOCK & CLARK  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Apple Grafts

WILL MAKE SPECIAL PRICE  
ON EARLY ORDERS

LARGE SUPPLY OF

## Grafting Stock

ON HAND

Write for prices on above, and under grades of APPLE SEEDLINGS

## North Topeka Nurseries

A. L. BROOKE, PROPRIETOR  
NORTH TOPEKA KANSAS

ASK FOR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST.

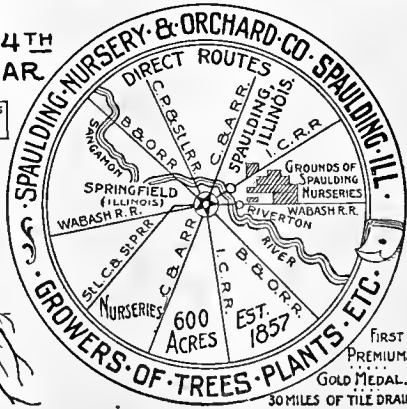
## SPAULDING GROWN TREES & PLANTS

LARGE ASSORTMENT—select sorts—Fruit Trees, Fruit Plants, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs

**FREE** 120 page illustrated catalog . . .  
ESTIMATES AND PRICE LIST.



44TH  
YEAR



Bearing Size  
APPLE, PEAR,  
PLUM, CHERRY  
SMALL FRUITS

CORDAGE  
BURLAPS  
LABELS

## WELL GROWN STOCK

A General Line

## SPECIAL

Apple  
First class, medium light  
Peach  
Three grades  
Kieffer  
Three grades  
Std. and Dwarf.  
Pear  
High top Dwarf.  
Mariana Plum  
Maple  
Poplar  
Box Elder  
Catalpa  
Shrubs  
Roses  
Scions  
Seedlings, &c.

# Continental Nurseries



The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.

We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.

We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.



**BROWN BROTHERS CO.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# APPLE TREES

OVER 100 VARIETIES.

$\frac{5}{8}$  to 11/16, 5 to 6 feet.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9/16, 4 to 5 feet.

9/16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , 4 to 6 feet.  
 $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3½ to 5 feet.

## PEACH TREES

150 VARIETIES

5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and up, 1 year.  
4 to 6 feet, 9-16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , 1 year.  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16, 1 year.  
3 to 4 feet,  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 year.  
2½ to 3 feet.

ELBERTAS 2 CENTS EACH, EXTRA

## KIEFFER PEAR

2 YEAR

6 to 8 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 1¼.  
5 to 7 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$ .  
5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
4 to 6 feet, 9-16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ .  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16.  
3½ to 4 feet, 7-16 to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
3 to 4 feet whips.

## Early Richmond and Montmorency Cherries

5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.  
4 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and up.  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up.

## Carolina Poplars

8 to 10 feet.

## Sugar Maples

8 to 10 feet.

## Norway Maples

8 to 10 feet.

## Black Walnut

6 to 8 feet.

## Niagara Grape Vines

Two year, strong.

## Concord Grape Vines

Two years, strong.

## Moore's Early Grape Vines

Two years, strong.

No finer Stock grown than we offer in above grades. Come and see, or  
write for WHOLESALE CATALOGUE to-day.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS

## BERLIN, MARYLAND



November, 1902.



# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSEYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

WE OFFER FOR FALL 1902

THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

## MAPLES

### NORWAY AND SUGAR

Handsome, Straight Trees.

Also an unusually large and complete assortment of General Nursery Stock.

All well grown and of best quality.

Wholesale Catalogue now Ready

## ELLWANGER & BARRY

Nurserymen—Horticulturists,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mt. Hope Nurseries.

Established 1840.

## PETERS & SKINNER

PROPRIETORS

### Capital Nurseries

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HAVE TO OFFER

APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH

(2 and 3 yr.) (1 and 2 yr.)

PLUM AND APRICOT

KEIFFER PEAR

(1 and 2 yr.)

SHADE TREES

Elm, Ash, Box Elder

Maple, Weeping Mulberry

APPLE SEEDLING

JAPAN PEAR SEEDLING

MAHALEB SEEDLING FOREST TREE SEEDLING

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple, Honey Locust.

GRAPE VINES

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

# JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

NEWARK, NEW YORK.

## List of Special Surplus

The following list consists of some few items of which we have rather large supplies that we desire to reduce. The stock is of our best grades and quality, but until surplus is reduced we are prepared to quote astonishingly low prices upon any of these items. In writing for prices state the approximate quantities required.

**ROSES**—2 years, No. 1, on own roots. **Ramblers**, extra strong plants. Pink Rambler, Helene, Yellow Rambler. **Mosses**, 2 years, very strong. Crimson Globe, Cumberland Belle, Princess Adelaide.

**SHRUBS, VINES, &c.**—**Ampelopsis** Quinquefolia, 2 years; **Actinidia** Arguta, 3 yrs.; **Akebia** Quinata, 3 yrs.; **Clematis** Paniculata, 3 yrs. XXX; **Hydrangea** Pan. Grand, 18-24 in.; **Privet**, California 1 yr; **Tecoma** Radicans, 3 yrs.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS**, Strong Stock.—**Achillea** "Pearl", **Anthemis** Tinctoria, **Coreopsis** Lanceolata, **Roseus**, **Helianthus** Maximiliana, **Heliosis** Pitcheriana, **Hypericum** Moserianum, **Iris** German, **Kaempferi** Rudbeckia "Golden Glow."

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—**Alder**, European; **Ash**, European; **Birch**, yellow; **Catalpa**, Speciosa and Syringæfolia; **Cytissus** Laburnum; **Elm**, American and English; **Linden**, Broad-Leaved; **Maple**, Ash-Leaved, English, Norway, Sugar, Sycamore, Purple-Leaved Sycamore, Weir's Cut-Leaved; **Poplar**, Carolina, Lombardy, Van Geert's; **Piane**, American; **Salisburia**, Adiantefolia; **Strawberry-Tree**; **Tulip-Tree**; **Virgilia** Lutea.

**OUR GENERAL PRICE-LIST** is printed in every issue of our monthly publication,

## THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN.

If you do not receive it write for a copy to-day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application. Use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

## JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,

NEWARK, NEW YORK.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

### Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery Stock, strong on

Apple, Cherry, Pear  
Plum, Peach, Apricots  
Apple Seedlings, and  
Mahaleb, Pear Seed-  
lings, Forest Tree  
Seedlings, Apple  
Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines, Gooseber-  
ries and Currants. Also Ornamental Trees  
and Shrubs

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE NEW BLACKBERRY

# "WARD"

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and two and spring nineteen hundred and three.

For history and description address

**D. Baird & Son**

BAIRD, N. J.

Or

**Charles Black** HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine, France.  
GROWER AND EXPORTER,

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

**M McNARY & GAINES**  
XENIA STAR NURSERIES, XENIA, O.

Offer for the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903

*Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot and Grape Vines*

Headquarters for the famous OPALESCENT APPLE. Supplied on special contract only.

We will have our usual supply of Quinces, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Apple Seedlings, Etc.

SEND YOUR WANT LIST FOR SPECIAL PRICES

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriche would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

## Wanted, Manager

One who is competent of growing all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous stock. Must understand the handling of men, have push and energy, and be up-to-date in the growing of all different kinds of nursery stock. Also the packing, cellaring and shipping. To the right party this is an excellent opportunity. Address, with references,

"MANAGER," care National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

## GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES  
Immense Stock Warranted True.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.

Send list of wants for prices

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## VINES

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

ole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

## WE OFFER

for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903 a full line of strictly first class, well grown stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, also small fruits, Asparagus, Privet, Etc.

Several carloads of extra heavy shade trees, such as AMERICAN LINDEN, SUGAR, SILVER AND NORWAY MAPLES, ELMS, ETC., ETC., that will caliper 3 to 4 inches, fine full tops and straight bodies. SMOCK PEACH PITS by the 100 bushel and car load lots. Send for samples. SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

1851

**KNOX NURSERIES**

1902

We offer the following stock strictly first class and free from disease.

**APPLE.** Three year.  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes, Ingram, N. W. Greening, Y. Imperial, Wine Sap and a few others.

**CHERRY.** Two year, 1 inch and up, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.

**CHERRY.** One year. Mostly in small sizes.

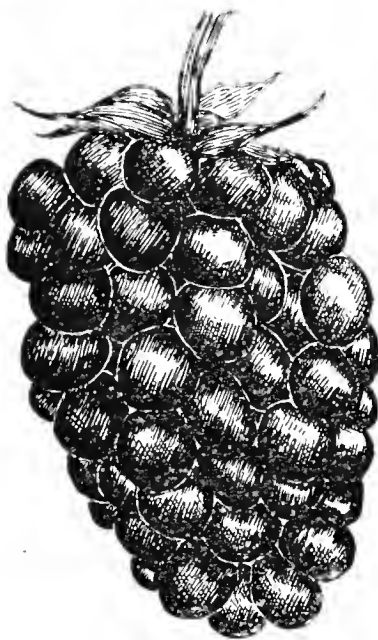
**PEACH.** One year. Small sizes.

**KANSAS RASPBERRY TIPS.** Extra fine.

**CATALPA SPECIOSA SEEDLINGS.** Seed from selected trees in the Wabash bottoms where the tree is native.

LET US HAVE YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.**



**STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY plants** of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds.** We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SON,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

**Snow Hill Nurseries**

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

**OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING**

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902.  
Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.  
Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by  
Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.

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**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.**

RICHMOND, VA.

**OFFER FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903**

First class Peach, Apricots, fine lot of Sugar Maples, Silver, Norway and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, and Carolina Poplars. 100,000 California Privet, one and two year; 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three year; and 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings.

Samples and prices on application.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,**  
RICHMOND, VA.

**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York****THE WILLADEAN NURSERIES**

OFFER FOR FALL 1902

**Apples and Peaches in Car Load Lots**

Good stock and assortment of Cherry, Plum, Pear, Currants, Grapes, and all kinds Small Fruit Plants, Ornamentals, Shade Trees, Weeping Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Perennials, etc.

Seedlings we can supply you by the thousand or million.

Special inducements offered on the following Seedlings in large quantities.

**RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SILVER MAPLE, BOX ELDER, RED MAPLE, BLACK LOCUST and OAKS in assortment.**

If you have not received our Trade List send for it.

We handle Tree Seeds in large quantities and will make special prices on large orders. It will pay you to get our prices before placing your orders elsewhere. Soliciting a share of your patronage.

**DONALDSON & GIBSON, WARSAW, KY.**

**APPLES** 100,000 2 and 3-year-old, in large assortment, as fine as grows.

**PEACH** 185,000. 50 leading sorts from Southern Natural Pits grown on new land.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS** 1,250,000 Fine, Strong 1 and 2-year plants. Palmetto, Barr's, Donald's and Giant Argenteuil.

These are our specialties for the trade and we invite correspondence.

We also grow California Privet, Japan Plums, Golden Glow, Lucretia Dewberries, and Large Norway Maples.

**WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.**

STANTON B. COLE, - BRIDGETON, N. J.

NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES  
OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.

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**MYROBOLAN PLUM SEED** New crop ready for delivery. You get the best results by planting early. Samples on application.

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**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Incorporated**  
Wholesale Department. DRESHERTOWN, MONT'G CO., PA.

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WILL MAKE SPECIAL PRICE  
ON EARLY ORDERS

LARGE SUPPLY OF  
**Grafting Stock**  
ON HAND

Write for prices on above, and under grades of APPLE SEEDLINGS

**North Topeka Nurseries**  
A. L. BROOKE, PROPRIETOR  
NORTH TOPEKA—KANSAS

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**GEO. S. JOSSELYN**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## SPECIAL OFFERS

FOR FALL OF 1902

The following special stock is noted from our large assortment of nursery stock as not generally offered by the trade. Other standard varieties of the trade grown in quantities.

*Ampelopsis Englemanni*, strong, 2 year vines, (best clinging Woodbine.)

*Amorpha fruticosa*, Heavy trans. 4-5 feet, a fine shrub for sterile soil.

*Aralia pentaphylla*, 3 feet. *Centaurea nigra* vgta, beautiful variegated foliage. *Chelone Lyonii*, brilliant scarlet autumn flowers. *Euonymus alatus*, fine new Japanese shrub, 6-12 inches. *Fagus sylvaticus* (European Beech), 5-6 feet. *Fagus sylvaticus* v. *pendula* (Weeping Beech), 6-8 feet, 8-10 feet. Carefully trained specimens.

*Funkia spathulata*, fine new Plantain Lily. *Larix Europaea*, transplanted stock, 2-4 feet, 4-6 feet, 6-8 feet, 8-10 feet. *Larix leptolepis*, rare Japanese species, 8-10 feet. *Ligustrum lbota*, the true upright sort, 3-4 feet. *Lysimachia clethroides* *Mahonia aquifolia*, transplanted, 9-12 inch. *Picea excelsa* v. *elata*, 6 foot specimen trees. *Picea excelsa* v. *pendula*, 4-6 feet specimen trees. *Picea pungens* v. *glauca*, 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet specimen trees. Brilliant color. All grafted plants.

*Quercus palustris*, 2 year seedling; fine; 10-12 inches. *Quercus prinus*, 2 year seedling, 12-15 inch. *Quercus rubra*, 2 year seedling, 12-18 inches.

*Rheum Tanguticum*; rare; rich sub-tropical effect.

*Thermopsis mollis* (Golden Lupin); very fine.

**READING NURSERY.**  
**READING, MASS.**

Established in 1854.

JACOB W. MANNING, PROPRIETOR.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobolan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 31 Barclay St.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

R. H. BLAIR & CO., Proprietors of LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,

Eastern Agents  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO.  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.  
SALT LAKE CITY  
UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

## WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

●———TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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## Now Ready for Shipment

An Immense Stock of

APPLES, CHERRIES, FIGS,  
GRAPES, CHESTNUTS, PAPER  
SHELL PECANS, WALNUTS,  
Ornamental Shade Trees and Shrubs, Field Grown  
Roses, Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and  
other Conifers.

350,000 AMOOR RIVER PRIVET—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

200,000 CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—(Japan Hardy Lemon).  
The coming defensive hedge plant.

250,000 PALMS—Arecas, Kentias, Latanias, Pandanus,  
Phoenix.

CANNAS—We grow in large quantities.

ORANGES (Dwarf), KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES,  
and POMELOS. Grafted on Citrus, trifoliata, all pot  
grown, fine for conservatory. Bearing sizes.

An Extensive Line of General Nursery Stock, all true  
to name and healthy.

Over 400 Acres in Nursery. 60,000 Feet of Glass.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

P. J. Berckmans Co.

(INCORPORATED)

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

AUGUSTA, Ga.

THE

## Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named  
Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

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# Continental Nurseries



The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.

We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.

We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.



**Brown Brothers Co.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# APPLE TREES

OVER 100 VARIETIES.

$\frac{5}{8}$  to 11/16, 5 to 6 feet.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9/16, 4 to 5 feet.

9/16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , 4 to 6 feet.  
 $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet.

## PEACH TREES

150 VARIETIES

5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and up, 1 year.  
4 to 6 feet, 9-16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , 1 year.  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16, 1 year.  
3 to 4 feet,  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 year.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet.

ELBERTAS 2 CENTS EACH, EXTRA

## KIEFFER PEAR

2 YEAR

6 to 8 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .  
5 to 7 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$ .  
5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
4 to 6 feet, 9-16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ .  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16.  
 $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet, 7-16 to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
3 to 4 feet whips.

## Early Richmond and Montmorency Cherries

5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.  
4 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and up.  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up.

## Carolina Poplars

8 to 10 feet.

## Sugar Maples

8 to 10 feet.

## Norway Maples

8 to 10 feet.

## Black Walnut

6 to 8 feet.

## Niagara Grape Vines

Two year, strong.

## Concord Grape Vines

Two years, strong.

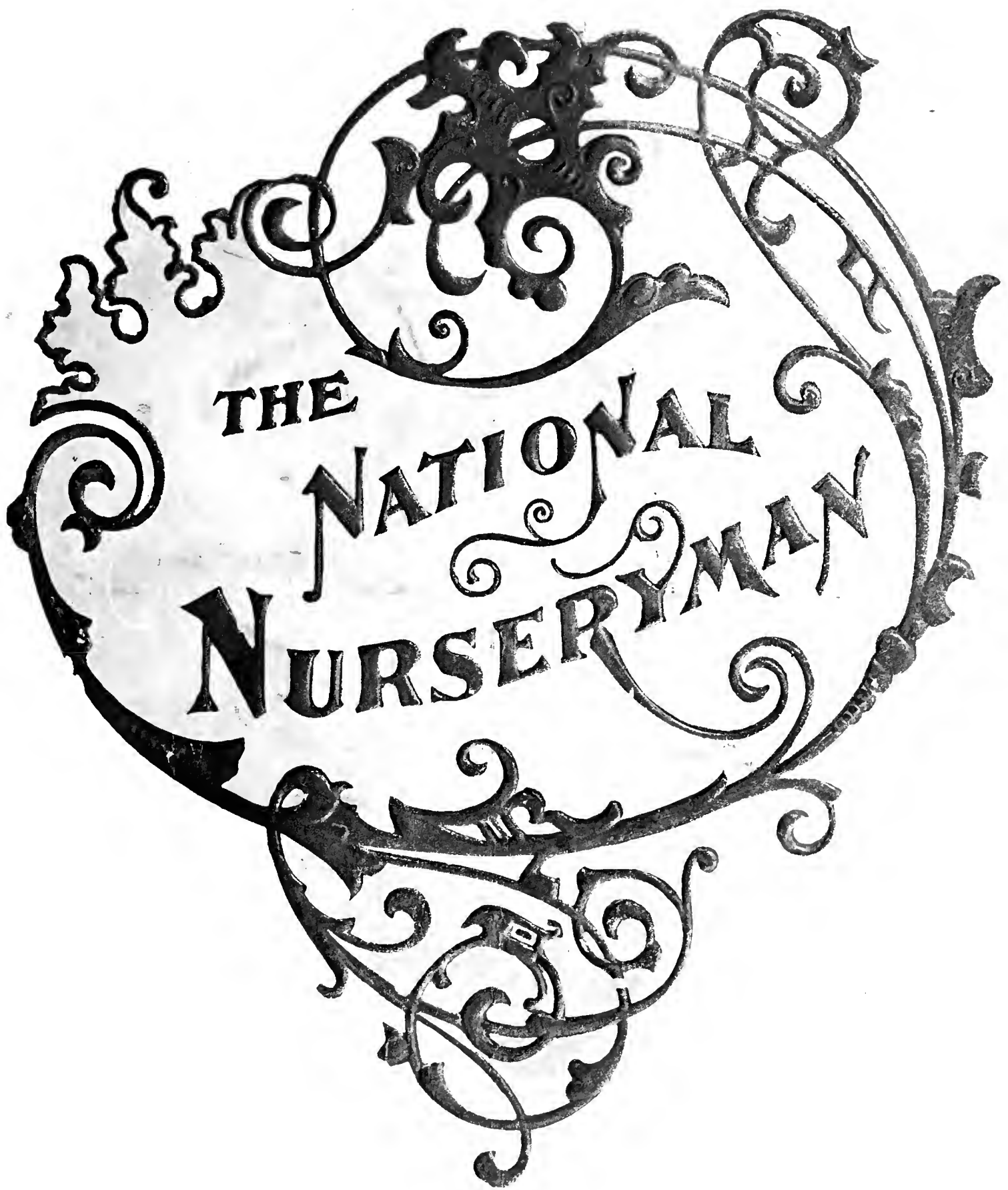
## Moore's Early Grape Vines

Two years, strong.

No finer Stock grown than we offer in above grades. Come and see, or  
write for WHOLESALE CATALOGUE to-day.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS

## BERLIN, MARYLAND



December, 1902

# Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Proprietor

OFFER FOR FALL, 1902

## APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY

IN CAR LOAD LOTS

Also nice lot of Standard and Dwarf Pear

Japan Plums. Cut Leaved Maple, Elms

Hydrangeas, California Privet, Etc.

Snyder and E. Harvest Blackberry R. C. Plants.

100000 Catalpa (Speciosa) Seedlings.

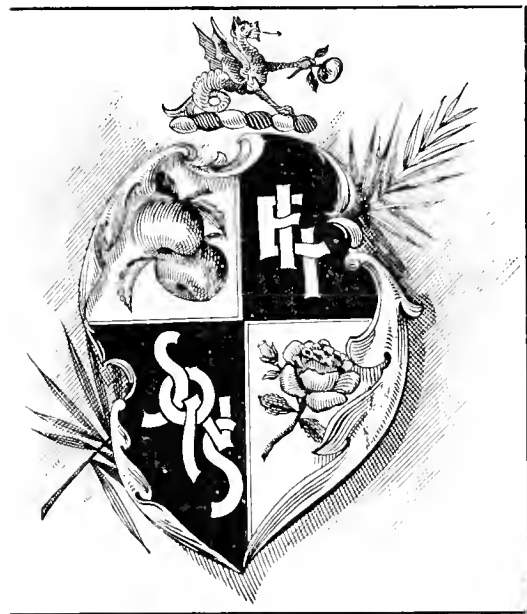
Our one year Cherry are very fine and extra heavy.

Send us a list of your wants or come and see for yourself.

VINCENNES

INDIANA

## I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



THE  
MONROE  
NURSERY

MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

**Correspondence Solicited**

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For Spring of 1903 we offer one of the largest and most complete lines of General Nursery Stock on the Market.

Fine Stock . . **APPLE** . . . Good Assortment

LARGE STOCK OF

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings.

**Apple Grafts Made to Order.**

Good Supply of H. P. and CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSES.

Correspondence and inspection invited.

## Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Located in Southwest Iowa, 50 miles from Omaha.  
Railroad Side Track full length of Packing Grounds.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

—SURPLUS—  
**APPLE, PEACH  
PEAR, PLUM**

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

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# Painesville ~ Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

# ORIENTAL PLANES SUGAR MAPLES PIN OAKS WIER'S MAPLES

ALL SIZES.

*Handsome Straight Trees*

Also an unusually large and complete  
assortment of General Nursery Stock.

All well grown and best quality.

Wholesale Catalogue on request.

## ELLWANGER & BARRY

Nurserymen—Horticulturists,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mt. Hope Nurseries.

Established 1840.

## PETERS & SKINNER

PROPRIETORS

# Capital Nurseries

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HAVE TO OFFER

APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH  
(2 and 3 yr.) (1 and 2 yr.)

PLUM AND APRICOT

KEIFFER PEAR  
(1 and 2 yr.)

SHADE TREES

Elm, Ash, Box Elder

Maple, Weeping Mulberry

APPLE SEEDLING

JAPAN PEAR SEEDLING

MAHALEB SEEDLING FOREST TREE SEEDLING

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple, Honey Locust.

GRAPE VINES

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

# JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

NEWARK, NEW YORK.

## List of Special Surplus

The following list consists of some few items of which we have rather large supplies that we desire to reduce. The stock is of our best grades and quality, but until surplus is reduced we are prepared to quote low prices upon any of these items. In writing for prices state the approximate quantities required.

**ROSES**—2 years, No. 1, on own roots. **Ramblers**, extra strong plants, Pink Rambler, Helene, Yellow Rambler. **Mosses**, 2 years, very strong. Crimson Globe, Cumberland Belle.

**SHRUBS, VINES, &c.**—*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*, 2 years; *Actinidia Arguta*, 3 yrs.; *Akebia Quinata*, 3 yrs.; *Clematis Paniculata*, 3 yrs. XXX; *Hydrangea Pan. Grand*, 2-3 ft.; *Privet*, California 1 yr; *Tecoma Radicans*, 3 yrs.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS**, Strong Stock.—*Achillea* "Pearl", *Anthemis Tinctoria*, *Coreopsis Lanceolata* and *Roseus*, *Helianthus Maximiliana*, *Heliosis Pitcheriana*, *Hypericum Moserianum*, *Iris German* and *Kaempferi Rudbeckia* "Golden Glow."

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—*Alder*, European; *Ash*, European; *Birch*, yellow; *Catalpa*, *Speciosa* and *Syringæfolia*; *Cytissus Laburnum*; *Elm*, American and English; *Linden*, Broad-Leaved; *Maple*, Ash-Leaved, English, Norway, Sugar, Sycamore, Purple-leaved Sycamore, Weir's Out-Leaved; *Poplar*, Carolina, Lombardy, Van Geert's; *Piane*, American; *Salisburia*, *Adiantefolia*; *Strawberry-Tree*; *Tulip-Tree*; *Virgilia Lutea*.

**OUR GENERAL PRICE-LIST** is printed in every issue of our publication,

## THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN.

Next issue will be mailed Jan. 1st. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application. Use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

## JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,

NEWARK, NEW YORK.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

# Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery  
Stock, strong on

*Apple, Cherry, Pear  
Plum, Peach, Apricots  
Apple Seedlings, and  
Mahaleb, Pear Seed-  
lings, Forest Tree  
Seedlings, Apple  
Scions*

A good assortment of Grape Vines, Gooseber-  
ries and Currants. Also Ornamental Trees  
and Shrubs

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**MYROBOLAN PLUM SEED** New crop ready for delivery. You get the best results by planting early. Samples on application.

**MAZZARD CHERRY SEED** READY NOW.

**French Crab and Pear Seed** Scarce. Prices later. Order what you require now, and remember that last year when the crop was scarce we delivered our orders in full.

**FRUIT STOCKS** Price list now ready. We handle only a good grade of French Stocks and can give satisfaction.

**MANNETTI ROSE** Scarce. We have the French Stock for budding, and a selected grade of English stocks for florists use in grafting Tea Roses. The English stock is superior to the French for this purpose. Better rooted.

**JAPANESE SNOWBALL** (Viburnum plicatum). We are the introducers of this, and offer only the TRUE VARIETY. Another Viburnum, more easily propagated, is being offered as Japanese Snowball at a less price. Be sure to get the TRUE VARIETY.

**Bechtel's Double Flowering Apple** A fine supply of strong 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet, and 4 to 5 feet trees

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Incorporated**  
Wholesale Department. DRESHERTOWN, MONT'G CO., PA

# LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA OF GRAPE VINES

OTHER SPECIALTIES  
**Currants and Gooseberries**

Introducer of Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry, Fay Currant.

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

**GEO. S. JOSSELYN**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## THE WELCH NURSERY

We have a full line of stock for nurserymen and dealers.

### APPLE GRAFTS

Any style made to order on piece or whole roots.  
Send list of your wants for prices.

Address, **J. C. WELCH, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

## WANTED—FOREMAN

Married man preferred. Must have knowledge of growing general nursery stock. Write us giving references and stating salary wanted. SOUTHERN NURSERY CO., WINCHESTER, TENN.

## Wanted, Six Salesmen

They must be experienced tree men, and willing to work. No "drunks" or "chubbers" need apply. Good wages or commission for right sort of men. Send your references with application. Address P. O. BOX 298, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CORRESPONDENCE desired with nurseryman of good character and experience who has ample means, and would undertake the establishment and management of a nursery in Marshall County, Northern Alabama. Address J. A. WYETH, 19 West 35th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

**WANTED** AT ONCE—A first class nursery hand as foreman; good worker and must be sober. EMPORIA NURSERIES, EMPORIA, VA.

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# Apple Grafts

WILL MAKE SPECIAL PRICE  
ON EARLY ORDERS

LARGE SUPPLY OF  
**Grafting Stock**  
ON HAND

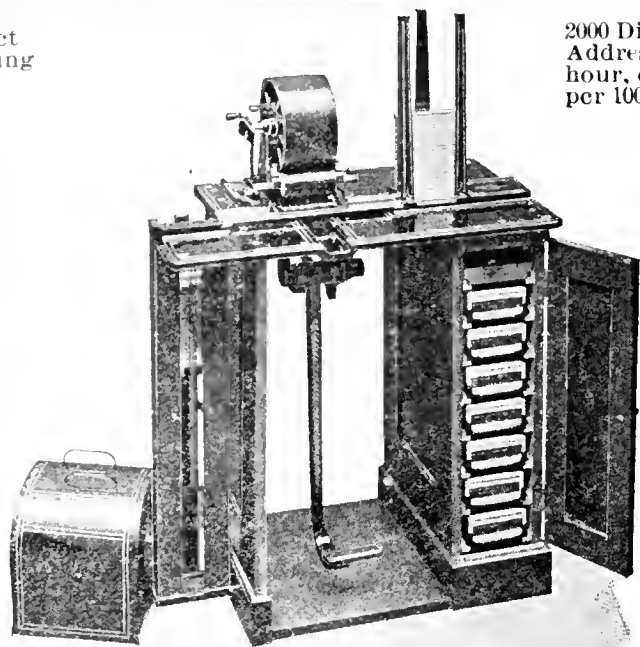
Write for prices on above, and under grades of APPLE SEEDLINGS

**North Topeka Nurseries**  
A. L. BROOKE, PROPRIETOR  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS

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# Elliott Addressing Machine

A Perfect Addressing System.



2000 Different Addresses per hour, cost 5c. per 1000.

Addresses envelopes or wrappers of any size, cards, statements, shipping tags, time cards, pay envelopes, in fact will print name in any desired location on whatever matter is to be addressed.

Same machine uses stencil cards having one, two, three, four or five lines. Changes in mailing list made in office of customer without delay or expense, or we cut stencil cards for 1 cent each.

An Addressing Machine makes a mailing list valuable because promptly available. Saves time when time is important.

Adopted by representative nurserymen, etc., including

Thos. Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.

Peter Henderson & Co. New York, N. Y.

Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston, Mass. Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.

Stark Bros. Orchards and Nursery Co., Louisiana, Mo., etc., etc.

Full and detailed Catalogue mailed upon request.

**ELLIOTT ADDRESSING MACHINE CO**  
Home Office, 99 Purchase St., Boston, Mass

# GRAPE VINES AND Currant Plants

Highest Standard of Grades. Largest Stock and  
Lowest Prices Correspondence solicited.

**WHEELOCK & CLARK**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**  
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest  
Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

## Wanted, Manager

One who is competent of growing all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous stock. Must understand the handling of men, have push and energy, and be up-to-date in the growing of all different kinds of nursery stock. Also the packing, cellaring and shipping. To the right party this is an excellent opportunity. Address, with references,

"MANAGER," care National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

## GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES  
Immense Stock Warranted True.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.

Send list of wants for prices

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## VINES

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. Butler, East Penfield, N. Y.**

**E. T. DICKINSON, Chatenay Seine, France.**  
GROWER AND EXPORTER,

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.**

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

## WE OFFER

for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903 a full line of strictly first class, well grown stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, also small fruits, Asparagus, Privet, Etc.

Several carloads of extra heavy shade trees, such as AMERICAN LINDEN, SUGAR, SILVER AND NORWAY MAPLES, ELMS, ETC., ETC., that will caliper 3 to 4 inches, fine full tops and straight bodies. SMOCK PEACH PITS by the 100 bushel and car load lots. Send for samples. SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

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# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 31 Barclay St.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS** PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co.

### ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

#### WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,

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PHOENIX NURSERY CO.  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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SALT LAKE CITY  
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We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,

St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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## Now Ready for Shipment

An Immense Stock of

**APPLES, CHERRIES, FIGS,  
GRAPES, CHESTNUTS, PAPER  
SHELL PECANS, WALNUTS,**  
Ornamental Shade Trees and Shrubs, Field Grown  
Roses, Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and  
other Conifers.

350,000 AMOOR RIVER PRIVET—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

200,000 CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—(Japan Hardy Lemon).  
The coming defensive hedge plant.

250,000 PALMS—Arecas, Kentias, Latantias, Pandanus,  
Phoenix.

CANNAS—We grow in large quantities.

ORANGES (Dwarf), KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES,  
and POMELOS. Grafted on Citrus, trifoliata, all pot  
grown, fine for conservatory. Bearing sizes.

An Extensive Line of General Nursery Stock, all true  
to name and healthy.

Over 400 Acres in Nursery. 60,000 Feet of Glass.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

**P. J. Berckmans Co.**

(INCORPORATED)

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

AUGUSTA, Ga.

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
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SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

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Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.

Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
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# GRAPE-CUTTINGS

We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden, Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for Fall, 1903, delivery. LEWIS ROESCH, FREDONIA, N. Y.

Established 1780.

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Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,  
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600 ACRES  
13 GREENHOUSES

50th YEAR

ESTABLISHED 1852  
INCORPORATED 1890

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GROWERS OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Climbing Vines, Hedge Plants, Small Fruits, Bulbs, Herbaceous Plants, Full Assortment Greenhouse Plants, etc.

Office and Greenhouses: N. Park St, opp. Wesleyan University.

Send list of wants for prices.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLS.

## 200 Bushels Mountain Natural Peach Pits FOR SALE

Nice lot assorted 2 year Apple. Following June Bud Peach left: 3300 Emma, 3400 Greensboro, 1800 Chinese Free. Strawberry Plants by the million.

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## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana. R. R. Switch into our Packing House.  
"New Telephone" in Office.

350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.

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We will be prepared to furnish APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY, and a complete general line of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in carload lots, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

The POMONA CURRANT (best of all).

APPLE SEEDLINGS—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

PEACH PITS, &c. Also IMPORTED SEEDLINGS.

The best NURSERY SPADES.

EXCELSIOR (baled)—the best packing material, far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.

Shipments of APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville, N. Y.

Shipments of APPLE SEEDLINGS from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

## WANTED

Downing Goosberries, 2 year No. 1, 2 year No. 2, 1 year No. 1, and layer plants. State number and price per M.

EUGENE WILLETT, North Collins, N. Y.

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Best Nurseryman's Grade

ALWAYS ON HAND

APPLY TO

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NEW YORK.

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The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.

We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.

We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.



**Brown Brothers Co.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# HARRISON'S APPLES

We have an exceptional fine stock of

## APPLE

A good collection of varieties that will run largely to 9-16 and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

	$\frac{5}{8}$ 5 to 6 ft.	9-16 4 to 6 ft.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4 to 5 ft.
Arkansas Black	300	300	300
American Golden Russett	1,500	1,500	1,500
Baldwin	1,500	1,500	1,500
Dutchess of Oldenberg	2,000	2,000	2,000
E. Strawberry	2,500	2,500	2,500
E. Harvest	4,000	4,000	4,000
Fallawater	2,000	2,000	2,000
Fall Rambo	1,000	1,000	1,000
Greenville	500	500	500
Gravenstein	300	300	300
Golden Sweet	500	500	500
Jonathan	4,000	4,000	4,000
King	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lankford Seedling	1,000	1,000	1,000
Limber Twigg	1,500	1,500	1,500
Maiden's Blush	6,000	4,000	6,000
Missouri Pippin	2,000	300	2,000
Northern Spy	5,000	5,000	5,000
N. W. Greening	4,000	4,000	4,000
Newton Hoppin	500	500	500
Pewaukee	500	500	500
R. I. Greening	2,000	2,000	2,000
Rome Beauty	4,000	4,000	4,000
Red June	2,000	2,000	2,000
Rambo	200	200	200
Red Astrachan	3,000	3,000	3,000
Stark	4,000	4,000	4,000
Summer Rambo	2,000	2,000	2,000
Scott's Winter	1,000	1,000	1,000
Smith's Cider	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tallman Sweet	1,000	1,000	1,000
Winesape	5,000	5,000	5,000
Willow Twigg	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wealthy	4,000	4,000	4,000
York Stripe	1,500	1,500	1,500
Yellow Transparent	5,000	5,000	5,000
Yellow Bellflower	3,000	3,000	3,000

## KIEFFER PEAR

2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.

First class, 5 to 7 ft.,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

First class, 4 to 6 ft.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$ .

Dwarfs, Dutchess, one year, 4 to 5 ft.

Bar-Seckle,	Howell,	Manning's Elizabeth
Bartlett,	Hoosac,	Seckle,
B. De Anjou,	Lawrence,	Sheldon,
Belle Lucrative,	Lincoln Coreless,	Tyson,
Clapp's Favorite,	LeConte,	Vermont Beauty,
Dutchess,	Idaho,	Vicar,
Flemish Beauty,	Krull,	Wilder,
Garber,	Lawson,	

## ASPARAGUS

TWO YEAR

Columbian Mam. White, Donald's Elmira, Palmetto,  
Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal, Grant Argentine.

## PEACH GOOD

LIST VARIETIES

We have probably the largest block of Peach Trees in the United States, grown on Virgin Soil from Natural Seed and guaranteed free from any taint of disease. No Scale has ever been found on stock grown by us.

## PEACH

One year,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 5 to 6 ft., branched, extra.

One year, 9-16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , 4 to 6 ft., branched, No. 1.

One year,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16, 4 to 5 ft., branched.

One year,  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 to 4 ft., more or less branched.

One year, 2 to 3 ft., partly branched.

One year, extra,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 inch, 5 to 8 ft., branched.

Strawberry Plants for Spring.

Send your List of Wants To-day.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS

## BERLIN, MARYLAND











